


REMOTE STORAGE

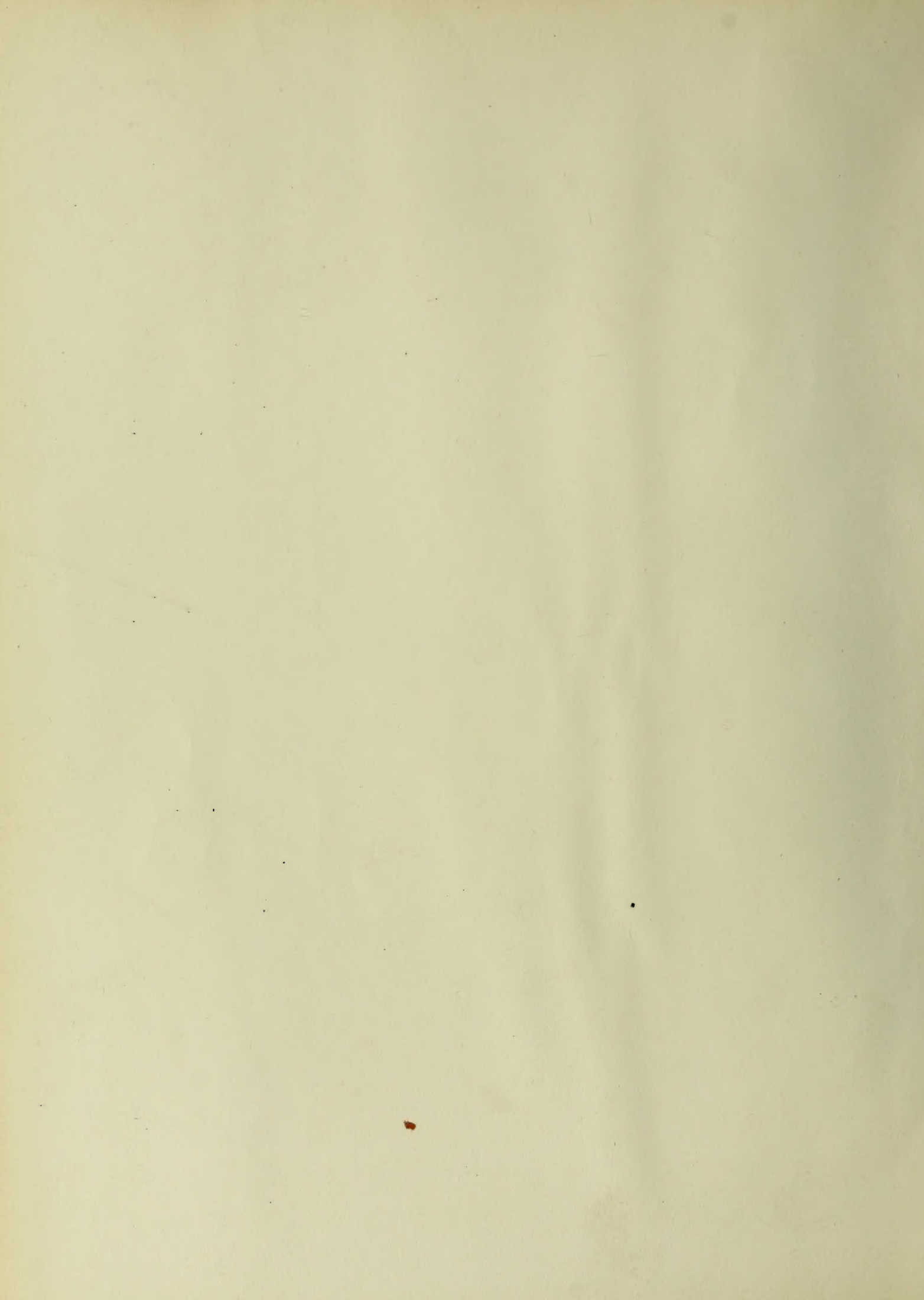
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BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

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AUG 21 1917



TO OUR NATIONAL ARMY

Your Motherland
Greets You and to
your superb youth,
your brilliant ini-
tiative and matchless
valor intrusts her
honor and the future
of Democracy.

AMERICA

Our Front Cover.

To the members of the Bell System who have been summoned to the colors and to their comrades of the National Army, this appreciation is extended.

The Bell System has given of its wealth of splendid material men who are now in the Regular Army, the National Guard, the Signal Corps, the Engineers and Quartermasters Corps. Now it has made its contribution to the great National Army, whose hosts are to battle for human liberty in the final fight against brutish autocracy and its slavish adherents.

Upon the roster of the National Army appear the names of those whose forefathers fought in the American Revolution, the war between the States and the war that swept the Spanish autocracy from the Western Hemisphere. Joined with these are the names of those whose forefathers participated in the French Revolution, the ravishment of Poland, and on every battlefield of Europe from Scandinavia to Greece and from Waterloo even to far Cathay. Brave descendants of brave men, they are now coming forward to defend and protect the principles for which America stands, Freedom and Equality.

Men of the National Army, you are to follow where have trod the noble men whose names are revered throughout the world as the champions of liberty; men who hewed from the primeval forests and built upon the boundless plains of the New World a City of Refuge for the downtrodden and the oppressed.

You are, to follow in the footsteps of dauntless men who, whether from the North or the South, whether descended from the Puritan or the Cavalier—dauntless men who dared to face death in defense of principle and to whom conviction spelled courage, endurance and fortitude for honor's sake, let the final outcome be victory or defeat.

And you are immediately to follow and support our Regulars, as brave, as valorous, as irresistible a force as ever set out in a holy cause. You are to stand side by side with the gallant fellows who love to march to the rendezvous beneath the standards of their beloved states and there to mass their standards about the Flag of the Union, the emblem of a united country and a united cause.

United and valiant sons of an unbeaten and unbeatable nation, you will carry to the ends of the earth if need be, the sword that shall not be sheathed until arrogant and brutal autocrats and tyrants with their fiendish and hideous practices have been swept into the dust heap of world rubbish.

Shoulder to shoulder with, guided and steadied by your brothers in arms, the Regulars and the Guardsmen, your compelling numbers, your brilliant initiative, your irrepressible enthusiasm and your indomitable courage constitute you the invincible National Army, defenders of the right, whose pillar of cloud by day and pillar of fire by night shall ever be OLD GLORY.

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REMOTE STORAGE

RULES FOR CONDUCT OF CORRESPONDENCE BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

THE War Department authorizes the following:

Instructions covering the conduct of personal correspondence by mail or telegraph between the United States and American military forces in Europe are now being prepared in the form of a bulletin by the War Department, soon to be published.

In substance the rules to be followed are as follows:

Mail addressed to members of the expeditionary forces should bear the complete designation of the division, regiment, company, or other organization to which the addressee belongs.

In the upper left-hand corner of a letter should be placed the usual form of return request and the name and address of the sender.

Station of Units Barred

Under no circumstances will the location or station of a military organization be included in the address on a letter for a person or organization in Europe.

Postage should be fully prepaid. The rate on letter mail to our military forces in France is 2 cents the ounce or fraction thereof. Newspaper mail is carried for 1 cent for 4 ounces.

Letters, post cards and printed matter originating in the United States or any of its possessions for transmission to the United States expeditionary forces in Europe are subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage.

No other than United States postage stamps are available for the prepayment of postage.

How to Address Letter

The correct manner of addressing a letter is as follows:

Return to
Mrs. John Smith,
— Blank Street,
New York City. (STAMP)

John Smith, Jr.,
Co. X, ——— Infantry,
American Expeditionary Forces.

Mail for American military personnel in Europe will not be forwarded in care of the adjutant general of the army as a general rule. This may be done, however, in cases where the writer does not know that the addressee has actually embarked.

Letters Written by Soldiers

Mail addressed to persons in the United States or any of its possessions will be addressed in the usual way, but nothing will be written in or on a letter to indicate the place or station of the writer, or any person or organization of our own forces or those of our allies.

The United States mail service established in France is prepared to sell postage stamps, post cards, etc., to our military forces. In cases where the soldier may be unable to purchase stamps to prepay postage the letter may be indorsed by the proper officer and forwarded to its destination, where the single rate of postage will be collected on delivery. This is provided for in the postal regulations.

Mail from Europe may bear the name and organization of the sender in the upper left-hand corner. It is subject to domestic rates and to the use of United States postage.

Money Orders Payable

Money orders payable at the United States postal agency or its branches in Europe will be sold to purchasers in the United States or its possessions, and money orders payable in the United States or its possessions will be sold to purchasers at the agency or its branches in Europe, under regulations provided by the Post Office Department at domestic rates.

Money and valuables will not be accepted for transmission by registered mail. Important papers which can be duplicated if lost may be accepted for registration, but indemnity will not be paid for lost registered mail. Postal money orders should be used.

There is no provision at present for parcel post service between our forces in Europe and the United States or its possessions.

How to Send Cablegrams

Private telegrams to be cabled to members of the American expeditionary force in Europe will be addressed "Amexforce, London," with the addressee's name and the official designation of the unit to which he belongs appearing as the first words of the text. When so addressed they will reach an official who knows the location of the various American units and who will forward the message by mail to the proper destination.

Under no circumstances will the location or station of a unit be designated in the address or body of a telegram:

Examples are given as follows:

A telegram to Capt. John B. Jones, Medical Corps, United States Army Base Hospital No. 10, American Expeditionary Forces, would be in the following form:

Amexforce, London.

John B. Jones, Base Hospital Number 10.

Have followed your instructions.

MARY JONES.

Or, for Pvt. H. K. Smith, Company K, Forty-seventh United States Infantry:

Amexforce, London.

H. K. Smith, Co. K, Forty-seventh U. S. Infantry.

Will not change address.

JANE SMITH.

Messages in Plain Language

To comply with European censorship regulations all messages must be written in plain language (English or French) or in an international code, and must be intelligible to the censors. The use of two codes or two languages or of combinations of code and plain language in the same message is forbidden. Telegrams without text or with but one plain language text word are not admitted. Code language may be used only in full-rate messages.

Codes authorized by the British censorship are: A. B. C. 5th; Scott's 10th; Western Union; Lieber's; Bentley's Complete Phrase Code (not including the oil and mineral supplements); Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code; Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code, Rubber Edition; Myers Atlantic Cotton Code, 39th Edition; Riverside Code, 5th Edition.

Code Messages

In case of a code message the name of the code must be designated when the message is filed. It is pointed out that it is useless to make use of codes unless the person to whom the message is addressed is stationed in a city where he may have access to a code book.

The War Department is considering the feasibility of authorizing the use of the Army and Navy Code, which has been in use for trans-Pacific messages, in addition to the nine codes mentioned.

Every telegraph message must be signed. The surname alone may be used, but such a signature as "John," "Mary," "Mother," etc., will not be passed.

Attention is called to the fact that there are three classes of service available—full rate, deferred rate, and week-end rate.

It is the intention of the War Department to detail an officer specially to care for army mail matters.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

ONE POLICY

UNIVERSAL SERVICE

ONE SYSTEM

Volume 7

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST, 1917

Number 1

The Month in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

Ohio Division

J. H. Kirby, Correspondent,
Columbus

Chillicothe District

Wilbur (Bill) Wolf, lineman at the Lancaster Exchange, has enlisted with the United States Marines and is now stationed at Port Royal, South Carolina. Bill is a former star athlete of Lancaster high school; is six feet three and one-quarter inches tall and weighs 179 pounds. He was pronounced the most perfectly developed young man who has taken the Marine examination at the Columbus, Ohio, recruiting station in recent months, and will have the distinction of being one of the tallest marines in the service of Uncle Sam. He is the eldest son of Robert Wolf, line foreman at the Lancaster, Ohio, exchange.



"BILL" WOLF
of Lancaster, Ohio.

Miss Ella Carlowe, long distance operator at the Lancaster Exchange, has resigned and Madame Rumor intimates that Dan Cupid is the cause, and that she will be "operating" cooking utensils in the city of Akron, Ohio, in the very near future.

Misses Violet Wood and Florence Rhoades have accepted positions as local operators at the Lancaster exchange.

Dayton District

W. H. Thompson, district chief clerk, Dayton, Ohio, has been appointed manager of the Middletown Telephone Company, Middletown, Ohio, succeeding J. A. Bell, who resigned. Mr. Thompson has been connected with the Central Union Telephone Company in various positions during a period of sixteen years.

Chas. M. Rasor, chief clerk at the Day-

ton, Ohio, exchange, has been appointed district chief clerk, succeeding W. H. Thompson. Mr. Rasor has been in the employ of this company for nearly 19 years in the capacity of cashier, service inspector and chief clerk.

Fred J. Wagenfeld, local timekeeper and material clerk, plant department, Dayton, Ohio, exchange, has been promoted to the position of chief clerk made vacant by the transfer of C. M. Rasor to the district chief clerkship.

Miss Leona Welsh, contract clerk for the past five years at Dayton, Ohio, exchange, has resigned her position to become a bride. She will be married to Charles C. Kuntz, secretary and treasurer of the Union City Body Company of Union City, Ind. In her position as contract clerk, Miss Welsh came in daily contact with the public and her amiable disposition and pleasant manner made her many friends. Her loss will be felt keenly. She will always be remembered by the members of the local office with feelings of the highest regard and esteem. Mr. and Mrs. Kuntz will make their home in Union City, Ind.

Miss Golda McGowan has accepted the position of directory clerk, Dayton, Ohio, exchange, which became vacant on account of the transfer of Miss Alice Siler who takes the position of contract clerk, succeeding Miss Leona Welsh.

Miss Thresa Hamlin, stenographer in the district traffic chief's office at Dayton, was married quietly on April 10th to Robert Eyler, First Sergeant, Company K, Third Regiment, Ohio National Guard. Sergeant Eyler returned from the Mexican border in February and is now doing guard duty at Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Eyler will retain her present position.

A. H. Brentlinger, commercial agent at the Dayton exchange, resigned June 1st and left with his family to make his future home in Colorado. Brentlinger was a hard, conscientious worker and greatly liked by all members of the local force, who regret his leaving the city. A letter received from Brentlinger states that he is now located in Colorado Springs, the beauty spot of America, as traveling commercial agent with the Mountain States Telephone Company, which includes the

springs division comprising about 30 exchanges, the more important being Colorado Springs, Leadville, Cripple Creek, Manitou and Canon City.

On the evening of July 10th the girls of the traffic department of the Dayton exchange entertained with a picnic supper in honor of Miss Mary Spohn, who became the bride of John Koellner of Dayton. The supper was served at Lakeside Park. Mrs. Koellner has been with the company since December, 1912, during which time



MR. AND MRS. JOHN KOELLNER OF
DAYTON, OHIO.

her charming disposition has won her many friends. She was presented with a beautiful hand-painted celery set which, needless to say, was greatly appreciated. Dancing and other outdoor sports were enjoyed after supper. Those participating in the affair were Mrs. John Koellner, Misses Ida Strahm, Gertrude Engle, Florence Reussenzeln, Edna Taft, Pearl Beam, Grace Stephens, Clara Ewald, Marie Kyle, Mary Ryan, Helen Spangler, Rosa Mack, Lauretta Heck, Marian Snyder, Helen Tippy, Agnes Waldron and Florence Roman.

Miss Freda Mueller, night operator at

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Dayton, has been transferred to Cincinnati, Ohio.

Miss Pearl Beam, supervisor at the Dayton Main office, and Miss Margaret Pixler, night chief operator at the East office, spent their vacations in Chicago.

The girls of the Dayton exchange presented the American Red Cross Society with a check for \$100. The money was raised by contributions from the girls of the traffic and commercial departments.

Miss Edith Wortman, supervisor at the Dayton Main office, was operated on for appendicitis at the Miami Valley Hospital. She is now convalescent and will soon return to her duties.

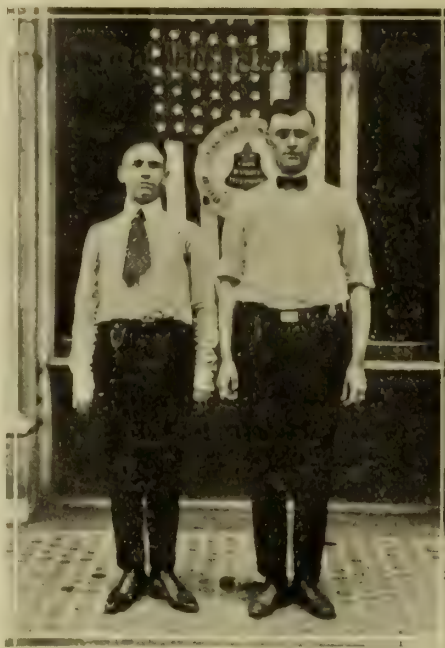
Mrs. C. T. Currier, state welfare worker, left on July 20th to spend a week with her parents in Newcomerstown, Ohio.

Miss Helen McFadon, chief operator at Bellefontaine, Ohio, is on the sick list, due to an accident caused by being thrown from an automobile. Her physician advised a rest in the country.

Miss Frieda Schreiner, operator at the Dayton East office, was married quietly to Robert Dean of Dayton on March 14th. The secret was not discovered until the latter part of June, when the East girls gave a miscellaneous shower for the bride at Lakeside Park. A delicious picnic supper was served, during which the announcement was made. Mr. Ullery, East wire chief, and Russel Henry, switchboardman, were invited as guests. Mrs. Dean will continue her service with the company.

Hurdes Houghton, private branch exchange repairman, passed away May 31st. Houghton has been an employé of the company for five years at the Dayton exchange. He is survived by his wife, son and daughter. The burial took place at Felicity City, Ohio.

Harry Stowe, clerk at Dayton main exchange, will now act as clerk to Construction Foreman G. C. Weaver. Robert Funk, a son of Line Foreman H. A. Funk, has accepted the position made vacant by Stowe.



SOME DAYTON VOLUNTEERS.

The above picture shows the Dayton office volunteers to the Nation's call for young men to protect our country in the great conflict. Eugene Schenk, stenographer to District Manager H. E. Allen, on the right, and A. F. Muller, chief clerk to Foreman G. C. Weaver, on the left, have enlisted in Battery D, First Field Artillery, Ohio National Guard. The entire office force wish them God speed and a safe return.

B. F. Kuhns, commercial agent at Dayton, reports the following private branch exchange contracts secured for installation since the last report was made:

Name—	Trunks.	tions.
The Miami Valley Hospital..	3	10
Mead Pulp & Paper Company	2	7
Welbon Motor Car Co.....	1	5
Dayton Public Library.....	2	8
Bee Bee Confection Company	1	5
Buntell Roth Company.....	2	5
Darling Motor Car Company	1	5
The Dickerson Company....	2	4
Albert Emanuel Company....	1	5
J. E. Lowes.....	1	5
W. P. Rice Mining Company.	2	5
First Savings & Banking Co.	1	5
Dayton Stamping & Tool Co.	1	4
Burnett Larsh Company....	1	8

Toledo District

New private branch exchange contracts, Toledo, Ohio, exchange:

Kohn, Northrup & McMahon—

1 trunk, switchboard and 5 stations.

Jennison, Wright Company—

1 trunk, switchboard and 4 stations.

Park Hotel—

Contract for 43 additional stations to go in new annex, nearing completion.

"Louie" Ruff, of the commercial manager's office, Toledo, has just returned from his vacation in Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago. Says Toledo is as "wild and woolly" as any of them.

E. H. McKibben, chief clerk to plant chief at Toledo, is still confined to his bed at St. Vincent's Hospital. He is improving and expects to be able to return to his work soon.

Olga Kerentoff, formerly of the traffic department, has accepted a position in the order clerk's department of the plant chief's office at Toledo.

H. C. Beatty, Toledo line foreman, motored through to Jackson, Ohio, on June 16th where he spent his vacation at his old home. Harry says he worked during his vacation. No accounting for tastes!

P. J. Hoffman, efficient facility clerk at Toledo, is spending the week of June 24th to 30th in some quiet, unknown spot "raising potatoes." Maybe there is more in this news item than meets the eye.

Several of the boys in the plant department at Toledo are spending their spare time raising potatoes and other eatables, hoping to help cut the high cost of living.

George W. Wymer, formerly of Akron, Ohio, has been transferred from the engineering department to the plant chief's office, Toledo. George says Toledo is the best town in Ohio.

Miss Catherine Boellner has accepted a position as stenographer in the plant chief's office, at Toledo.

The employes of the Putnam Telephone Company (Connecting Company), Ottawa, exchange enjoyed a delightful parlor picnic at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. DeWeese on South Oak street, Thursday



EMPLOYEES OF CENTRAL UNION TELEPHONE COMPANY, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

evening, June 14th, the occasion being a surprise on Mr. DeWeese, the wire chief. All present enjoyed the good eats and the good time, and congratulated themselves on so successfully putting one over on "Bill."

Manager Charles L. Miller held a very successful operators' meeting in Leipsic last Friday.

Cupid played havoc with the Toledo traffic force during the month of June. The following succumbed to his wiles: Misses Mary Goodsite, supervisor at Broadway office; Helen Spangler and Nellie Meddaugh, operators at Broadway office; Kathryn Schmidt and Mae Cavannah, supervisors at Main office; Ethel Caville, repair clerk, and Maud Stamm, clerk at the Main office.

Miss Elsie Kreckman, local operator at the Toledo Main office, who has been on the sick list for some time, is now recovering.

During the month of June new furniture, rugs and draperies were placed in the Toledo Main rest room. The furniture is brown, finished with tapestry pads. The room now presents a very comfortable and restful appearance and many were the "Oh's" when the operating force walked into the room.

The serving of lunches has been started in all offices at Toledo. The practice met instant favor among members of the operating force.

Miss Gertie Kramer, who has held the position as clerk at Findlay, for the past six years, resigned June 23d, to be married to J. J. Folk of Adrian, Mich., where they will make their future home.

Miss Lulu Mahaffey has been transferred from position of toll operator at Findlay, to clerk in the traffic department.

Miss Edna Faulhaber, local operator at Sandusky, for four years, resigned to be married, and is succeeded by Miss Jeanette Bechtel.

The employes of the Toledo District are "doing their bit"; \$5,150 was their subscription to the Liberty Loan. During the big National Red Cross campaign over 500 employes at Toledo became members of the Red Cross by contributing \$1 or more, each.

Illinois Division

**A. J. Parsons, Correspondent,
Springfield**

Centralia District

Miss Hazel Lewis, supervisor at Centralia, has returned from a vacation trip to Springfield and Pana, Ill.

Miss Helen Morse, toll operator at Centralia, has returned from a few days' vacation at Iuka, Ill.

Miss Winnie Morse, toll operator at Centralia, has returned from a vacation trip to St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Quinta Spreh, ticket clerk at Centralia, spent her vacation at St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Hazel Leutfeld, local operator at Centralia, took a two weeks' vacation during July.

Miss Hilda Spreh, evening chief operator at Centralia, has returned from a vacation trip to Marion, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Nelle Blanchard, collector at Centralia, has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent at Detroit, Mich.

Galesburg District

W. E. Pickering, plant chief's clerk, spent a few days in Rock Island and Davenport.

E. S. Sterritt of Henry and George Corsmah of Chicago called at the Galesburg exchange recently.

Raymond White has accepted a position as storekeeper at Galesburg.

F. W. Kelly, district manager, attended the International Rotary Convention at Atlanta, Ga., June 15th to 21st. There were over fifty telephone men at the convention and they all had a profitable as well as enjoyable time.

Charles McGuire, janitor at Galesburg, spent his vacation in Rock Island visiting friends.

Lee Shoop of Chicago, formerly chief clerk in the district manager's office, was a caller at the Galesburg exchange recently.

Miss Olive Kinsel of Galesburg has been transferred to Rock Island.

Miss Alta Hickman, toll operator, spent her vacation in Michigan.

Miss Erma Anderson of Galesburg attended the excursion from Burlington to Keokuk.

Jacksonville District

The Alexander exchange has been moved from the residence of Mrs. Margaret Colwell to the residence of Miss Mary Wagner, who is now the agent. The cutover was made by the Jacksonville plant department.

Foreman Merrill has replaced Springfield Circuit No. 61 with copper from New Berlin to Jacksonville, and is also stringing a new copper circuit to Virginia and Beardstown.

Jacksonville suffered severely during June from electrical and wind storms, one storm taking down 500 feet of aerial cable, which had to be replaced. Numerous trees also went through the leads. The exchange force and several extra men were busy on trouble nearly all the month. Carrollton also suffered severely.

Miss Ethel E. Pauk, stenographer at Jacksonville, has returned from a vacation spent in Chicago.

Miss Grace Carroll, clerk in the traffic department at Jacksonville, has returned from her vacation spent in Independence, Kans.

Miss Agnes Tobin, toll operator at Jack-

sonville, enjoyed a two weeks' vacation during July.

Jacksonville district has received five new Fords: Two at Jacksonville, one at Beardstown, one at Carrollton and one at White Hall. Six are now in use in the district.

Miss Mae Lechleidner, local operator at Beardstown, has returned after spending a two weeks' vacation visiting in Milwaukee, Wis.

Miss Veulah Todd, collector at Beardstown, has returned after enjoying a week's vacation.

W. C. Murphy, testman at Carrollton, assisted in the cut-over made at Alexander on June 30th.

Mrs. Ella Jarboe, night chief operator at Carrollton, spent her vacation in Springfield, Ohio.

Miss Nettie Pegram, local operator at Carrollton, spent her vacation in White Hall, Ill.

Miss Roberta Close, night chief operator at Roodhouse, spent her vacation at Rockbridge and Chesterfield, Ill.

Miss Ruby Michel has accepted a position as local operator at Roodhouse, Ill.

Oran D. Barnett, repairman at Roodhouse, has been quite sick with malarial typhoid fever.

Miss Marie Sheppard, local operator at Roodhouse, was married on May 16th to Thomas Shewmaker.

Miss Annabel Michel, collector at Roodhouse, visited in Kansas and Nebraska from June 22nd to 28th.

Miss Alma Smock has accepted a position as local operator at Roodhouse.

Miss Elizabeth Smith, local operator at White Hall, spent her vacation in Urbana and Champaign, Ill.

Miss Flossie Ligon, chief operator at White Hall, spent her vacation in Toledo, Ohio.

Miss Rena Rigg, temporary operator at White Hall, has accepted a school and will teach this coming winter.

Miss Dorothy Young has accepted a position as temporary operator at White Hall.

The White Hall and Hillview toll lines were damaged by a cyclone May 26th. Some of the rural subscribers were forced to storm cellars. A box car on the C. & A. railroad tracks was hurled through the Central Illinois Public Service Company's power lines. There was no loss of life in this section.

Peoria District

The operators at Peoria gave their eleventh annual moonlight excursion on the Steamer *Sidney*, July 12th. There were 1,375 on the boat and everybody spent a most enjoyable evening. The operators cleared over \$300 which has been placed in their social fund. It has been the practice each year, to use the major portion of the profits from the boat excursion in entertaining the employes at a chicken dinner and outing. However, this year,

the girls have decided that it is their patriotic duty to sacrifice this entertainment as they may desire to use the money in connection with some relief work. The operators already have given over \$400 to the American Red Cross this year. Misses Margie Lawson, Rose Kugler, Anna McGann, Josephine Sullivan and Martha Schlumpf have qualified for positions in the contract department, having demonstrated their sales ability by disposing of \$477 worth of tickets for the excursion. The sales of Misses Lawson and Kugler, constituting one team, amounted to \$231, and Misses McGann and Sullivan, constituting another team, \$221. Miss Schlumpf made the largest sale for an individual, disposing of \$25 worth.

The employes of the Peoria exchange purchased \$1,200 in Liberty Bonds and pledged themselves, during Red Cross week, to give over \$500.

The employes of the Canton exchange purchased \$600 worth of Liberty bonds.

S. P. Langhoff, chief clerk at Peoria, again captured the laurels in bicycle racing on July 4th, winning a fourteen-mile road race in which there were twenty-seven contestants. The first prize was a fine bicycle. Mr. Langhoff also won the time-prize, consisting of a pair of Racine racing tires. This is the second bicycle he has won this year, having captured another by winning the honors on Memorial Day. Severin is one of the few "has been's" that can "come back."

Misses Emma Armstrong, Nellie Barnes and Anna George, clerks in the collection department at Peoria, report having pleasant and restful vacations.

Contracts have been executed with the Hotel Mayer at Peoria for a private branch exchange, to consist of two trunks, switchboard and 172 stations.

A private branch exchange has been installed for Joyce-Loughlin, Wholesale Grocers, at Peoria. It consists of two trunks, a cordless switchboard and five stations.

Quincy District

Misses Lorene Rottger, repair clerk, and Helen Rottman, local supervisor, have accepted positions with the Chicago Telephone Company.

Miss Rilla Eames, local operator, has resigned to enter college, taking up book-keeping and stenography.

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The Quincy employes and their families enjoyed an all-day outing on the Bolles farm one Sunday during June, and it proved such a success that already other similar gatherings during the summer are talked of. It was arranged that all the



AT THE QUINCY, ILL., PICNIC, JUNE 29TH.

young women operators could spend a part of the day with the company, which numbered about seventy-five. The three big auto trucks of the company and other automobiles took the happy crowd to and from the farm. Baseball, croquet and other games were diversions, and a mock wedding with "Happy," a member of the construction force of the company, who was the very life of the crowd, as the bride and Oscar Pike as the bridegroom, was a feature. The "bride" was attired in a bungalow apron and tablecloth veil, held by a wreath. "She" carried an immense bouquet of leaves and very calmly smoked during the ceremony. The important part of the day, however, was the dinner and supper. An abundance of good things, including ham, salads, sandwiches, weiners, pop, ice cream and cake and many other edibles, was included on the menu. Mr. Mopps, foreman of the construction force; Miss Anna Mitchell, the chief operator; Miss Mayme Hofmeister and Miss Edith Winter composed a committee that arranged the picnic and was largely responsible for its being such a pronounced success.

Miss Aletha Gard, clerk, had the misfortune to sprain her ankle while at the Central Union picnic.

Mrs. Marie Kasey has resigned. She has decided to locate in Philadelphia, her husband being stationed there for the present with the Naval Reserves.

Miss Helen Benning, local operator, has been granted a six months' leave of absence on account of ill health.

Miss Agnes Heckenkamp, toll clerk, has been ill since March and has gone to Columbus Grove, Ohio, to see if the change will benefit her.

Miss Clara Coens, toll chief operator, is back from her vacation which she spent at home.

Misses Alma and Helen Huseman, supervisor and operator, are back from their vacations which they spent in the country.

Rock Island District

Miss Grace Clegg, toll clerk at Rock Island, enjoyed her vacation visiting in Galesburg, Aledo and Coal Valley.

Miss Jennie King, formerly toll supervisor at Kansas City, Mo., has accepted a toll position at Rock Island.

Mrs. Rose Kinney, local operator at Rock Island, resigned to accept a position as private branch exchange operator with the Rock Island Sash and Door Works.

Miss Grace Barnett, local operator at Rock Island, resigned to accept a position as private branch exchange operator with the Peoples Power Company, Moline, Ill.

Miss Julia Johnson, local operator at Rock Island, resigned to accept a position as private branch exchange operator with the John Deere Plow Company, Moline, Ill.

Miss Grace Durling, local operator at Rock Island, resigned to be married in the near future.

The Misses Esther Manchion, Anna Ohge, Jennie Orman and Esther Lalork have accepted positions as local operators at Rock Island.

The Misses Lynette Thomas, Winfred Blythe, Esther Jernberg, Helen Lempfert, Sophia Brown, Bessie Boehme, Anna Kruske and Inez McGrath enjoyed their vacations during the month of July.

Miss Evelyn Purcell, toll operator at Rock Island has been promoted to toll supervisor.

Miss Martha Wanke, local supervisor at Rock Island, and Elmer L. Schlueter of Davenport were united in marriage Thursday, July 12th. Mr. Schlueter is a member of Battery D. Mrs. Schlueter will continue her service with the company.

Miss Edith Johnson, assistant cashier at Rock Island, enjoyed her vacation visiting friends in the country.

Miss Alma Whiteline, cashier at Moline, spent her vacation camping at Scott's Landing, near Cordova.

Ralph Dobbs, commercial agent at Rock Island, spent his vacation at the head camp of the Modern Woodmen in Chicago.

Roy Purcell, testman at Moline, who was operated on recently, is convalescing nicely.

Frank Willhite, repairman at Rock Island, who was injured at Sears on June 10th, is able to be out of the hospital.

H. Hamrick, repairman at Rock Island, has resigned to accept a like position with the Home Telephone Company, Kewanee, Ill. A. O. Sumner is the new repairman.

L. B. Crawford, groundman at Rock Island, has resigned. Fred Henrickson is the new groundman.

James Condon, switchboardman at Rock Island, has resigned. H. D. Burke is the new switchboardman.

Norman Johnson has accepted a position as toll repairman at Rock Island.

James Kennedy has accepted a position as lineman at Rock Island.

Lee Fitzgerald has accepted a position as repairman at Rock Island.

The following private branch exchanges were installed during July:

Stone & Webster Company, Rock Island Arsenal, three trunks and eight stations.

Victor Storage Battery Company, Seventh street and Fourth avenue, Moline, two trunks and five stations.

Lutheran Hospital, Fifth avenue and Fifth street, Moline, two trunks and five stations.

Western Union Telegraph Company, Third avenue and Sixteenth street, Moline, two trunks and five stations.

Moline Piano Company, Moline, two trunks and five stations.

J. F. Brown of Streator, Ill., has accepted a position as private branch exchange repairman No. 1 at Rock Island.

R. J. Lampmann, former testman at Rock Island, was a visitor June 5th.

Lee Fitzgerald, repairman No. 7 at Rock Island, has resigned his position.

Floyd Wilson, toll repairman at Rock Island, resigned his position to go to Chicago.

Alfred Olsen, cable helper No. 2 at Rock Island, has been transferred to Foreman Banta of the construction department. Robert Ague is the new cable helper.

M. Vermillion has accepted a position as repairman at Rock Island.

H. Hamrick has accepted a position as repairman at Rock Island.

The Misses Augusta Schultz, Emma Holst, Gertrude Hurzeler, Mary McGrath and Julia Johnson, local operators at Rock Island, enjoyed their vacations during July.

Miss Edna Thayer has resigned her position as local operator at Rock Island.

The Misses Leona Butt and Ledga Morrill have accepted positions as local operators at Rock Island.

Misses Margaret Boehme and Kathrine Than, local operators at Rock Island, have been transferred to toll positions.

Miss Charlotte Kennedy, local operator at Rock Island, resigned her position and was married June 5th.

Miss Mabelle Allen, repair clerk at Rock Island, enjoyed two weeks' vacation visiting in Chicago.

Miss Julia Barnes, district traffic chief's stenographer at Rock Island, enjoyed two weeks' vacation during June.

Roy Purcell, testman No. 2 at Moline, is on the way to recovery after an operation for appendicitis at the Moline City hospital.

The annual excursion of the Bell Telephone operators at Rock Island was held on the night of June 6th on the steamer *Sidney*.

Contracts have been secured for the following private branch exchanges during the month of June:

Sinclair Refining Co., Rock Island, Ill., two trunks and five stations.

Central States Steel Co., Moline, Ill., two trunks and five stations.

The Market Coöperative Association, Moline, Ill., two trunks and seven stations.

Rock Island Bridge and Iron Works, Rock Island, Ill., two trunks and six stations.

On June 27th at 11 a. m. at the rectory of St. Joseph's Catholic church was celebrated the marriage of Miss Grace Myers, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Myers, and William James Dowsett of East Moline, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Dowsett of Matherville. The ceremony was performed by Dean J. J. Quinn, and attending the bridal couple were Miss Sadie Ryan and Harry Myers, brother of the bride. The bride was in a blue taffeta silk skirt, a white georgette crêpe blouse and a white milan straw hat. Her attendant was in blue silk poplin, a coral georgette crêpe blouse and she wore a white milan straw hat. A wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's mother following the ceremony and Mr. and Mrs. Dowsett then went to their new home at 706½ Fifteenth avenue, East Moline. The bride was employed for three years as operator for the Central Union Telephone Company in Rock Island, and since January 1st has been in the East Moline exchange. Mr. Dowsett is employed at the Root and VanderVoort plant in East Moline.

Springfield District

Miss Virginia Neff, toll operator, was married to Grover Lee, a young farmer, residing west of Springfield. Mrs. Lee will continue in her position at the exchange for the present. Later the young couple will reside on their farm.

Miss Marie Thompson, supervisor, resigned her position and was married to Ernest Wilson of Lafayette, Ind. Miss Thompson received many beautiful gifts from the girls, who join in wishing her much happiness. Miss Mary Hobson succeeds Miss Thompson as supervisor.

The girls of the local force in the traffic department gave a miscellaneous shower in

honor of Miss Mary Moore at the home of Misses Josephine and Kate Crowley, 1402 East Jackson street. About fifty were present. Miss Moore received many beautiful and useful gifts. At a late hour delightful refreshments were served. Miss Moore was married to Joe Hendrick. They have the very best wishes of their many friends.

The plant department recently completed the installation of a private branch exchange, consisting of three trunks and five stations, in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

A private branch exchange, consisting of two trunks and seven stations, was installed for the Murphy Grain Company on June 26th.

A private branch exchange, consisting of two trunks and seven stations, has been installed for the Western Cartridge Company, northeast of the city.

The plant department has completed the installation of a private branch exchange for the Lafayette Smith Grocery Company, the equipment being one trunk and eight stations.

Miss May C. Doyle and Miss Josephine Keefe spent a week end in June in Chicago. They were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Keefe.

The girls of the local commercial office gave a picnic at Washington Park the evening of June 18th. A general good time was enjoyed.

Mrs. George Feidler of Thomasboro, formerly Miss Mae Duggan of the local commercial force, was a Springfield visitor the week of June 25th.

George Denham of the local plant department has enlisted in the navy and is now stationed at Newport, R. I.

Miss Josephine Yoggerst has accepted a position in the local manager's office.

Sports at Springfield

The Central Union Golf Club of Springfield, which had a very successful season last year, has reorganized for the ensuing season. Eleven members of the Franklin Life Insurance Company of Springfield have joined, and the club this season will be known as the Central Union-Franklin Life Golf Club. There are twenty-nine Central Union members, making the membership number forty. One gold, three silver and eight bronze buttons have been purchased and these will be played for weekly, matches being arranged on the basis of each member's handicap. For the distribution of the buttons at the beginning of the season, it was necessary for each member to have five eighteen-hole scores posted, on which the handicaps were based, then each person was required to play a qualifying eighteen-hole round, from which his handicap was deducted, the man with the lowest net total receiving the gold button, the next lowest the silver and so on until all the buttons

had been distributed. The original distribution of the buttons was as follows:

Byron Gibson, Franklin Life, gold.
J. Van Sice, Franklin Life, silver.
M. Woodruff, Central Union, silver.
Harry Gibson, Franklin Life, silver.
F. R. Atwood, Central Union, bronze.
B. Blackburn, Central Union, bronze.
W. E. Farney, Central Union, bronze.
L. C. Gronback, Central Union, bronze.
N. R. Harrison, Central Union, bronze.
A. N. Moser, Central Union, bronze.
F. H. Sawtelle, Central Union, bronze.
J. P. Utt, Franklin Life, bronze.

On Saturday, June 30th, in order to break the routine of button play, the members held what is called the graveyard tournament. This was handled by taking the handicap of each player and adding it to par. Each player was given a card reading as follows: "Here died John Smith, age —," and this card was nailed on a stick and driven in the ground at the spot where the ball lay on the allotted stroke. Three prizes were given—first prize, six golf balls, won by L. Loveridge of the plant superintendent's office; second prize, four golf balls, won by F. H. Sawtelle of the traffic superintendent's office, and third prize, two golf balls, won by Marion Woodruff of the plant superintendent's office. The tournament was voted "great" by all the players. L. Loveridge of the plant superintendent's office is secretary of the club.

The Peoria baseball team has issued a challenge to the Springfield team for a game to be played in Peoria for the benefit of the Red Cross. The game was to have been played on July 22d at the III League Park, Peoria, but owing to the III League disbanding and Peoria entering the Central league, the game has been postponed to Sunday, August 5th. Lee Weise is manager of the ball team.

Division Offices

Miss Florence Larson and Robert Solomon of Springfield were married at eight o'clock Saturday morning, June 30th, at the Grace Lutheran Church, in the presence of relatives and immediate friends. They were attended by Miss Hazel Leason and Wm. Pride. After the ceremony the members of the bridal party and immediate relatives took breakfast at the Leland Hotel. The bride and groom left by automobile for a trip to Forrest City, Iowa. They will reside in Springfield. Mrs. Solomon was formerly stenographer in the offices of the plant superintendent.

Miss Frances Parsons of the commercial superintendent's office has gone for an extended vacation, her objective point being Los Angeles, Cal. En route she will stop at Chicago, Vancouver, B. C., Seattle and various other points.

—U

Indiana Division

**D. H. Whitham, Correspondent,
Indianapolis**

Northern and Southern District

At the time of writing, F. D. Allen, special agent in charge of the canvass at Terre Haute, is on his vacation at Tippecanoe Lake. We presume that great inroads are being made on the finny tribe, and that the lake will have to be re-stocked this fall. Part of Mr. Allen's catch will be utilized by him in putting the "Fish" in Effishency for the "Great Fall Drive" at Terre Haute.

Leo T. Osmon, one of Mr. Allen's able aides de camp in the Terre Haute campaign, spent his vacation 'mongst the scenes of his childhood at Washington, Ind., where his former associates dug out the old nickname from memory's closet and in other ways helped him to enjoy his vacation. That they were successful was evidenced by the old cordial smile, just a little brighter, if possible, and the renewed vigor with which he resumed his duties upon his return.

F. W. Rolen, plant chief, and W. A. Shaw, wire chief at Terre Haute, and their families, spent the Fourth of July near Lewis, Ind., on a fishing trip. They had as their guest Miss Anna Fisher of the traffic department, James Ford of the A. T. & T. Company, and J. D. Evans, plant clerk. A fine time was enjoyed. A splendid picnic dinner was served by Mrs. Rolen and Mrs. Shaw. On the return trip to the city the ladies served a picnic supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Shaw.

Miss Mattie Harms, who has been chief operator at the Terre Haute exchange for the past four years, has been transferred to the commercial department as clerk. Miss Harms has been in the traffic department at Terre Haute for the past thirteen years.

George L. Brown, collector at Terre Haute, enjoyed his vacation the third week in July fishing in the Eel River.

W. H. Shaffer, construction foreman, who is doing construction work at Terre Haute, Ind., is improving rapidly after his operation for appendicitis and is able to be around. He was very much in evidence at the boat ride which was enjoyed by the Bell Telephone Society July 7th.

John F. Smith, line foreman at Terre Haute, spent his vacation in the country near Terre Haute.

J. D. Evans, plant clerk at Terre Haute, spent part of his vacation attending the Indiana Sunday School Convention in Terre Haute. He also visited friends in Muncie.

We now have a "mother" in Terre Haute, also a newly equipped kitchen. The mother, Mrs. Puckett, assisted by Mrs. Schroeder, turns out a lunch each day between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m.

which is so managed that it costs the girls very little. Drop in some day at meal time and have lunch with the girls. You will be well taken care of, even though we may have to make a table out of the icc box.

The local plant force at Frankfort has recently installed a No. 550 lamp type private branch exchange at the Shadburne Brothers Automobile Company, with three trunks, and ten stations. This installation makes a total of nine P. B. X.'s in Frankfort.

Miss Hazel Mathewman, local operator at Frankfort, resigned July 1st and was married to George Parsons on July 7th. The wedding took place in their newly furnished home on East Green street.

Miss Della Ashley, local operator at Frankfort, resigned July 31st to take up future residence at Kansas City, Mo., where she will accept a position with the Southwestern Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Twenty operators at Frankfort, together with the chief operator and supervisors, enjoyed a jollification in the form of a picnic supper, held at Wild Creek, seven miles northwest of Frankfort, Friday evening, July 6th. The trip was made in the plant department's big truck, Manager Alexander acting as chauffeur. After enjoying several baskets of sandwiches and salads, and other good things to eat, about 8:30 the return trip was started, and a stop was made at the home of the chief operator, where light refreshments were served. The old farmer in whose wood the supper was eaten said: "That was the gol darndest, nicest bunch of girls I have seen for years."

Miss Kate Shughrue, chief operator at Peru, returned to her duties July 9th after a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Clarissa Stegman, operator at Peru, resigned July 9th.

A. S. Barnett, Manager at Peru, and his family motored to Vevay, Ind., for a few days' visit.

Miss Elizabeth Horn has accepted a position as clerk in the commercial office at Peru succeeding Luna Burbank, who was transferred to the position of cashier, formerly occupied by Dalton Wallar.

The plant department's garden at Peru is in fine condition. Chief Inspector Martin O'Brien claims they now have potatoes as big as baseballs, but Charles Loe planted the onions so near the potatoes that it made their eyes water.

The operators and supervisors of the Peru exchange gave a social July 18th for the benefit of the Red Cross. They are also donating to the Red Cross the balance of the proceeds from the operators' dance.

Misses Edna McConnell, Jennie Miller, Tillie Grossman and Laura Davis of the traffic department at Peru spent Sunday, July 8th, at the home of Dr. J. E. Randall at Bunker Hill, Ind.

Miss Janie Catlett, operator at Peru, resigned her position and left for her home in Virginia.

Phil Burbank, installer at Peru, resigned his position and left for Maricopa, California, where he will make his future home.

The work of adding two new positions to the Logansport switchboard has been almost completed.

The employees of the traffic and plant departments at Bedford contributed generously to the Red Cross fund during the campaign.

Geo. Chambers, lineman at Bedford, has accepted a position as city foreman at Kokomo.

Miss Leona Fletcher, of Bedford, has resigned to be married. She was succeeded by Miss Maude Hill.

Miss Mona Southers, chief operator's clerk at Bedford, and Mary Green, local operator, spent their vacations in Indianapolis.

Miss Hazel Stalcup, local operator at Bedford, has returned from her vacation spent in Terre Haute, Ind.

Miss Ruby Embree, toll operator at Bedford, enjoyed a delightful visit with friends in Pittsboro.

Miss Lydia Plake, of Bedford, has returned from a week's vacation in the country.

Miss Sylvia Martin, of Bedford, enjoyed her vacation in Salem, Ind.

O. L. Cobb, wire chief at Bedford, spent a week's vacation in the country.

Miss Anna Stalcup, local operator at Bedford, visited with friends in Louisville, Ky., during her vacation.

Miss Mary Green, local operator at Bedford, has resigned because of ill health.

Miss Vada Carter, chief operator at Bedford, spent the week-end with Muncie and Comersville friends a few weeks ago.

Manager Porter, of Elwood, spent his vacation during June at St. James, Minn., enjoying a number of auto trips to lakes in that vicinity. But he could only fool some of the "small" ones. He had a fine auto trip to Redwood Falls, Minn. On his return stopped at Kilborn, Wis., a few days, and made the launch trip up the "Dells" of the Wisconsin river.

Manager Porter secured a contract for a No. 1 private board exchange, three trunks and ten stations for the Charles F. Wiley Company department store at Elwood, also a contract for a No. 2 private board exchange, one trunk and six stations for the Alexandria Paper Company at Alexandria.

Elwood has made a gain of 133 stations during the first six months of the year. A substantial increase in tolls, both at Elwood and Alexandria exchanges was made also.

A new directory will be asked for Elwood, to be ready for August 1st.

A new directory was delivered in July to the Alexandria subscribers, and was very much appreciated.

Miss Kathleen Adams, local operator at Shelbyville, resigned June 30th. She was succeeded by Miss Leona Wiles.

Miss Dorothy Loudon, local operator at

Shelbyville, spent her vacation at Indianapolis with relatives.

Mrs. Mary Rouse, evening supervisor at Shelbyville, has returned from a pleasant vacation spent in Indianapolis with friends.

Miss Eunice Carpenter, new number clerk at Shelbyville, has returned after her vacation spent in Anderson, Ind.

Miss Opal McKay, local operator at Shelbyville, Ind., took a vacation during July.

Miss Frances Kercheval, toll operator at Greensburg, surprised her many friends by being quietly married to Raymond Calbert, of Shelbyville, Ind., at Covington, Ky., on June 27th. They will reside in Shelbyville, Ind., in a new home just completed.

Miss Lida Biddinger, toll operator at Greensburg, Ind., was married July 7th, to Harry Ainsworth, of Greensburg, Ind. They will reside in New Castle. Mr. Ainsworth is county agent of agriculture for Henry county.

Miss M. B. Stowell, former chief clerk at South Bend, has been appointed cashier.

P. A. Handerson has been transferred from the position of plant clerk to chief clerk in the commercial department at South Bend.

Miss L. K. Schlaman, stenographer at South Bend, enjoyed her vacation during May.

The Mishawaka and South Bend exchanges enjoyed a fishing party June 8th, at Eagle Point. E. W. Lindsay was the champion fisherman.

Contracts have been secured for one trunk and nineteen stations for the Hinkle Motor Car Company, at South Bend.

Mrs. C. J. Murphy of the construction department, South Bend, left July 15th, to accept a position with the Michigan State Telephone Company, construction department, Detroit.

Clyde Lindsay resigned from construction department at South Bend on July 5th, to return to his home in North Carolina.

George Salvage, of the South Bend construction department, left July 15th, to accept a position with the Michigan State Telephone Company.

On June 8th, about 5 a. m., fire originating in an old barn, injured one 400-pair, one 300-pair and one 100-pair cable. Construction and exchange maintenance cable men were rushed to the job, and by 5 p. m. the same day all lines were restored to service.

Ernest Knowlten, cable man at South Bend, spent his vacation sojourning at his former home, Sims, Ind. Sims, we understand, is a wide place in the road between Kokomo and Marion.

Miss Mildred Brookie has resigned her position at Frankfort, to accept a place with the Clover Leaf railroad.

Miss Kelly, night operator at Frankfort, resigned August 1st.

Miss Della Ashley, operator at Frankfort, has moved to Kansas City, where she expects to resume telephone work.

Miss Hazel Matthewman, operator at Frankfort, was married July 7th, to George Parsons.

Miss Catherine Cook, of the Frankfort exchange, has returned from a vacation spent in Lima, Ohio.

Miss Mary Harris, of Frankfort, spent her vacation in Indianapolis.

Miss Mary Busic, an operator at Washington Court House, Ohio, spent her vacation with the Misses Keller, of Frankfort.

July 6th was picnic day at Frankfort. Several of the operators and supervisors, Manager Alexander and family, and Miss Catherine Phillip, chief operator, motored to Wild Creek, where they enjoyed supper. Several former operators were present.

R. R. Simons, chief inspector at Auburn, caught fish at Lake Gage during his vacation in July.

Miss Hilda Grove, local operator at Auburn, returned July 8th from a vacation spent with relatives at the lake.

Miss Verdia Carper, toll operator at Auburn, spent her vacation, beginning July 8th, at Detroit and Toledo.

Miss Cora Butler, formerly chief operator at Auburn, but now with the Michigan State Telephone Company at Detroit, spent her vacation with her sister Mabel, in Auburn, returning to Detroit July 2nd.

Miss Julia Endicott, supervisor at Crawfordsville, has been ill with malarial fever.

A number of Crawfordsville plant employees attended the annual Terre Haute picnic on July 7th. After a big time they started to drive home, but lost their way, finally landing on the grounds of the Tuberculosis sanitarium at Rockville. They camped under a tree until daylight, and at length reached home O. K., but sleepy.

James Atkinson, wire chief No. 2, at Crawfordsville, is suspected of having a seine hidden in the woods. He seems to be the only man around the exchange who can catch a fish.

Helen Griest, toll operator at Shelbyville, resigned July 1st, to become Mrs. Daily.

The new Crawfordsville directory, just issued, shows a nice gain in subscribers.

Busy Days at Frankfort

A Frankfort, Ind., subscriber called the long-distance operator one morning last month about 7:30 and told her he had a day's work for her. He then proceeded to place sixty-one calls. On fifty-one of these he talked; he carried seven over and cancelled three. The next morning he placed forty calls and cancelled one. The third day he put in fourteen and talked on all of them.

Hope He's Better

Hello! is that you Doctor? Well, say, I'm afraid I'm getting bronchitis, wait a minute and I'll cough for you.

Terre Haute Annual Outing

The annual outing of the Bell Telephone Society of Terre Haute and members of the "Yaller Dawgs" fraternity July 7th attracted eighty-five men of the organization to the picnic grounds ten miles up the Wabash River. Contests of every kind and description were "pulled off" and considerable talent of all sorts was displayed.

answered his country's call. He is still a member of B company.

For a time it appeared that the boat ride would have to be postponed, owing to the non-appearance of W. M. Kendrick. After he came rushing down the gang plank, he explained between breaths that he had been taking an interesting study in physical exercises. Roy Daniels, another Indianapolis

Kaiser. So he was. A Mr. Wilson, living in St. Louis, was calling a Mr. Kaiser, living in a city in Illinois.

Some Experience, Too

An applicant at Memphis, when asked if she had ever had any operating experience replied, "Yes, I have had my adenoids removed."



TERRE HAUTE, IND., ANNUAL OUTING, JULY 7TH, 1917.

They have eaten nothing that disagreed with them—the sun was in their faces, that's all.

One of the big features was the baseball game between the "Docs" of "Doc" Cook and the "Singers" of "Singer" Lozier, the "Docs" winning after a bloody battle, 9 to 1. E. L. Hamlin of Indianapolis, state line supervisor, was the umpire, and found out later that the most fortunate event in his life was the assured attendance of all of himself after the game.

Then there was a tug-of-war between Frank Rolen's and Billy Shaw's teams, the Rolen bunch rolling the Shaws all over the line. Bill Shafer won the foot race, but it was not without a protest against his use of a cane. After that came a wrestling match between "Lefty" Wyat and "Slick" Chambers. "Slick" tried a splice hold, but "Lefty" broke it and set his boss on his ear.

Among the out of town men were E. L. Hamlin, D. H. Whitham, Zoe Leach, Roy Daniels, W. M. Kendrick, B. G. Halstead, V. N. Gregg, Jimmy Nichols, P. L. Moseley and Johnny Blair of Indianapolis, Gam Richeson and Will Wesner of Linton and George Thompson, state cableman.

The guest of honor, in the person of one of Uncle Sam's "Sammies" was Ray Smith, whose appearance revived old associations. Smith was an installer for the company at the time of the Mexican trouble and an-

representative, had a big time spending the day reading wholesome literature and walking about the picnic grounds enjoying the shade and the good water. Joe Parrish of the local bunch had to swim minus a bathing suit, as he hasn't recovered his pet suit yet.

No new members were initiated into the "Yaller Dawgs," although Mr. Hamlin, chief pedigreed pup of the order, was on hand prepared for any ceremonies.

Manager Kissling was in charge of the field events, the only badge of his rank being a white duck outing hat. Mr. Moseley and George Thompson were the ultimate champions in the horse shoe pitching which seemed to be an endurance contest, as they could hardly be drawn away long enough to eat dinner. Mr. Thompson also took high honors in the running race to a stump, upon which reposed the prize money, a fifty-cent piece. "Judy" Chaney was the victor in the Broad Jump. E. "Hop" Allen proved to be the strong arm man, and won the brick throwing contest.

Wilson Calls Kaiser

Considerable excitement was caused recently by a report in the St. Louis long-distance office that Wilson was calling

Promotion

No one can say just when begins
The service that promotion wins,
Or when it ends; 'tis not defined
By certain hours or any kind
Of system that has been devised.
Merits cannot be systemized,
It is at work when it's at play,
It serves each minute of the day;
'Tis always at its post to see
New ways of help and use to be,
Merit from duty never slinks,
Its cardinal virtue is—it thinks.

—An Employé.

Bum Service

James Morgan dropped a nickel in a "nickel-in-the-slot" weighing machine that speaks the number. The machine yelled Jimmie's weight—160.

"Wassat?" yelled Jimmie. "I didn't want 160; I wanted long-distance." When he couldn't get a reply, he dropped another nickel in the slot and again the machine spoke "160."

Finally, as the cop led him away, Morgan muttered: "Worst telephone shervice ever shaw."

Big Garden at Indianapolis

One hundred employes of the Central Union Telephone Company proceeded at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, June 19th, to their thirty-acre garden on the Myers free gravel road. The use of this ground has been donated by the Riverview Realty Company and ploughed by tractors through the courtesy of the Lyons Atlas and Bull Tractor Companies.

The planters were headed by J. W. Stickney, general manager of Indiana, and W. B. Thomas, chairman of the Telephone Garden Association, assisted by Messrs. Osborn and Irvin of the City Garden Association.

Potatoes were cut and planted in eight acres, and 7,000 cabbage plants and 5,000 tomatoe plants were set out. Seven acres of corn had previously been planted, of this four acres were double planted with Kentucky Wonder beans and pumpkins. Later plantings of sweet corn and navy beans are to be put in and a good sized planting of turnips was expected to be made on the 25th of July "rain or shine."

The surprise of the day was to see Mr. Whitham working behind the plow furrowing the ground for potatoes. He was kept busy by the many efficient cutters headed by J. Loyd Wayne, 3d, who for a setting-up exercise would carry a 150-pound sack of seed potatoes across the 900-foot field.

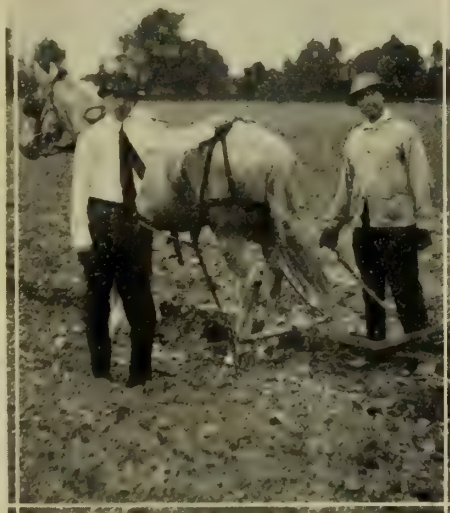
Three tents have been erected and a care-taker will live on "the farm." He will have the assistance of a number of employes who intend to spend their vacations helping to raise a "bumper crop."

A Literal Compliance

A Frankfort, Ind., toll student had a ticket to Wabash a few days ago. The parties talked on the North Manchester ticket. The supervisor said, "Now cover your Wabash ticket with the North Manchester." Very carefully the student pinned the two tickets together, with North Manchester on top.



MEMBERS OF INDIANAPOLIS STAFF. "DOING THEIR BIT."



W. B. THOMAS and D. H. WHITHAM
Of the Telephone Garden Association, Chairman Thomas smokes a cigar while Whitham plows.



THE INDIANAPOLIS GARDENERS AGAIN.

Our Own Travelogues

Sir: I guess you've heard of Philadelphia, the place where you ride on the elevated on the subway, enter green cars in the bow and yellow ones in the stern, where they have two telephone systems, the Keystone and the Bell, and where all the electrical men read "Electrical Merchandising," the only monthly electrical paper having an appreciable factor of readability.

When I was there the other day I happened to think of Jimmy Stevenson, who has both breeds of 'phone on his desk, and I called him up on the Keystone and then called him up on the Bell, and Jimmy takes both receivers off and I put my Bell receiver to the Keystone transmitter and my Keystone receiver to my Bell transmitter and Jimmy says "Hello" on the Keystone and himself says "Hello" on the Bell and Jimmy says "Whosis?" on the Bell and himself says "Whosis?" on the Keystone; then I jiggled both hooks, and central on the Bell says "Number, please," and central on the Keystone says "Quitcher kiddin'" and Jimmy says, "Is that you, Genevieve?" on the Bell and himself says "Is that you, Genevieve?" on the Keystone and Bell central says "Yes" and Keystone central says "No" and I says "Hello, Jimmy, this is me" on both 'phones and Jimmy says "Well, both of you come over and see me and myself" and we did and all four of us went out and ate a luncheon for two and Jimmy gave the Red Cross five dollars because he knows what it must be to suffer from mental indigestion.—C. L. F. in *New York Tribune*.

A New Type of Book

It was after prohibition had reached a certain town in the middle west that an express agent telephoned a man prominent in the town. This was the conversation that followed:

"Is this Mr. X?"

"Yes."

"We have a package of books for you, Mr. X, and we wish you would arrange to get them at once, as they are leaking badly."—*County Gentleman*.

Lord Northcliffe Participates In Unique Demonstration

Distinguished English Publisher as Guest of American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Hears Roar of Atlantic and Pacific Oceans at Same Moment Over Bell Transcontinental Line

Lord Northcliffe, the distinguished British publisher and publicist, accompanied by several British army officers and his secretarial staff, was the special guest of President Theodore N. Vail at the headquarters of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company at 195 Broadway, New York, on Thursday, July 12th.

After an informal reception in President Vail's office participated in by many officials of the Bell System, the guests were escorted to the directors' room where they were entertained with a series of demonstrations over the transcontinental line, together with motion pictures illustrating phases of the work of construction of the longest telephone line in the world.

The demonstration was in charge of Major John J. Carty, Chief Engineer of the Bell System. Lord Northcliffe occupied the head of the directors' table, and each guest at the table had two small telephones for listening, so that one or both ears could be used, as desired, and for Lord Northcliffe there was provided, in addition to these two telephones, an ordinary standard desk telephone set.

At ten minutes past eleven, a few minutes before the scheduled time, the trans-

continental telephone line extending from New York to San Francisco was connected to Lord Northcliffe's telephone.

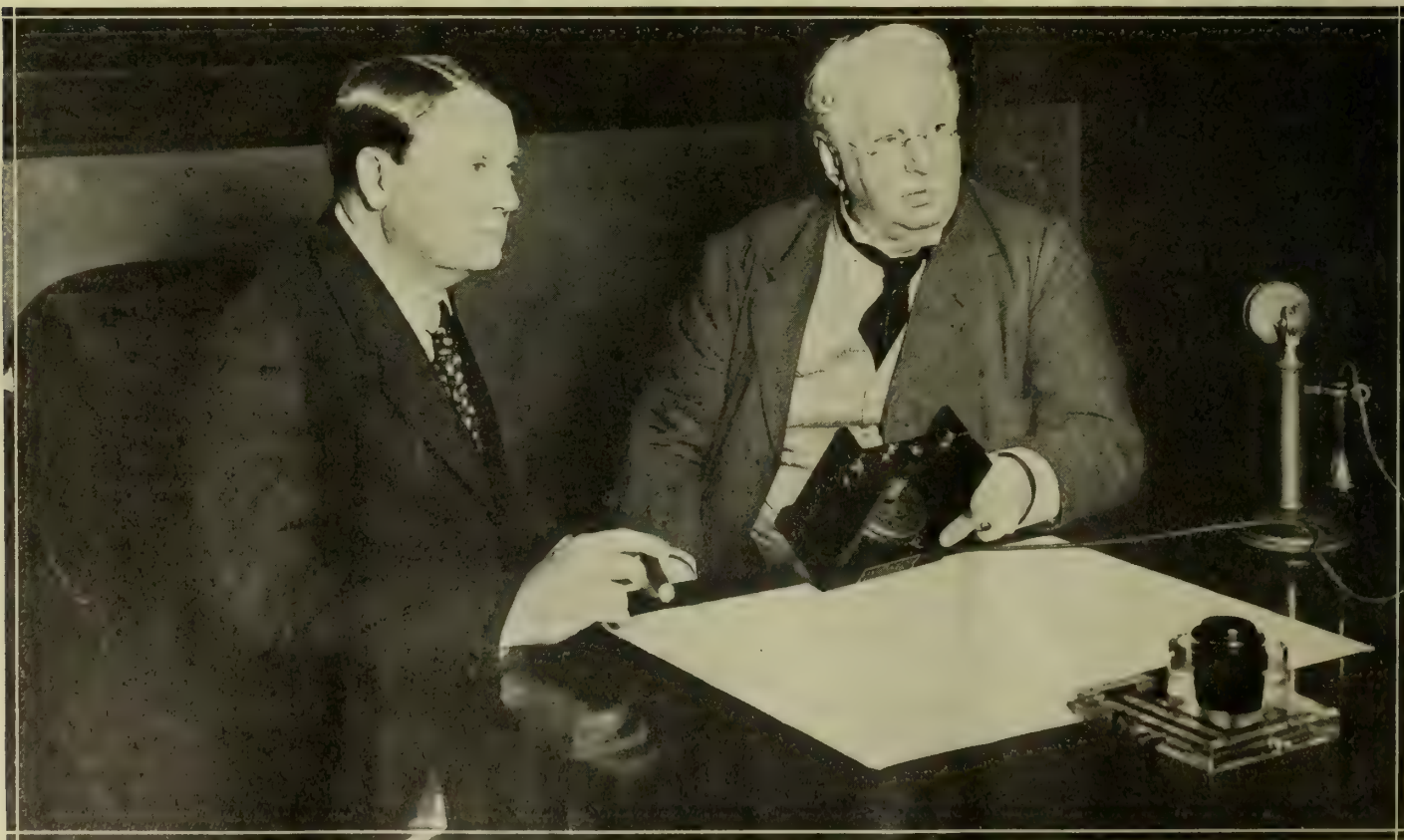
Before the line was turned over to Lord Northcliffe for his first conversation across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Major Carty made a very remarkable preliminary trial of the line which was witnessed by all of those present. In rapid succession he called up engineers at New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake, Winnemucca, and San Francisco, and had a brief conversation with each of them. Each gave a report of the weather at his station. The temperature was remarkably even at the time, the lowest being 60 at Salt Lake, the thermometer registering 70 at New York and San Francisco. East of Chicago all reports were "cloudy weather," but from Omaha west all was clear and the sun was shining. At Salt Lake Mr. Horth reported that he could see clearly from his window the mountains covered with snow glistening in the sun. Mr. Twist at Winnemucca in the Sierra Nevada region, said that all the signs pointed to a very hot day and that on the day previous the temperature had reached 110. Every one looked at a watch and saw it was 11:15

in the morning in New York as Mr. Hunter at San Francisco was telling them it was only a quarter past eight at the Golden Gate.

Following Major Carty's preliminary test, which interested the visitors greatly, Lord Northcliffe took the telephone and talked to San Francisco. After a preliminary conversation, Lord Northcliffe asked the telephone engineer there to send to the San Francisco newspapers the following message which he dictated over the telephone:

"When I last visited California I found that you had in your beautiful country a great number of English and Scotch people. I suggest that they get together and organize for recruiting and also for strictly observing the food regulations issued at Washington."

There was further conversation with San Francisco by Major Carty, and then there came over the wires across the continent clearly and with unimpaired melody, the words and music of "God Save the King," transmitted from a phonograph. Instantly at the first strains every one arose. Never before did a party of Britons and Americans thus pay their



LORD NORTHCLIFFE AND THEODORE N. VAIL.

At the demonstration of transcontinental telephony held in New York, Thursday, July 12th.

homage under such remarkable circumstances. The fervent sentiment of the occasion was intensified when America's national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner," also from a phonograph record in San Francisco, reached the hearers, who remained standing until the last notes died away.

The transcontinental telephone demonstration had deep suggestion of the part which the telephone must play in the present war.

After the "Good-bye" roll call by Major Carty, some moving pictures were exhibited, beginning with the 195 Broadway building, in which Lord Northcliffe was talking, and showing scenes along the transcontinental telephone line to San Francisco. Transmitters were installed near the Cliff House on the Pacific Ocean, and at Coney Island on the Atlantic Ocean, so that Lord Northcliffe was the first to hear simultaneously with one ear the waves breaking upon the shore of the Golden Gate, and with the other, the roar of the Atlantic surf, illustrated by moving pictures. The talking moving picture of Mr. Watson delivering a portion of his address on the "Birth of the Telephone," was also given.

At noon the guests were escorted by President H. B. Thayer, Vice President H. A. Halligan and Chief Engineer F. B. Jewett of the Western Electric Company, to that company's West street building. Here a model of the first telephone was exhibited. Using a modern receiver in one room and the old telephone in another room, speech was transmitted and heard in the modern telephone, although very indistinctly and faintly. Then modern amplifying apparatus was added to the circuit and the sound from the old telephone, although indistinct, proved loud enough to be heard in all parts of the room.

A copy of this old model telephone is now being prepared and suitably inscribed for presentation to Lord Northcliffe by Mr. Vail, as a souvenir of the occasion.

Mr. Vail had already presented Lord Northcliffe with a miniature model, a shade more than an inch long, of the latest form of telephone receiver. It carried a gold plate bearing the inscription "To Lord Northcliffe from Theodore N. Vail." Lord Northcliffe himself heard speech through it. It is even capable of transmitting as well as receiving speech, but, like the old model, when used for transmitting it needs a little help from some modern telephone amplifying devices connected into the line.

Lord Northcliffe not only heard speech but saw it, by looking into an oscillograph which reproduced in a wavy line of light the motions of the telephone diaphragm. Photographic records of this vibrating beam of light were taken. These records show in visual form the words "Lord Northcliffe," "Vail," "The Times."

Lord Northcliffe saw in the laboratories endurance tests on telephone transmitters,

on electric batteries, on switchboard lamps, and on electrical mechanism of many kinds. The other exhibitions were sections of modern telephone cables, each containing twenty-four hundred wires enclosed in a lead sheath having an outside diameter of only 2½ inches.

The entire party were the guests of the Western Electric Company at a luncheon which was served in the suite of rooms occupied by the heads of the engineering department, Mr. Thayer presiding as host for the company. Among Lord Northcliffe's party were Brigadier General W. A. White, Lieutenant Colonel Campbell Stuart, Captain Paul F. Sise who is known to all Western Electric people by his affiliation with the Northern Electric Company at Montreal, and members of Lord Northcliffe's secretarial staff.

Besides those mentioned there were present the following officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company: W. Murray Crane and John I. Waterbury, directors; U. N. Bethell, senior vice president; N. C. Kingsbury, vice president; James Robb, vice president; A. A. Marsters, secretary; N. T. Guernsey, general counsel; G. D. Milne, treasurer; C. G. DuBois, comptroller; J. J. Carty, chief engineer; B. Gherardi, engineer of plant; C. H. Wilson, general manager; F. A. Stevenson, general superintendent of plant; J. L. R. Van Meter, general superintendent of traffic; F. H. Bethell, and H. F. Thurber, vice presidents of the New York Telephone Company; Newcomb Carlton, president, Western Union Telegraph Company, and Frank A. Vanderlip, president, National City Bank.

German Exaggeration

A citizen of the United States, with fanatical admiration for all things German, undoubtedly would be surprised to learn that in the last half century Americans have produced probably ten notable inventions for every one created by a German. In that period Americans have revolutionized many industries and changed the whole mode of ordinary living by numerous great inventions.

In 1876 Alexander Graham Bell gave the telephone to the world. Two years later Sholes brought out the typewriter. George Westinghouse invented the airbrake, and changed the entire scheme of railroad travel the year before the Prussians swept to Paris. Ten years later Brush invented the electric lamp and Thomson the electric welder. Edison, the wizard, came forward with the incandescent light, the phonograph and the motion-picture machine. Goodyear's shoemaking machine changed the entire footwear industry. The trolley car, the typesetting machine, the rotary disc plow, the automatic car coupler, the automatic block signal, the cash register—all the result of American inventiveness and ingenuity—have been given to the world within the last fifty years.

Even in the invention of instruments of warfare, the greatest military nation in the world had nothing to do with the bringing out of wireless telegraphy, the submarine and the aeroplane. The Italian, Marconi, gave us the wireless and Americans were responsible for the submarine and the aeroplane. The Gatling gun—for decades the synonym for all machine guns—was an American product and military experts say that the best machine gun in the present war is one invented in the United States. And it is more than doubtful whether any powder expert in Germany knows more about high explosives than the Du Ponts of this country. Germany, after preparing for war for almost fifty years, is now far outdistanced in the matter of artillery by England and France, as has been fully demonstrated on the western front.

In view of all these facts, is it not about time that Americans, who have been enthusing over German initiative and efficiency, should turn to the history of their own country and people, and learn that, while we have our shortcomings and faults, everything good and effective is not "Made in Germany."—Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph*.

Patriotic Work for Uncle Sam

"At the Biltmore in New York the other evening I met Fred Stevenson, the captain of the '89 crew that for so long held the record of the Thames. He looked tired and worn. He had been in Washington working up the details of his specialty, telephone service for the government."

This is a paragraph from an article by Walter Camp in *The Rotarian*. It details the patriotic work of former Yale University men. The Fred Stevenson referred to is F. E. Stevenson, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

His Bit

As there were not sufficient toll facilities from Youngstown to Niagara Falls and Buffalo, a new pole line was erected for a distance of six miles in order to supply telephone facilities for the training camp at Fort Niagara. The service had to be established at short notice in record time.

This new construction was through the prosperous fruit belt, and it was necessary to cut down several trees. One farmer remarked as a tree fell, "There is my bit."—*The Telephone Review*.

Genesis, Exodus

We would remind that group of dignified dignitaries known as potatriots, who spend their leisure moments strenuously digging up the landscape—that all the trouble in the world started in a garden.—*Long Lines Traffic Doings*.

WAR SERVICE DEPENDENTS

IT is expected that the United States Government will make provision for the dependent families of its soldiers and sailors, but such action has not yet been taken, and some employes of the Company who have dependents have been called into military and naval service, and others will doubtless be called soon, and their pay from the Government will not be sufficient for the support of such dependents.

Pending action by the United States Government this Company will provide temporary financial aid to dependents of employes who, with leave of absence from the Company for that purpose, either voluntarily or involuntarily have entered or do hereafter enter the military or naval service of the United States during the continuance of the present war, such aid to be subject to the following regulations:

The Employes' Benefit Fund Committee is authorized to make allowances to dependents of such employes in such amounts and for such periods as it may determine, according to the merits of each case and with due regard to the ability of such dependents to wholly or partially support themselves.

No allowances will be made to dependents of any employes while such employes are receiving full or part pay from the Company.

The regulations are to provide for the exigencies of the situation pending a more permanent plan which it is expected will be provided by the Nation or through a national fund, and all payments provided by these regulations may be terminated at any time at the option of the Company.

All payments under these regulations will be charged to the expenses of the Company and not against the Employes' Benefit Fund.

B. E. SUNNY,
President.

Sixth Telegraph Battalion In Active Service

First of Two Recruited From Telephone Ranks Off to Training Camp—Eleventh Battalion Awaits Call

Signal corps men from the central group of Bell telephone companies are now in the military service of the United States.

The 220 men who comprise the Sixth Telegraph Battalion, United States Reserve Signal Corps, left Chicago on Saturday night of July 21st and the following afternoon reached Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where they will undergo intensive training for a short period preparatory to beginning active service "somewhere."

The other battalion which is to be organized among employes of the central group, with the sanction and assistance of the companies, has not yet been called into service, but the boys are expecting the call "any day." The complete personnel of this battalion is published in this issue of the News.

The Sixth Battalion is made up of one company of employes of the Chicago Telephone Company who volunteered for the service, and one company of the Wisconsin Telephone Company's employes, likewise volunteers.

The officers and men left on a special train at 8 p. m. A large and enthusiastic crowd of relatives and friends of the boys and telephone company's officials were present to bid them good-bye and God-speed.

The order placing the battalion in service was received Thursday, July 19th.



CAPTAIN VERGIL E. CODE.

Company D, which includes the Chicago boys, received equipment and became formally a part of Uncle Sam's fighting forces on the following day. Saturday morning the boys of Company E, under command of First Lieutenant D. E. Moore, left Milwaukee, reaching Chicago about noon. They were marched to the Chicago

Telephone Company's central garage at 1521 West Harrison street, where arrangements had been made to issue the equipment and where the Company D men had received theirs the day before. First Lieutenant J. A. Brock, supply officer, and First Lieutenant Paul Kenny, adjutant of the battalion, were the two busiest men in the United States for three or four hours that afternoon. By 7 p. m. the men had received and put on their uniforms, and all other equipment—blankets, canteens, plates, knives and forks—had been issued to every man. The battalion was ready for duty.

The men were applauded all along the line of march to the station, although they carried no colors and no announcement of their departure had been published. At the station where wives, children, mothers and sweethearts had gathered the officers gave the order to break ranks and for a short half-hour tears flowed freely. It was the old story of Johnny marching away to war, and tears fell on cheeks flushed both with pride and grief.

Letters received from Fort Leavenworth tell of the camp life of the men who are well and enjoying the novel experience, although the weather is quite warm at this time. As one of the men expresses it, "You realize that you are in the army when you have been here a little while. Quarters are favorable and food good."



COMPANY E, SIXTH TELEGRAPH BATTALION.

They are all ready to leave Milwaukee for active service. Good luck to them!

Eleventh Battalion Organized

The Eleventh telegraph battalion, made up of Bell Telephone employes of the Central Group, is now recruited up to 100 per cent. and is ready for the service. The formal order from the war department has been received, approving the personnel of the battalion, and the assignment of officers. At the time of this writing the exact date that the Eleventh will enter active service had not been announced, but it is evident that not many days will elapse before these men will be on the road to "somewhere."

Company E of the Eleventh battalion is composed entirely of Chicago Telephone men with the exception of two lieutenants. Company D is made up of forty-six employes of the Michigan State Telephone Company, forty-six employes of the Cleveland Telephone Company, two of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, and two of the Chicago Telephone Company. In each company are about twelve telegraph operators enlisted in various parts of the territory. Portraits published in connection with this article show many of the men; others have been published in previous issues at the time of their acceptance by the government. Additional pictures will be printed as received.

No selection of a major for the chief command was recommended to the government for the Eleventh battalion. It is expected that the War Department will assign some experienced officer from the Signal service. Captain Vergil E. Code of Chicago is in command of Company E which comprises the Chicago men. Captain William C. Elmore of Milwaukee is in charge of Company D, which comprises mostly

Michigan and Cleveland men. The battalion as a whole is made up of ninety-two Chicago men, two Wisconsin men, forty-six Cleveland men, forty-six Michigan men

and twenty-three men outside of the telephone organization (telegraph operators).

The Michigan correspondent of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS writes interestingly of the work performed by Lieutenant Cole in

organizing and drilling the men who make up the Michigan contingent of Company D. He says:

"Through persistent application and a lot of hard work Michigan telephone employes, who but a little over a month ago were raw recruits when accepted by the United States government for the Signal Corps, have acquired an efficiency that has won the commendation of superior officers and of other military men who have observed their maneuvers on the drill grounds.

"Perhaps honors should be divided between the men and Lieutenant Walter G.

Cole, who has been tireless in his efforts to instruct the men, as tireless as they themselves have been in learning. Lieutenant Cole began drilling the men about the

middle of June with the assistance of Major John R. Turner of Chicago, who was here to help the boys get started, and then again on July 13th to observe the progress they had made. In the opinion of Major Turner and of other military men who have watched the boys work diligently without equipment and even without uniforms, their progress is little short of wonderful.

"This is all the more gratifying in view of the fact that but three men of the entire company possessed previous military experience, and that the rest were among the rawest of raw recruits. A few weeks of study and drill have so completely changed this state of affairs that the men have advanced to the point where any of them, in the judgment of the lieutenant, would make a capable corporal.



MAJOR JOHN R. TURNER AND MEMBERS OF THE NON-COMMISSIONED HEADQUARTERS STAFF OF THE SIXTH BATTALION.

Seated—Major Turner. Standing—H. B. Crowell, Arthur Sir, James A. Berry, James Schollar, R. G. McNeil.

and twenty-three men outside of the telephone organization (telegraph operators). First Lieutenants Fred Norwood and Eugene J. Seguin of Chicago have been des-



ANOTHER SCENE AT CENTRAL GARAGE, CHICAGO. Getting ready to leave for Fort Leavenworth.

"The men who have been drilling are Detroit employes of the Michigan State Telephone Company and a few who have been brought in from the state. Their work has consisted of drills on Northwestern Field every Saturday afternoon and every Tuesday evening, two hours being devoted to the work on each day. At a meeting held every Thursday evening in the offices of the engineering department, Lieutenant Cole lectured for an hour on military work and another hour was spent at signal practice. All of the men devoted their spare time between meetings to a study of military matters and absorbing what they had learned in the last lecture. The result is that the men are able to read semaphore signals as fast as they can be sent and have made considerable progress in other methods of signaling. They have displayed the enthusiasm and pep that rapidly bridges the gap between the recruit and experienced soldier.

"On Sunday, July 15th, the men started taking long hikes. The first took them from Log Cabin Park up Woodward avenue to Seven Mile Road 'at attention.' Here they fell into what is termed 'ease and route order' proceeding in this manner across Seven Mile Road to Van Dyke Road where they boarded street cars for the return trip after having covered six miles in about two hours. Since then the Sunday morning hikes have become a part of the regular weekly drill, the distance being increased with each hike.

"Following the departure of Lieutenant Cole, July 17th, for Fort Leavenworth, N. R. Becker, of the equipment department, who had served as acting sergeant, took charge of the men. All continue in the employ of the company until called into active service, using spare time to prepare for the service of Uncle Sam."

Below is printed a complete personnel of the battalion as approved by the War Department.

Personnel of the 11th Telegraph Battalion, S. R. C.

Major (to be appointed by the U. S. Government Signal Dept.).

First Lieut. Fred Norwood.

First Lieut. Eugene J. Sequin.

HEADQUARTERS' DETACHMENT.

Privates.

Carmody, Joseph Francis

Day, Roy Joseph.



MEN OF SIXTH TELEGRAPH BATTALION.
Obtaining supplies at Central Garage, Chicago.

Esler, Arthur K.

Hyde, Laurence Frank.

BATTALION SUPPLY DETACHMENT.

Privates.

Barnum, Raymond V.

Collins, Herbert Wesley.

Eastland, Roy Herman.

Holston, Clifford.

Zahler, Albert A.

COMPANY "E," 11TH TELEGRAPH BATTALION, S. R. C.

Captain V. E. Code, Signal Corps, U. S. R.

First Lieut. Walter E. Cole, Signal Corps, U. S. R.

First Lieut. Frank M. Little, Signal Corps, U. S. R.



LIEUT. WALTER G. COLE
of Signal Reserve Corps, who trained the Michigan contingent of Company D.

Sergeant.

Hausheer, Lorenz J.

Corporals.

Fry, William W.

McIntosh, Stuart G.

Privates.

Ayers, Otho James.

Beaumer, George A.

Brough, Stephen C.

Bergstrom, Melvin T.

Bogardus, Raphael C.

Brockmeyer, Frank X.

Burgman, Theodore.

Canty, Jarry.

Carroll, Gerald M.

Cosgrove, Michael J.

Cline, Robt. C., Jr.

Connelly, Harold J.

Cannon, James Patrick

Coyne, Patrick J.

DeWitt, Raymond L.

Doran, George Edw.

Doyle, John Claude.

Eaton, Arlington C.

Eckenstein, Raymd. T.

Farrell, Raymond J.

Fitzgerald, Thomas E.

Field, Caldwell Edw.

Felton, Wm. L.

Francis, Bert Glover.

Filley, Elmer Frank.

Ganong, Louis F.

Galavan, Chas. Edw.

Gibson, Willard A.

Golden, Felix Louis.

Goodwin, Will Rease.

Grant, Geo. A.

Greenburg, Samuel.

Hasseler, Chas. A.

Helsten, Roland Arthur.

Henry, Frank P.

Hesch, Jos. John.

Hesterman, Thos. Williard.

Hiller, Donald Oliver.

Hogan, James F.

Honess, Wm. D.

Hrack, Otto.

Hulinger, Herbert Gilbert.

Kessler, Wm. H.

Kischell, Herbert B.

Krafft, Emil F.

Kristufek, Henry.

Kukuk, Harold D.

Lally, Cliff Spencer.

Larson, Paul A.

MacDonald, Frederick Earl.

MacRobert, Louis Bruce.

Malinski, Benedict Leo.

Mangan, John H.

Marrs, Stanley John.

McCarthy, Wm. Harvey, Jr.

Meyer, Fred Henry.

Minich, Chas. J.

Miscovic, Joseph.

Mondt, Fred F.

Mooney, Jos. Edw.

Moroney, Walter Jos.

Mueller, John H.

Neeley, John H.

New, Robert F.

O'Brien, Allister Henry.

Oestereich, Martin Carl.



COMPANY D, SIXTH T
Inserts, left to right—First Lieutenant
First Lieutena

Penfold, Walter Edw.
Powers, John Cyril.
Quinn, Leo. Chas.
Raynor, Leo. C.
Rio, Anthony John.
Robertson, John Robt.
Roesen, Adolph.
Rouse, George Earl.
Rush, Jos. Frank.
Rush, Albert G.
Sacks, Chas. C.
Sewell, Bryon Ellsworth.
Schmidt, Chas. Francis.
Sherman Dean Leroy.
Shields, Homer L.
Slattery, Thos. J.
Sobieski, Wm. P.
Sorensen, John Irving.
Stothard, Edwin E.
Stockhausen, Philip.
Teeter, Jesse R.
Thilmont, Elmer Henry.
Thweatt, Caldwell E.
Vorsheim, Fred Wm.
Westcott, Paul.
Wallin, Gus.
Wilmsen, Martin.
Wortman, Elmer F.
Woods, William T.
Yarrington, Thos.
Zelenka, Frank J.

COMPANY "D," 11TH TELEGRAPH
BATTALION, S. R. C.

Captain Wm. C. Elmore, Signal Corps,
U. S. R.

First Lieut. Chas. F. Moran, Signal
Corps, U. S. R.

First Lieut. Fred Borden, Signal Corps,
U. S. R.

Sergeant.

Richardson, John H.

Corporals.

Bradley, Chas. A.

Brown, Earl J.

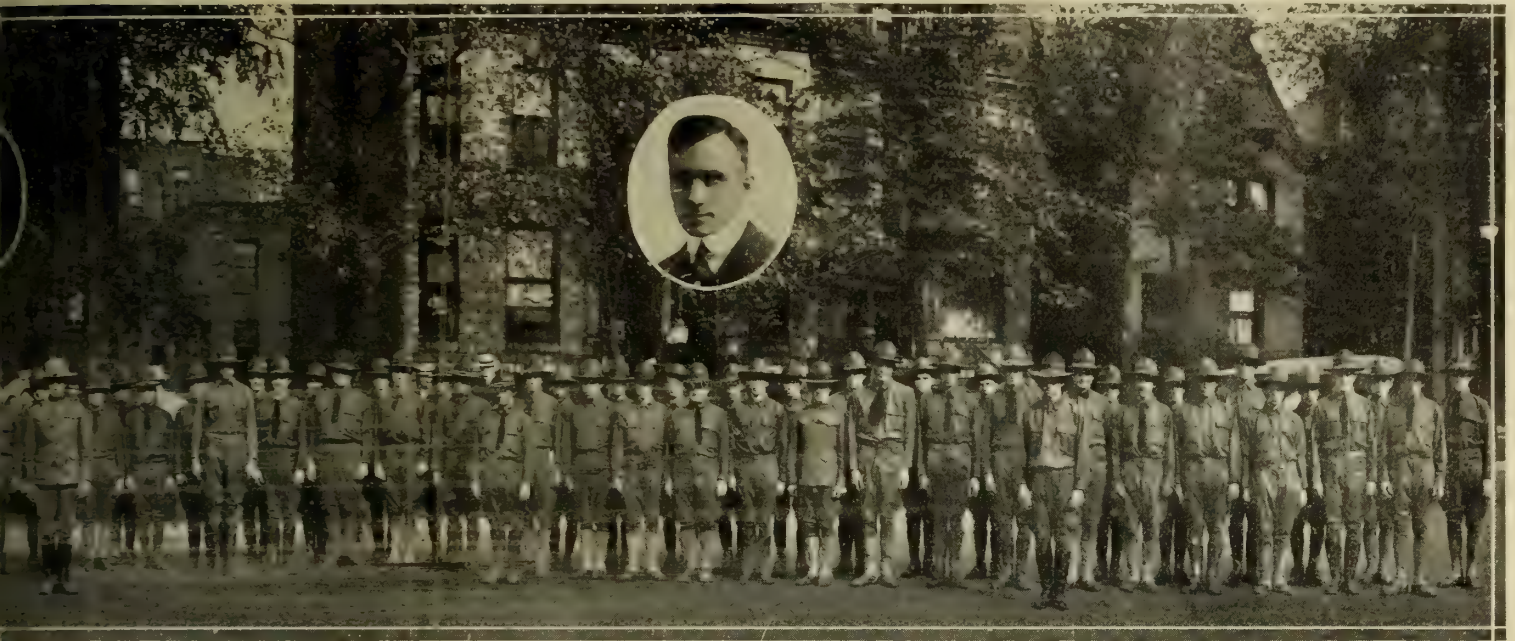
Privates.

Becker, Neils R.
Backus, John Edward.
Barry, James Monroe
Benner, Harry Lee.
Biales, Louis B.
Bishop, Allie J.
Boughton, Andrew A.
Branch, Harold L.
Buckley, John James.
Burton, George Tremble.
Butler, Gordon Ralph.
Campau, Harry L.
Campbell, John Joseph.
Cheesmond, Melvin R.
Conway, Edwin S.
Collins, Milton S.
Creps, Calvin S.
Devlin, John Chas. M.
Draheim, Wm. J. F.
Ducat, Chas. Exea.
Emley, Paul L.
Faflick, Carl.

Fisher, George E.
Fisher, Owen D.
Freeman, Thomas R.
Ganz, Frank L.
Gates, Lawrence N.
Gedman, Paul.
Goss, William Earl.
Griffiths, John Stanley.
Grohoske, Leonard.
Helmreich, Louis P.
Harper, Robert W.
Hawkins, Ralph.
Hanzi, Carl.
Henson, Floyd M.
Heinzelman, Willis
Heffran, Homer Jos.
Haugan, Earl J.
Herberger, Robt. Michael.
Hill, Luther Beamon.
Ingalsbe, Orville C.
Jackson, F. G.
Jackson, Harry Webster.
Johnston, Alex.



COMPANY E, SIXTH T
Inserts—First Lieutenant D. E. Moore, left; First Lieutenant H. E. Wightman, right.



PH BATTALION.
Helmer; Captain L. B. Boylan;
Hoover.

Kain, Joseph A.
Keady, John Walter.
Klix, Gerhardt John.
Kelley, John A.
Kirk, Claude.
Lacher, Harold.
Lanchester, Lloyd L.
Leech, LeRoy E.
Lehman, Stewart.
Long, James.
Lawson, Merwin.
Markwardt, William F.
McHugh, Miles T.
Maclean, Frederic, Jr.
Mylor, Clarence A.
Mylor, James Francis.
Montroy, Jos. Edmund.
Miller, Warden D.
McClendon, Rosst.
Nachtigall, Edward F.
Nolan, Raymond L.
O'Brien, Stephen M.
Partie, Frank C.

Polear, Edwin S.
Rogers, Fred William
Rose, Myron H.
Rough, William Henry.
Roonan, John J.
Rice, Oswald J.
Ryan, Jerry Cornelius.
Read, George Alvin.
Stock, Arthur L.
Smith, Wesley.
Schempp, Harry Frederick.
Seitz, Carmon C.
Skinner, Tristram L., Jr.
Slocum, Fred H.
Spall, George G.
Thiell, Glen Howard.
Turk, Elihu C.
Turner, Laurence E.
Vine, Aleck C.
Walters, Ralph E.
Wardell, Claude.
Wilson, Everette G.
Washburn, Joe Calvert.

West, James Morrison.
Whittaker, J. John A.
Wolfe, Frank H.
Walsh, Clement J.
Walkup, Guy Leopold.
Zigler, W. Gage.

Notes of Soldiers

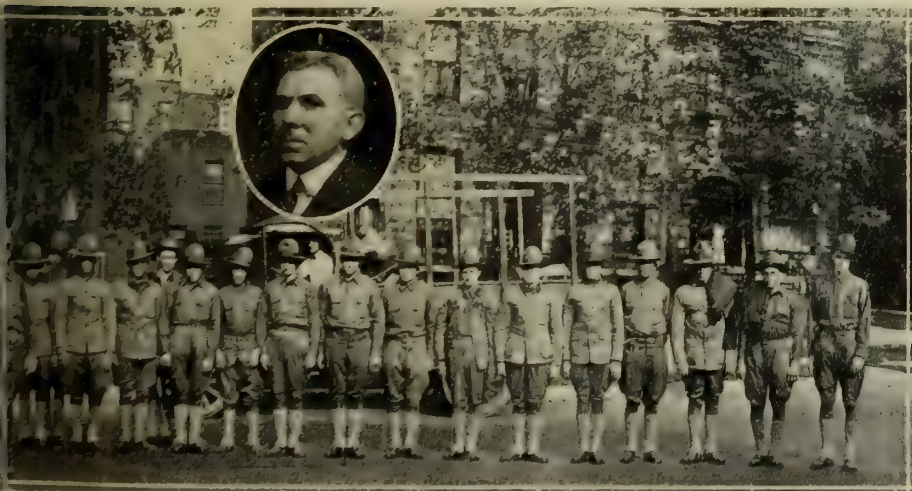
Richard E. Walsh, private branch exchange foreman, Chicago plant department, has received his commission as captain of the signal reserve corps. It had been expected that Captain Walsh would be placed in charge of Company E of the Sixth Telegraph Battalion, but at the time of the departure this assignment had not been made. Captain Walsh was ordered to Fort Leavenworth and went on the special train with the battalion.

Captain Walsh served as a private in the Spanish-American War. He was a member of Company G, Seventh Illinois Infantry. For the past five years he had been a lieutenant in Company H, Seventh Illinois Infantry. He has been with the Chicago Telephone Company for twenty years as testman, repairman, installer and foreman.

Fred Borden, first lieutenant, signal reserve corps, has been ordered to report for active duty. He left Milwaukee for Fort Leavenworth July 19th. Mr. Borden is manager for the Wisconsin Telephone Company at Oconomowoc.

William C. Elmore, equipment man, has received his commission as captain, U. S. Signal Reserve Corps. He was ordered to report for active duty July 18th.

The entertainment given on July 30th at Medinah Temple, Chicago, by and for the men of Company D, netted the company fund \$1,100. This money will form a nucleus of a company fund to purchase



PH BATTALION.
ograph shows about one-half of the company, the rest being at "mess" when it was taken.



Wm. Markwordt
Detroit



Geo. A. Reed
Detroit



H. J. Heffron
Detroit



Herbert Collins
Detroit



Wm. H. Rough
Detroit



R. H. Hawkins
Detroit



C. Wardell
Detroit



T. L. Skinner, Jr.
Cleveland



A. Anderson
Waupaca



L. Grohoske
Cleveland



J. J. Whittaker
Cleveland



L. E. Turner
Cleveland



Raymond V. Burnum
Cleveland



F. Lichtfuss
Milwaukee



L. B. Biales
Cleveland



J. J. Roonan
Cleveland



Harry L. Benner
Ft. Wayne



S. Jacobson
Madison



L. L. Lancaster
Cleveland



Clarence A. Mylor
Cleveland



E. G. Wilson
Grand Rapids



Fred W. Rogers
Detroit



N. R. A. Becker
Detroit



James F. Mylor
Cleveland



J. C. Washburn
Detroit



Myron H. Rose
Cleveland



R. H. Eastland
Detroit



Harry Jackson
Detroit

comforts and conveniences not regularly supplied by the government.

The mobilization and departure from Milwaukee of Company E was pronounced by the officers to have been 100 per cent efficient. Major Turner complimented the officers and men on their splendid work in the first active move since their organization. This company at the time of departure had no captain assigned and was under the command of First Lieutenant D. E. Moore. First Lieutenant Daniel Wightman was also assigned to Company E, but did not join the command until it left Chicago.

P. A. Starck, of the Starck Piano Company, 210 South Wabash avenue, Chicago, has made the men of Company D a present of a Grafanola talking machine. The machine went to camp with the boys and no doubt will give them a great deal of pleasure and entertainment.

Due to an error in checking the portraits, several of the Michigan employes who have enlisted in the signal reserve corps were incorrectly designated in the July issue of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS.



E. J. Madden
Green Bay



R. E. Stouthamer
Milwaukee



G. S. Burton
Detroit

These portraits are republished in this issue with the correct designations.

Chief Engineer W. R. McGovern, who organized the Signal Corps Reserve, has received good news from the boys now in camp at Fort Leavenworth. Major Turner reports that all arrived in fine shape. The Major ordered the train stopped twice during the day, to give the men exercise. For about fifteen minutes they marched at double quick time, which was a welcome relief from the monotony of the train ride.

On their arrival at the fort the boys received numerous compliments on their military appearance and formation. The Major marched the entire battalion into

the post in a column of squads. The men are well quartered and good food is provided. They are contented, and their comfort and welfare are looked after carefully by Major Turner and the military authorities of the fort. Not a single case of sickness has been reported in spite of the hot weather.

Mrs. Moore, superintendent of the operators' school, has received letters from her son, Lieutenant Daniel E. Moore, containing interesting accounts of the doings at the Fort.

Company D Auxiliary

In the interest of the men of Company D, Sixth Telegraph Battalion, a permanent organization was formed on July 12th at a meeting held at the home of Mrs. E. G. Carter, 6359 Kimbark avenue, Chicago. Mrs. Carter is the mother of Captain L. B. Boylan of Company D.

Officers were elected and plans were made to contribute in every way possible to the comfort and well-being of the men of the company. A meeting will be held

every Thursday at 10 a. m. Some of the things to be supplied are sewing kits, pajamas, knitted sweaters and knitted wristlets. Dues for membership in the auxiliary were fixed at \$1, the funds to be used for the purchase of materials for the Thursday meetings and for home work. Membership in the auxiliary is open to all women interested in Company D. Many women in Woodlawn and other parts of the city have become members on account of their desire to do work for a definite unit in the service. They are assured that the results of their work are for the benefit of their own friends and relatives either in the training camps or on foreign soil. The officers of Company D Auxiliary are as follows:

President, Mrs. E. G. Carter, 6459 Kimbark avenue.

Vice-president, Mrs. B. L. Darby, 6343 Kimbark avenue.

Corresponding secretary, Mrs. G. W. Payson, 6648 Kenwood avenue.

Recording secretary, Miss Thirza Riggs, 1544 East 61st street.

Treasurer, Mrs. J. B. Pitts, 710 Washington avenue, Wilmette.

The Chicago Telephone Company has donated the use of rooms at the old Hyde Park exchange building, 5723 Dorchester avenue, for the Thursday meetings. Members are invited to bring picnic lunches and remain all day if convenient. On July 19th about thirty women spent the entire day cutting articles which were taken home for finishing. These included twenty pairs of outing flannel pajamas and about three dozen khaki sewing kits. The enthusiasm, and the amount of work accomplished at the first meeting was a source of great satisfaction to the promoters of the auxiliary. The departure of the men for the training camp will no doubt add impetus to the work. All mothers, sisters or other relatives of the men of Company D are urged to communicate with the officers and join the auxiliary.

Tell Weight of Poles

Men who have become used to handling telephone and telegraph poles are able to tell almost exactly the weight of a pole that has been properly seasoned. The poles which are found to be much heavier than the expert's estimate have not been properly seasoned, for the extra weight is due to sap still in the wood.

Methusaleh

Lived longer than any other man.

Yet we do not read of any achievement of his.

"What he would like to have done" and "the good old times" probably figured largely in his conversation.

Fancy! One thousand years, and then struck out with his score-card blank.

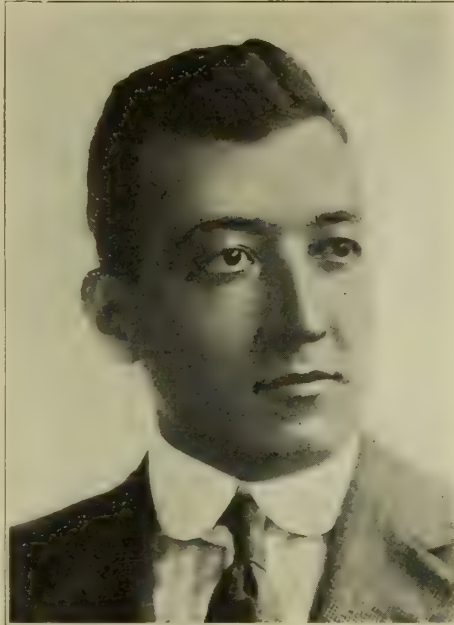
It is not how long we live, but what we do that counts.

Let's do things.

Death of Roy V. Johnson

His many friends throughout the Bell System will learn with sorrow of the death of Roy V. Johnson, copy manager of the publicity department, of the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies.

Mr. Johnson came to Chicago a few



ROY V. JOHNSON.

years ago from Dayton, Ohio, where he had served acceptably on the staffs of the different papers. He quickly found work in his chosen field in Chicago and made many friends in the newspaper fraternity here. When the Chicago *Inter Ocean* was merged with the *Herald*, Mr. Johnson made application to the Chicago headquarters of the Central Group of the Bell System for a position in the publicity department. He was employed and the highest tribute that can be paid to anyone was earned by him: "He made good."

Mr. Johnson was a hard, conscientious, tireless worker; he knew no "hours"; his work began when he started on a problem and stopped only when it was completed. In two years he won the regard and friendship not only of his immediate associates but of all with whom he came in contact. Amongst newspaper men he was held in high and honorable esteem. His family life was happy with a wife whom he cherished deeply.

On July 11th he was stricken with what at the outset seemed a slight indisposition, but which turned out to be the forerunner of a fatal illness. His heart failed on July 18th and he passed on quietly, painlessly.

On Friday, July 20th, he was borne from his mother's house in Miamisburg, Ohio, the home of his boyhood, to the cemetery, his task finished, the forms closed, the last edition off to press, the day's work done—and well done.

Operator Traps Suspect

The ingenuity of Miss May Jordan, telephone operator at the Commercial Acid Company of East St. Louis, Ill., caused the arrest of Francis E. Millett, a former employé, suspected of plotting to blow up the plant, one of the largest manufacturing establishments of government explosives.

The police found among Millett's effects an Austrian coat of arms, insignia of the Red Cross to be worn on cap and sleeve, and calling cards representing Millett to be a Franciscan monk.

Millett had been calling up the plant almost daily asking whether "the explosion" had occurred. When he called recently Miss Jordan held him in conversation for thirty minutes while August T. Bahr, a special guard, traced the call, motored to St. Louis and arrested Millett in a store at Fourteenth street and Park avenue.

The man was still talking to Miss Jordan when arrested. Every previous effort to locate Millett had been futile.

Why Hand-Rails on Stairs?

The majority of us, subconsciously, no doubt, have come to look upon hand-rails on stairways as a conventional decoration—a sort of finishing off, as it were. Yet last year 1,149 people were killed and more than 4,000 crippled in the United States alone on stairways. High heels and run-down heels are largely responsible for stairway accidents, as well as trailing skirts. But in almost every instance the use of the hand-rail could have saved the victims of last year's stairway casualties. Hand-rails are intended for use, and accordingly should be firmly grasped when going down stairs, no matter how confident one may be.—*Scientific American*.

Attention, Garden Association

A Michigan reader of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS thus expresses his dire forebodings of the probable results of gardening activities by employés of the Chicago Telephone Company:

Many are the backs that are weary tonight,

From using the spade and the hoe;

Many are the men who are straining their sight

Watching for the stuff to grow.

Planting tonight, planting tonight, planting in the

Old back yard.

Courtesy

Pays big dividends, sweetens lives, makes and keeps friendships, opens the door to countless opportunities, is a big asset in "making good."

Let's be courteous.



GLIMPSES OF RECREATION SPOTS A-TOP THE TELEPHONE BUILDINGS.

Two upper views were taken on roof of Main office, Chicago. Middle left—Covered recreation room at Indianapolis. Middle right—At Central office, Chicago. Lower left—On the Bell Telephone Building, Chicago. Lower right—At Main office, Cleveland.

Of Interest to Our Girls

Conducted by Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst

The Importance of Swimming

"Women should learn to swim," says W. B. Burnham, expert swimming instructor, at the new Detroit University School.

In these days of city life it is becoming more and more recognized that health demands that women as well as men should pay some attention to athletic exercise, and here swimming offers the best possible form, as it is not too severe, and instead of tending to make the body too angular it will develop the form symmetrically. Girls are no longer kept under glass cases. They receive from childhood practically the same athletic training as boys. They are encouraged to take part in all sorts of outdoor sports, and, thanks to this admirable system of physical education, they grow up strong, healthy and vigorous.

While swimming is probably the oldest pastime known, it is curious that this most useful science should have been so much neglected by the American people. Swimming is practically as necessary as walking and every one should feel at home in the water. Millions of people are transported on river crafts every year and accidents occur continually. Every day, in every country, lives are sacrificed. Let us all help to decrease the number of deaths by drowning. To do this we must acquire the knowledge of the art ourselves before we can be of any service to the unfortunate person who cannot swim. To save a person from drowning requires courage and ability. Many have the courage, but lack the ability. The annual death toll in the waters of the United States is between six and seven thousand lives, including suicides. Most of the drownings occur during the summer bathing and boating season.

Everybody can learn to swim. Confidence is the keynote. If you will stop to consider that the human body is lighter than water you will realize that any one totally unafraid and able to reason should have no trouble in staying afloat indefinitely, even motionless, provided the proper position is assumed and breath is taken only when the mouth is above the surface of the water. Unfortunately, the non-swimmer becomes panicky and cannot think. Remember that fear, and not knowing how to breathe, drown more people than cramps. Do not attempt to rescue another in the water unless you can swim yourself. Don't go swimming from a boat when far from shore where the boat can drift away from you. Keep out of over-crowded boats and away from a foolhardy, inexperienced oarsman. Use an oar on the fool who rocks the boat. In wading keep your hands down. Stepping into a hole with the arms up will

send you to the bottom. Women are better swimmers than men. Their bones are lighter than those of men and this makes it easier for them. Place almost any woman in the water and she is able to float unless she gets excited and kicks around. Women have a decided physical advantage over men because they are not so likely to become exhausted under the continued strain attendant upon swimming for several hours. One might cite no end of instances in which women won victories over men in open marathon contests. Muscles kept firm and flexible by constant exercises ward off decrepitude, and senility seeks in vain for a crevice through which to creep. To swim much and correctly is a preventive against tuberculosis, because to swim correctly it is necessary to breathe properly. The lodgment of germs in blood that is thoroughly oxygenated is next to impossible. Every girl with protruding collar bones and incurving shoulder blades should visit a swimming pool. Beginners should be taught by a competent teacher, otherwise bad habits will be formed, tending to retard skill and making danger for the swimmer.

Up In the Air

In these days when we hear so much about "conservation" we want you to look at some of our successful efforts to save the spaces up in the air. For many years the tops of the big skyscrapers were as lonely as the desert of Sahara; now some of them begin to blossom as the rose, and gazing down from high points in the cities we catch glimpses of an occasional oasis which is quite surprising because as yet so much of a novelty.

For the most part these uninhabited parts of the earth, these dreary stretches of ugly, flat roofs where only the adventurous cat roams for pleasure, are used for no purpose except to cover the buildings with suitable roofs. There is an old saying that,

"Whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together."

That was written a long time ago. Now we are making grass and even flowers and palms grow where not one bit of vegetation was dreamed of and, moreover, we are opening up the airy spaces for the workers down in the city where not a foot of earth can be found for a recreation spot.

Sometimes we wonder if all our girls have caught the conservation spirit in using these roof gardens. So many of them

seem to prefer to stand and talk in the locker rooms. Perhaps they have not learned the value of minutes; fifteen minutes seems a little time to bother with, going out on the roof, and they stop and talk with each other in the passageway or shut themselves up in a telephone booth. But a talk on the roof can be twice as delightful, and filling the lungs with fresh air will make the work go better. Minutes are much like pennies—most insignificant, but it pays to save them, and we never think of throwing pennies away just because they are the smallest coin. We do throw our minutes away. Our roof gardens are a good place to invest minutes in. Ten minutes dropped into the bank on the roof will bring interest at ten per cent.

Try it these hot days! Use the little spot which makes it possible for you to look out over the tops of the buildings where you can forget work and see the sky. At night you can see the lights of the city and above you the stars—who would miss that rest period then, up in the air?

Edgewater Prize Money for Red Cross Work

When Edgewater office at Chicago was gathering in prizes in 1912 for best standing in service, no one dreamed that in 1917 the girls would be voting to apply that money to the Red Cross work. They had planned to accumulate enough prize money to do something big in decorating their office with some work of art or in having a happy jubilee party to celebrate their victories. But now the \$100 looks too big to spend on self and it was unanimously voted to give it to the aid of our soldiers through the Red Cross. Nearly all of the supervisors and operators who were in the office when the prizes were won were consulted and the general wish was to use the money in this way. Certainly such patriotism and unselfishness will be appreciated by all. The prize for good service will go to help in a service of the most beautiful kind.

An Instrument of Precision

Accuracy is one of the most necessary qualifications of the present-day business girl—or so it would appear from the following conversation overheard the other day in the park: "So I answered the 'phone, and he said, 'Is Mr. X there?' and I said, 'Yes, do you want to see him?' and then what do you think he said? He said, 'My dear girl, this is not a telescope; this is a telephone.'"—Manchester (England) *Guardian*.

VARIETY OF NEW FROCKS INCREASES THEIR POPULARITY WITH HOME DRESSMAKERS

So Many Charming Designs that Every Taste May Be Suited—Elegant Embroideries Executed in Chenille and Braid—Unusual Ideas in Fall Millinery.



Top Row, reading from left to right: Blue cashmere and dotted foulard; check serge and dark brown satin and a dark gray cotton voile with plaid taffeta.

The fashions shown above are Pictorial Review designs. Numbers and sizes are as follows:

Top Row: Dress No. 7238. Sizes, 16 to 20 years. Costume No. 7123. Sizes, 16 to 20 years. Costume No. 7392. Sizes, 16 to 20 years.

By Maude Hall

Women who do their own dressmaking are elated over the variety of styles for early fall, although the advance models

Bottom Row, reading from left to right: Gray satin cloth trimmed with braid and featuring a vest of black satin; straight line frock in pebble crepe trimmed with braid and fringe and a dust-red crepe braided in elegant design.

Bottom Row: Blouse No. 7385. Sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust. Skirt No. 7216. Sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist. Dress No. 7347. Sizes, 16 to 20 years. Costume No. 7376. Sizes, 16 to 20 years. Price of each number, 20 cents.

have only begun to appear. Not only will it be possible to suit every taste, but with so many designs to choose from the woman who has not had extensive experi-

ence in sewing will find frocks which she can copy with success. Strongly featured among the new styles are one and two-piece dresses, while the revival of the

three-piece costume is predicted. For the present the balance of favor hangs heavily in the direction of the straight-line frock, but departures from this silhouette take the form of pockets which stand away from the figure, or of low draperies. The latter are never pronounced, but they are trimmed quite frequently with embroidery of simple design elegantly executed in chenille or braid.

Still another creation in rust brown has a low drapey at the side of the skirt, effectively stitched with silk braid in self-color. The skirt is gathered to a bodice with low-cut neck filled in with a vest of white chiffon cloth and braided over its entire surface. The modish braiding patterns are so simple in character that anyone can carry them out and the women who cannot afford to duplicate either of the designs described in the original materials may substitute voile, satin or silk. There are wonderful new things in satins, silks and velvets, many of them reasonably inexpensive. The general understanding is that fabrics for fall will remain supple, though among the novelties are satins which have considerable body and weight; these, however, may be reserved for talleurs and topcoats of dressy character.

Many of the simpler dresses are in jumper, smock or surplice style and there is a decided liking for the waist in which the front may be crossed at the belt and carried around the figure to be tied in sash effect at the back. Sometimes, though the ends are brought back to the front and crossed only once in a makeshift knot which is graceful in its negligence.

Long-waisted frocks in one or two materials are practical and always stylish. Some stunning effects are shown in blue men's wear serge.

For a dress that is eminently smart without being expensive, no fabrics are more to be commended than the crêpes with pebble back. Desirable also are the crêpes ornamented with jacquard figures simulating Chinese embroidery, both in the nature of the designs and in the width of the spacings.

Cotton fabrics are so lovely that they will be worn throughout the fall and winter, especially for house affairs. A feature of the new cottons is the combination of weaves—for instance voile with a fancy woven border. So finely woven are some of the cotton voiles that they approximate chiffons. Other combinations are filete weaves with organdy, muslin with voile and crêpe stripes and borders on voile and muslin.

In the midst of summer we have autumn, as far as millinery is concerned. The straw hat is a thing of the past with the well-dressed woman, so that every smart costume is topped by a hat either of velvet or satin. While there are many small shapes for street and general wear, the

tendency is toward large hats for dressy occasions.

Lessons for the Home Embroiderer

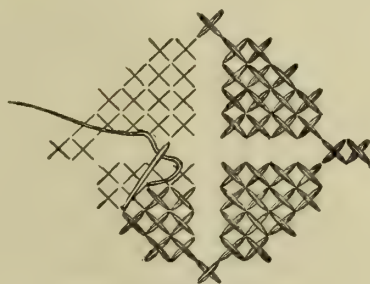
By KATHRYN MUTTERER

Prepared for the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS
by the Pictorial Review

With these designs, which represent the latest forms of dress-ornamentation, the woman desirous to impart to her gowns a touch of individuality, may do so to her heart's content. The serpentine lines of two of the designs permit braiding, bead or solid embroidery. Pattern No. 12320 is a dainty design for beads combined with a little solid embroidery.

For dress-materials of every description, linen, pongee or worsteds, the bold cross-stitch designs make effective trimmings. One or more colors may be employed in the development, the color scheme however depending upon the background. Vivid shades of red, blue, gold and green combine well on ecru, pongee or black, while softer tones are pretty on white and very delicate colors.

According to the fabric upon which the embroidery is to be made, rope silk, fibre silk, twisted embroidery cotton, wool,



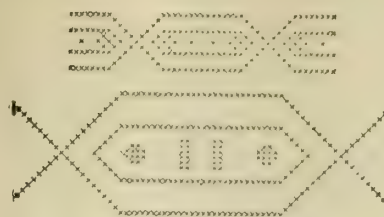
Method of Sewing Beads.



Cross-stitch.

chenille, metal threads and even raffia may be employed. While the latter is not exactly to be considered for dress-trimming purposes, very handsome effects may be obtained with this crude medium on bur-lap and loosely woven cotton materials, which make ideal hangings for summer houses. For these brightly colored raffia embroidery may be introduced with most artistic results.

These designs are especially adaptable as the motifs may be used separately. For cross-stitch embroidery it is advisable to work all the stitches running in one direction first as there is then no danger of having some of the upper stitches running in opposite directions.



No. 12827—Blue or Yellow.

Cross stitch is so simple that every child should know how to make it, yet it is one of the most artistic of the embroidery stitches. It may be worked on a stamped pattern or through cross-stitch canvas. The threads of the latter after-



No. 12320—Blue or Yellow.

wards are pulled out. A coarse thread usually is the prettiest. Begin by bringing the thread and needle up through the material at the lower right corner of the stitch to be worked. Cross to the upper left corner, there pass the needle down and up again at the lower left corner. Cross to the upper right corner and pass the needle down there. All the stitches are made in this manner.

"Blue Bell" Lace

This attractive lace design was the original work of Miss Hazel Sharp, a local operator for the Milwaukee Telephone Company at Superior, Wis. Directions.

First row—Ch. 9. 1dc. in 7th st. from needle. Ch. 2, 3dc. in last st. of ch. Ch. 2, 3dc. in same st. Ch. 5, turn.

Second row—3dc. in shell, ch. 2, 3dc. in same. Ch. 2, 1dc. in next. Ch. 2, 1dc. in ch. 3. Ch. 3, turn.

Third row—1dc. in dc. Ch. 2, 3dc. in shell, ch. 2, 3dc. in same. Ch. 2, 8dc. in 5 ch. Ch. 5, turn, 9dc. Ch. 3, turn. 11dc. ch. 3, turn, 6dc. ch. 5, join to 1st st. of ch. 6dc.

Fourth row—Ch. 8, 3dc. in shell, ch. 2, 3dc. in same. Ch. 2, 1dc. ch. 2, 1dc. ch. 3, turn. Repeat.



Blue Bell Lace.

Illinois Workmen's Compensation Act Amended

Amendments to the State Workmen's Compensation law of Illinois effective as of June 30th, are of interest as the Chicago Telephone Company is operating under this law. The amendments specifically provide for children of employes receiving accident disability benefits, and for children of employes who meet with accidental death in the course of their work.

The compensation law, prior to the amendments, provided that employes injured in the course of their work should receive during the length of their disability, and beginning with the eighth day of disability, 50 per cent. of their average weekly wage. The law as amended provides for the 50 per cent. of the average weekly wage and an additional 5 per cent. for each child under sixteen years dependent upon the injured employe, until a total of 65 per cent. is reached; in other words, for not more than three children under sixteen years of age.

The law provided for compensation for accidental death suffered in the course of employment, the compensation amounting to four times the average annual earnings of the employe, with a minimum of \$1,650, and a maximum of \$3,500. The amendment to the law provides additional compensation for the widow and dependent children of the employe under the age of sixteen. In the case of one child, the minimum is to be increased by \$100. In the case of two or more children, the minimum is to be increased by \$200, making a total of \$1,850. The maximum is increased by \$250 for one child under sixteen years and by \$500 for two or more children under the age of sixteen, making the total maximum \$4,000 in the case of a widow and two or more children under the age of sixteen.

This more liberal compensation for employes' accidental injuries or death suffered in the course of employment, is a splendid indication of the spirit of the times. Civilization and humanity demand that those who through accident are unable longer to earn their living, should receive adequate provision for their support and for the maintenance of their dependents. The facts mentioned are given merely as items of information to employes of the Chicago Telephone Company for while, as stated, the company is operating under the Workmen's Compensation Law, it is also operating under the Employes' Benefit Plan, which in most cases pays to the injured employe more than the law, as amended.

Medal to Mr. Vail

In 1877, when there was only a Bell telephone and no system, the commercial problems involved in the initiation and development of the great public service which has linked together the people of this continent were talked over with Theodore N. Vail. In 1878 Mr. Vail com-

years of wonderful service, and April 30th marked the end of a decade of his chieftainship.

During that ten years the development of the Bell Telephone System, scientifically and practically, has been the admiration of the world. It is rare that it is given to a man to accomplish and see such a fruition of his own ground work—to see such a wonderful vision of his youth in full realization, the result of his own imagination and foresight, and his own constructive and administrative genius.

That the completion of these periods might not be unmarked, and to furnish an opportunity to wish him success and happiness in years to come, some of his old friends and associates made him their guest for the evening of April 30, and as a souvenir of the occasion a medal was presented.



OBVERSE OF MEDAL TO THEODORE N. VAIL.

menced his official connection with the corporation organized to undertake that development, and in the years immediately following, under his direction and in accordance with his plans, the foundation for the great business was laid. Since then, although he has not been continuously officially connected with the system, his watchful thought for its interests has never ceased and his voice has been heeded in council. On April 30, 1907, by election to the Presidency of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, he became the executive head of the system.

Therefore, 1917 marks the end of forty

Pioneers' Meeting Postponed

The annual meeting of the Telephone Pioneers of America scheduled for the fall, will not be held. An announcement to the members follows:

"New York, July 10, 1917.

"To the Members,

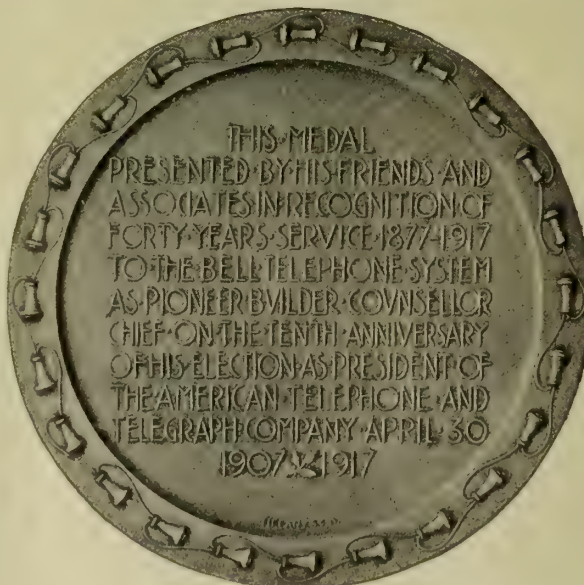
"Telephone Pioneers of America:

"The imperative calls and necessities of the war in which our nation is now involved have taken many telephone men from their regular vocational duties, and it is more than probable that during the months to come many more may similarly be called away.

"In these circumstances and under such conditions, it has seemed to your executive committee which has devoted much care and thought to the subject, and has conferred with officers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and associated companies, that it is inexpedient at present, or in the immediate future, to hold the usual annual and general meeting, and it has accordingly been decided by the said committee that such meeting be postponed, pending the development of more favorable conditions.

THEO. N. VAIL, President.

R. H. STARRETT, Secretary.



REVERSE OF MEDAL TO THEODORE N. VAIL.

A Carbon Copy

A colored lady on a rural line in the vicinity of Little Rock, Arkansas, while talking to her dearest friend over the telephone said to the amusement of others on the party line: "Dat baby of you's," said Mrs. Jackson, "am de puffect image ob his fathah." "Yas," answered Mrs. Johnson, "he am a reg'lar carbon copy."—*Southwestern Telephone News.*



Safety First and Accident Prevention

Member National Safety Council
Member American Museum of Safety



SOME DOGS BITE! LOOK OUT
FOR THE STRANGE DOG

"UNLOADED" GUNS AND "DEAD"
WIRES ARE OFTEN DANGEROUS

LADDERS HAVE NO SENSE! USE YOUR
OWN AND PREVENT ACCIDENTS

To Prevent Automobile Accidents

Those of us who drive automobiles, whether company-owned machines or not, are all anxious to prevent accidents to ourselves, to those riding with us and to others. Of the recent accidents reported, all were preventable, indicating either absolute disregard for safety or an error in judgment.

If we would prevent accidents, it must be understood, of course, that persons other than employes must not be allowed to ride on company vehicles, unless they have occasion to do so for a purpose with which the company is concerned; that all passengers in an automobile must be seated before the vehicle starts, in a place where

they cannot be thrown easily from the vehicle, and that they must remain seated until the vehicle stops. To many of us who have been riding in automobiles for some time, this may seem an unnecessary precaution. However, it is a fact that many serious accidents result from getting on and off of moving vehicles, or from being thrown from the vehicles. It is the duty of the driver and supervisory employees to insist that all persons who ride in vehicles in their charge take every precaution to protect themselves.

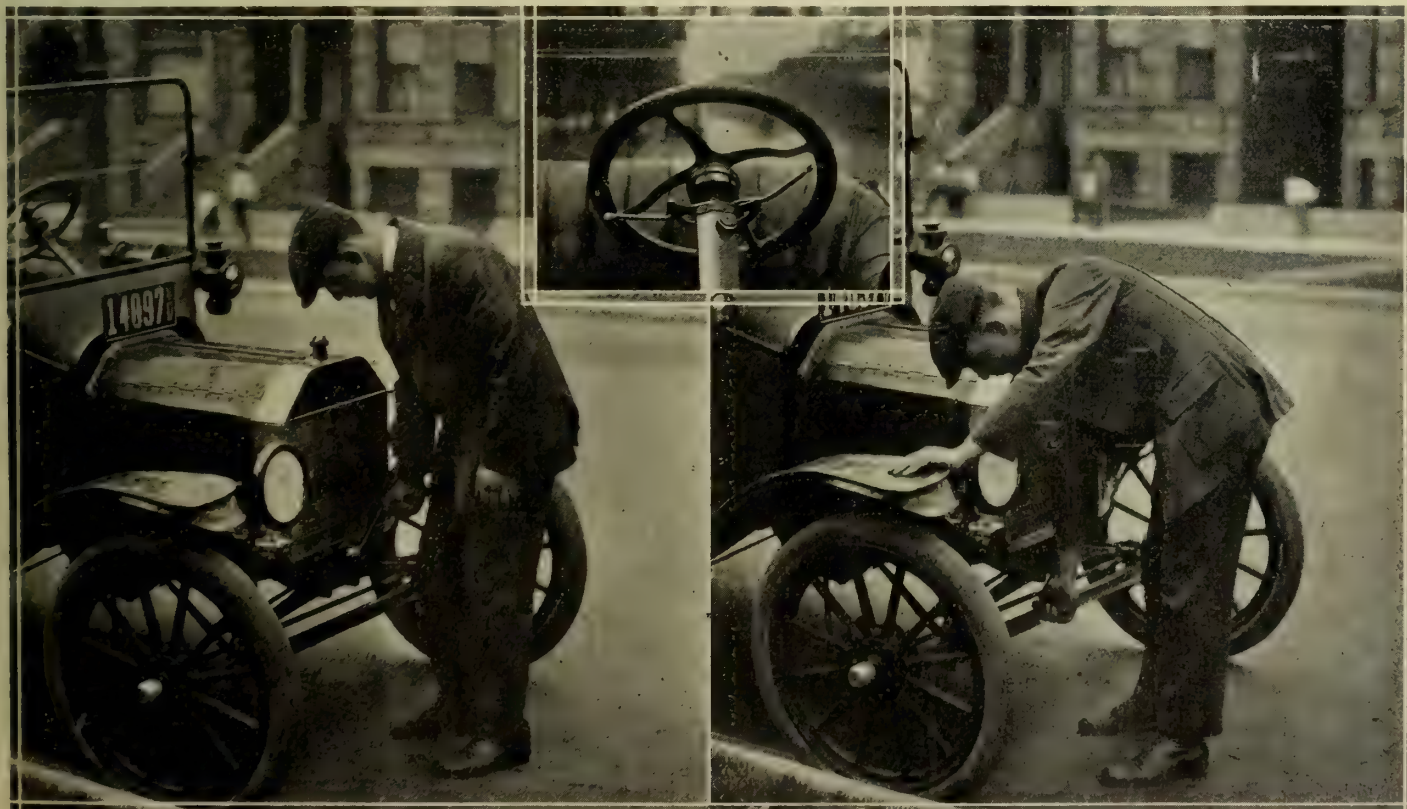
If automobile drivers will observe the following suggestions, the chance for collision between their machine and other vehicles will be materially lessened:

Before crossing a track at a street intersection, look both ways; have your automobile under absolute control so that it can be stopped before reaching the track if there is a street car coming.

When driving alongside a street car track, never turn into the track or drive close to it without first looking to see if a street car is coming.

Use more than ordinary care in driving out of buildings, yards or alleys, especially when driving onto streets where there are car tracks.

Remember that you cannot depend on the other fellow, be he automobile driver or motorman. You are required to observe just as much care in driving your machine



THE RIGHT AND WRONG WAY TO CRANK AN AUTOMOBILE.

On the left is shown the wrong way. Notice the man's hand grasping the crank handle tightly, pushing down on the crank. His legs are not in the clear. If a back-fire occurs, the crank will kick against his hand and probably strike his leg also.

The illustration on the right shows the correct way to stand when cranking a car. Notice the crank grasped tightly, legs in the clear, and left hand supported by right front mud guard. If the engine does back-fire, the crank will be pushed out of his hand and will make one complete revolution before it can strike him; before it can do this his arm will be out of the way.

In the insert is shown the way the spark and throttle levers should be set when cranking; spark lever retarded as far as it will go; throttle open about one-quarter of the distance of the quadrant—the half circle on which the lever is operated. The position of these levers may vary somewhat with the different machines, but this is the position to have them in when you start, if you would prevent accidents.



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(See Cut)

is one of the
"ANVIL BRAND" BLOCKS

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find gives best service.

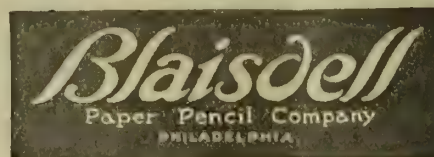
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long wearing,
quick sharpening—
the standard colored
pencils for more than
a quarter century.



as the other fellow is in driving his vehicle.

In the past a number of accidents have occurred due to automobile engines back-firing while being hand cranked. This is due largely to the ignorance of the right way to crank an automobile engine. Such accidents have been prevented largely in the Chicago company by the installation of a safety device which will prevent the cranking of an automobile with an advanced spark.

That every one may know the safest way to crank an automobile, for this may be necessary even though your machine may have a starter, the following directions should be read carefully and remembered:

Be sure the spark lever is at the proper place. That is important, because back-firing is caused by the spark being advanced too far. If you are not familiar with the car, or the engine has just been repaired, find out where the spark lever should be set for starting. If you cannot readily get this information, fully retard the spark lever and advance it one notch at a time until the proper starting point is reached.

If the engine is warm, it should start without priming, but the spark lever should be back, especially on Fords and on any car when starting on the magneto.

When ready to crank, stand so that your free arm and your legs will be clear. In taking hold of the handle, put your thumb on the same side of the handle that the wrist is on. That is important because it will enable you to let go and get your arm clear more quickly if the engine does back-fire. Do not hook your fingers around the handle more tightly than necessary.

For a better understanding of the need for proper spark control when starting and driving, the following extract from a standard text book, entitled "The Gasoline Automobile," by Hobbs and Elliott, is included:

"A small but appreciable amount of time elapses between the occurrence of the spark in a cylinder and the development of the full explosion pressure. Therefore, when a gasoline engine is running at normal speed, if the spark occurred at dead center, *i. e.*, at the highest position of the piston, the piston would have proceeded

part way on its downward stroke before the full pressure of the explosion was secured which would prevent development of the full power of the engine. The ideal condition is to have the spark occur sufficiently in advance of dead center that the full explosion pressure is secured just before the piston reaches the end of the stroke. This provides a cushion of gas to take the strain off the crank and wristpin bearings and gives the full explosion pressure at the beginning of the stroke.

"In order to secure this ideal condition it is necessary, of course, to have the spark advanced further when the engine is running at high speeds than at low speeds. If the spark is advanced too far for any given speed, explosion will occur while the piston is on its upward stroke, which causes backfiring, and tends to drive the engine backward. This condition is evidenced by pronounced knocking or pounding. Since the engine will usually be running slower in climbing a hill, it is customary to retard the spark slightly under such conditions.

"In cranking a car the speed of rotation is so much slower than the normal speed of the engine that if the spark is set at a running position, the explosion will occur before the piston reaches the end of the upstroke and the engine will back-fire, driving the piston down with great force, carrying the crank with it in the reverse direction from which it is being turned. This is very liable to injure the person cranking the car. It is extremely important, therefore, in cranking a car to see that the spark is retarded as much as possible. All cars in which the spark is in the control of the driver are so arranged that when the spark lever is retarded as much as possible, the explosions will occur somewhat after dead center, *i. e.*, when the piston is on its downward stroke. In Ford cars the spark is retarded by moving the lever toward the front of the car."

Some Recent Accidents

What would YOU do to prevent these accidents?

A cableman was working on an aerial cable on a cable platform, when a tree which was being cut down by some fellow



workmen struck the platform, throwing the cableman to the ground.

A cableman was standing on a cable platform boiling out a splice when he slipped and fell, striking his left knee on a shave hook.

A lineman was descending a telephone pole from which he had just untied all of the wires. The pole broke and he fell with it to the ground, breaking his right ankle and causing other injuries.

A cable repairman stepped from a ladder onto a pole step which had paraffine on it. He slipped and fell to the ground.

A lineman was working on a pole with the electric light company's lineman working above him. The lineman for the light company dropped a pair of pliers, which struck the telephone lineman on the head.

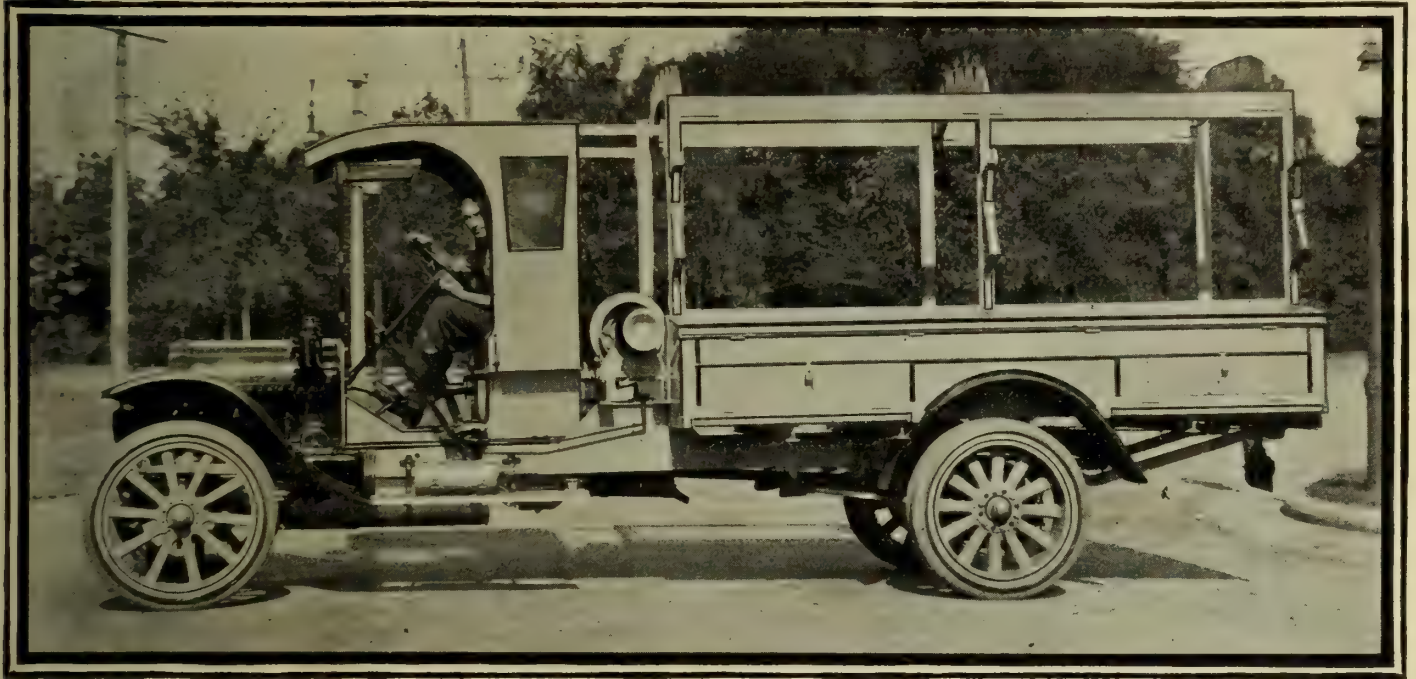
A student repairman was pulling a dead jumper out of an intermediate frame. The jumper broke and his hand struck the frame and was injured.

A lineman was working near the top of a pole; his spurs cut out and he slipped down the pole to the ground, a distance of some thirty feet.

An installer, while working in a basement, stepped on a nail protruding from a board lying on the floor.

A painter was working on a plank supported at one end on a folded ladder

WHITE TRUCKS



White 2-Ton Truck Equipped with Power Winch and Special Telephone Type Body



MANY White Trucks have been in service continuously since 1910—and have mileage records well above the hundred thousand mark. These examples of the permanency of White construction are the foundations of White Leadership in the Motor Truck Industry.

THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND

Largest Manufacturers of Commercial Motor Vehicles in America

(leaning against a wall). The folded ladder slipped and the painter fell.

A cable splicer was removing a lead sleeve with a blow lamp, when gas in the vault was exploded by the blow lamp.

A shopman, while moving a work bench, was injured when one of the iron legs of the work bench, which was not secured, fell on his left foot.

A lineman was climbing a pole to hand a tool to another employé at the top of the pole when a hammer slipped from the belt of the latter and fell, striking the lineman on the head.

A groundman was tamping dirt around a pole when his left hand struck a nail in the pole, causing a wound.

A repairman was trimming a tree to clear a case of trouble when the limb on which he was standing broke and he fell to the ground, breaking a rib.

A shopman attempted to light a blow torch while wearing canvas gloves saturated with gasoline, with the result that both hands were burnt.

What About Colds?

By J. H. McCLELLAN, M. D.
Division Medical Director, Chicago
Telephone Company.

The most important thing to know about colds is their cause, and how to prevent them. Colds are caused by germs which get into the nose and throat, and as these germs can easily pass from one person to another, colds are contagious. These germs are usually passed from one person to another in breathing impure air, as in closed street cars, unventilated or poorly ventilated moving picture houses and in close, crowded rooms.

Colds are popularly thought to come from sudden chilly winds or drafts, as from an open window, or from going outdoors from a heated interior into the cold. That, however, is only half the story. Usually the real cause is the close room with impure air, out of which we step into the cold. It is well to remember that Arctic explorers absolutely never get colds in spite of wet feet and the terrible chilling they undergo constantly. The best way to avoid colds is to keep out of drafts to be sure, but the most important thing to do is to get lots of clean, cool, fresh air, and to avoid overheated rooms and stuffy, impure air.

Sometimes other causes can be found within ourselves. Many people have some slight obstruction in their nose or throat which makes them catch cold very easily. Small deformed bones in the nose or little growths called polyps or, very commonly, diseased tonsils, are to blame. These can all be remedied by a slight operation and frequently cause a surprising increase in health and strength.

Colds and sore throat are much more important than most people realize. If a cough lasts more than two weeks, we

should always see a doctor, because it may be tuberculosis. Sore throats are also very commonly the cause of rheumatism, appendicitis, kidney or heart trouble and many other serious diseases, so we should do everything in our power to avoid them.

When people get colds they often do themselves a great deal of harm by taking patent cough sirups. Most of these concoctions contain either alcohol or opium, or both, and except for very severe or painful sore throats, these remedies are not needed, and should never be taken without instructions from a doctor. We must remember that ordinary colds get well in from three to ten days without any treatment, and we should not give the credit to "dope" for a cure effected by nature. Always remember this when a friend recommends some patent medicine which "cured" his cold quickly.

But after all, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and if we open windows in stuffy street cars and do not live in close, hot rooms, breathing the same air over and over again, a great many colds and diseases arising from them will be prevented.

The Trophy

This month the Chicago Accident Prevention Trophies remain in the possession of the districts which held them during July. For some unknown reason when a district or division reaches first place and is awarded a trophy, it seems to get a good grip on it and hold it for at least two months. From the changes in the standing of the districts each month, it is evident that a real effort is being made to get up near the top of the list.

The standing of the various districts in the three divisions of the Chicago plant department is as follows:

Suburban Plant

Place	District
1.....	Waukegan
2.....	La Grange
3.....	Elgin
4.....	Woodstock
5.....	Joliet
6.....	Hammond
7.....	Oak Park
8.....	Special Estimate
9.....	Evanston
10.....	Harvey
11.....	Aurora
12.....	Wheaton

Construction

1.....	South Construction
2.....	North Construction
3.....	Building Cabling
4.....	Cable Repair
5.....	Supplies
6.....	Shops
7.....	Garage
8.....	Central Construction

Maintenance

1.....	Canal
2.....	Beverly
3.....	Main
4.....	Central

5.....	Wabash
6.....	Austin
7.....	Rogers Park
8.....	Monroe
9.....	Hyde Park
10.....	Edgewater
11.....	Stewart
12.....	Superior
13.....	Douglas
14.....	Lake View
15.....	Wentworth
16.....	Oakland
17.....	South Chicago
18.....	Humboldt
19.....	Calumet
20.....	Kedzie
21.....	Pullman
22.....	Lincoln
23.....	West
24.....	Irving
25.....	Prospect
26.....	Belmont
27.....	Yards
28.....	Lawndale

The Plant Department Accident Prevention Trophy awarded at six months' intervals to the one of the three major divisions in which the least number of lost-time accidents occur in proportion to the total number of employes in the division during the period, has again been awarded to the maintenance division.

The standing of the divisions for the period from January 1, 1917, to July 1, 1917, is as follows:

Division	Standing
Maintenance958
Suburban957
Construction916

The first six months of 1917 show a marked decrease in number of accidents over the last six months of 1916, and of course each of the divisions has a higher standing than at the close of the latter period, even though their relative positions remain the same.

All three divisions are to be congratulated on the improvement shown and for the constructive accident prevention work they are carrying on.

The Hour Has Struck

"What time is it?"

It's time to fight.

To rally up the hosts of Cheer,
And in the face of bitter night
To wipe away the useless tear.

It's time to meet the foe called Fate,
With valiant heart and head held high
And whatsoever score may wait,
It's time to can the alibi.

"What time is it?"

It's time to be

Out there among the battling throng.

It's time to set your honor free
From every taint of shame or wrong.

It's time to be upon the square,
And when you've met it with your best
You'll find, out in that far Somewhere,
It's time enough to take a rest.—*Long Lines Traffic Doings.*



Pat. Aug. 19, 1913

If you are not using
BIERCE ANCHORS
we claim that you
are not getting maxi-
mum efficiency from
the money expended
for guying.

May we have the
opportunity of con-
vincing you?

Best by test.
Increased efficiency of guying.
Easily installed.
Results uniformly gratifying.
Cost very low.
Exceptional holding power.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Specialty Device Company
Cincinnati, Ohio

Every dollar you save
adds just that much
to the country's
financial resources.

*Saving money is
a form of patriot-
ism which all can
practice.*

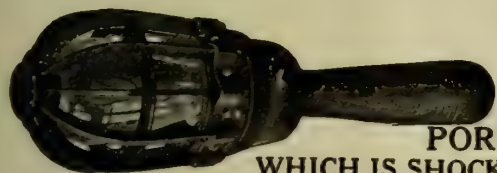
Savings Department

**THE NORTHERN
TRUST CO..BANK**

N.W.COR. LASALLE & MONROE STS., CHICAGO

CAPITAL \$2,000,000 SURPLUS \$2,000,000

(24)



A
HAND
PORTABLE
WHICH IS SHOCK-PROOF

It is impossible to have short circuits, to blow
fuses, or injure men or apparatus with a

BENJAMIN FIBRE HAND PORTABLE

Installed as an indispensable part of telephone
equipment. All electrical dealers have them.

BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.

New York

CHICAGO

San Francisco

120-28 S. Sangamon St.

WABASH 640

will put you in touch with
personal and experienced insur-
ance service for getting most
reasonable rates and broadest
protection for your property,
household goods, automobile,
baggage and jewelry against fire
and theft.

Get our advice—our firm is
manager of the insurance de-
partment of the A. T. & T. Co.

MARSH & McLENNAN

INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

**INSURANCE EXCHANGE
CHICAGO**

Note Protection at Corners →

Blake Insulated Staples

Unequalled for telephone and
bell wiring. The fibre insulation
prevents troublesome short cir-
cuits and grounds. 4 Sizes. Pat.
Nov. 1900. Write for samples.

Blake Signal & Mfg. Co.
Boston, Mass.



Public Utilities Commission Rulings

Moving Charge Approved

Wisconsin Railroad Commission.

The Railroad Commission of Wisconsin in Common Council and Board of Water Commissioners of Sparta against Monroe County Telephone Company, wherein complainant alleged that the company's rates were unreasonable, held, among other things, that a moving charge was reasonable, but that such charges should be made only where the subscriber requesting the move should have had service at his present location for less than one year previous to the request for a move, or, having had service at such location for more than a year previous to the request, such charge should be made only where the subscriber refused to continue his contract for one year from the date of the move.

Franchise Rates Not Binding on Commission

Public Service Commission of West Virginia.

The Public Service Commission of West Virginia in approving a proposed increase in the rates of the United Fuel Gas Company overruled the protest of the town of Ceredo, which maintained that no increase could be permitted, because the franchise under which the company operated in Ceredo fixed certain rates and provided that the company should in no case charge higher rates. The commission held that it had the power to authorize the company to charge reasonable rates despite the provisions of said franchise.

Colorado Rate Case

Public Service Commission of Colorado.

In its recent investigation of the reasonableness of the rates and charges of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company covering the entire state of Colorado and the rules, regulations and practices affecting the same, the Public Utilities Commission of Colorado held that, in arriving at the fair value of the company's property for rate-making purposes, allowance should be made for the reasonable cost of organization and for the cost of acquiring franchises. Assuming that a return of eight per cent. upon the present value of the properties of the company was reasonable, the commission further found that the company's present rates were not excessive and that therefore no reduction of its schedules as a whole was justified.

The commission found further that the relationship between the Mountain States Company and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company had been beneficial both to the Mountain States Company and its patrons. That, moreover, the payment of four and one-half per cent. of its gross receipts made by the Mountain States Company to the American Company was not in excess of the value of the service

rendered by the American Company and that therefore it should be approved.

The commission found further that the contractual relationship between the Mountain States Company and the Western Electric Company, whereby the latter acted as purchasing agent, etc., for the former, did not impose an undue burden upon the public, but was, on the contrary, of considerable advantage both from the standpoint of service and from that of economical operation, since it reduced operating costs and brought about a standardization of equipment.

The commission also approved the Mountain States' plan for the payment of pensions and sick and accident benefits to its employees by the appropriation of a sum from its surplus. These benefits are extended to employees without assessment upon them and without abatement of their wages or contributions of any sort on their part and the commission states that the practice of the Mountain States Company in this regard is in accord with the Colorado law governing workmen's compensation and is therefore approved.

Competition Prohibited Where Occupant Utility Is Giving Adequate Service

Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania.

The Quaker Valley Telephone Company applied to the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania for a certificate of public convenience, authorizing it to begin operations in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. The Bedford County Telephone Company, which operated in said territory, objected. The commission refused to issue the certificate, holding that where a public utility is adequately serving the territory occupied by it, another company should not be permitted to extend its lines into said territory so as to create competitive conditions, since the public in the territory involved, as well as that adjacent thereto, would be saved much annoyance and expense if but one company having proper facilities and rendering good service were permitted to operate.

The commission stated that another company should not be permitted to enter the territory, and thereby create competitive conditions, until the occupant company had been given at least reasonable time in which to improve its facilities and service.

Short Term Rates Should Be Higher Than Annual Rates

Public Service Commission of New York.

In passing upon the complaint of Albert M. Fulton, Jr., against Monticello Telephone Company as to the charges made for summer telephone service to the Fulton House Hotel at Monticello, N. Y., the Public Service Commission, Second District, New York, held, among other things,

that since the telephone company was subjected to a substantial amount of expense in connection with telephone service, which expense must be borne regardless of whether the company's service was taken for one month or for several months, such expense should properly be borne by the subscribers, and therefore short-term rates should be somewhat higher proportionately than rates for annual subscribers.

Short Term Consumers Must Pay During Period of Non-Use

Railroad Commission of California.

W. H. Turner applied to the Railroad Commission of California for approval of certain rates for water service to his consumers. It appeared that a majority of the consumers were summer residents, who required service only during a short period of each year. The commission held that since Turner was obliged to maintain the service during the entire year his practice of charging a small monthly rate to the short term consumers during the period of non-use, and a larger rate during the time of actual use was a fair method since the consumer should pay for the convenience installed for his benefit rather than expect to pay merely for the actual commodity used, which in some cases might be for the use of a day or a week in a year's time.

Complaint Seeking Installation of Public Telephone, Dismissed

New York Public Service Commission.

The complainant runs a cloak and suit house at No. 2056 Third avenue in the city of New York. He claims that during business hours many people ask for permission to use the telephone in his store, and that many of them are his patrons. He believes it would be an accommodation to the public if a public pay station were installed in his store and incidentally that it would relieve him from the expense to which he is now subjected for telephone calls made by his customers. The company claims the right to determine where it shall install these pay stations; that the neighborhood in question is well served with such stations, and that there is no present need for the installation of another such station upon the premises of the complainant. There is no obligation on the part of the complainant to permit others to use his telephone at his expense, and it does appear, from the evidence in the case, that there are public telephones available in the immediate vicinity. Under the circumstances, therefore, it does not seem as though the commission would be justified in requiring the installation of a public pay station on the premises of the complainant.

It is, therefore, ordered, that the complaint herein be, and the same hereby is, dismissed and the case closed on the records of the commission.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

*Comte de Rochambeau
to the President of the American Congress*

"We are your brothers and
we shall act as such with you;
we shall fight your enemies
by your side as if we were one
and the same nations."

1780

1917



OUR FRONT COVER

In our front cover design this month the artist has expressed a sentiment which will find endorsement in the breast of every true American.

In the dark days of the American Revolution, in the midst of military reverses, internal dissensions and national poverty, the hopes of the patriot leaders centered in France. Those hopes were not disappointed. Help came and the war was won. Without that aid our national independence might not have been achieved.

The expeditionary force sent from France was under the command of Comte de Rochambeau, a brave and skillful general and a friend of liberty. Rochambeau upon landing at Newport, Rhode Island, communicated with General George Washington, placing himself and his army, unreservedly under the command of General Washington. Some months later the forces of the two generals effected a junction and marched together from the Hudson River to Yorktown, Virginia, and at the latter point fought the decisive battle of the War for American Independence.

In those dark days America was weak. France was strong. To-day France, having withstood with almost superhuman endurance the shock of the World War, looks to her sister republic for aid. America in full vigor and with mighty resources is answering the call. Her debt is to be paid. Once more the cause of human liberty is to be defended on the field of battle. To-day, when heroic France calls to America, the response goes back as heartily in 1917 as it came in 1780.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

ONE POLICY

UNIVERSAL SERVICE

ONE SYSTEM

Volume 7

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER, 1917

Number 2

The Month in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

Ohio Division

J. H. Kirby, Correspondent,
Columbus

Akron District

Miss Dorothy Phillips, local chief operator, returned July 30th from a two weeks' vacation, after spending a few days in Columbus and with her mother in Hamilton, Ohio. She was entertained and had a lovely time while on her trip.

Miss Mabel McDonnell, toll chief operator, returned July 16th from a two weeks' vacation. She visited friends in Buffalo and Niagara Falls and had a fine time.

Miss Ida King, local supervisor, spent her vacation at her home "down on the farm" in Ursina, Pa. She returned to duty July 16th.

Miss Helen Romig, local supervisor, visited friends in Dayton and Xenia, Ohio, while on her vacation.

Miss Helen Maloney, formerly of Marion, Ohio, was promoted from operator to local supervisor.

Miss Hazel Calph, toll clerk, was married to Howard Lacy, July 12th, in Pittsburgh, Pa., during her vacation. They motored to Pittsburgh and visited friends while they were there. At present they are living with Mrs. Lacy's mother.

Miss Lena North, toll operator, was married while on her vacation to Mr. Alfred Davis on July 19th. They went to Detroit on their wedding trip. They are living in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

Miss Agnes Smith, toll operator, is on a month's leave of absence.

We are glad to report that Miss Hunter of the Ashtabula exchange, has returned to work after several months' illness.

Miss Suakko is enjoying her vacation this week visiting friends out of town.

Columbus District

The accompanying photograph shows some of the girls of the Main exchange, Columbus, who enjoyed a delightful day's picnicking at Olentangy Park recently. The

picnic had been contemplated for some time, and due to the efforts of some of the more enthusiastic girls, the "big day" final-



AT OLENTANGY PARK.

ly was arranged. Each one had some part to play, and when it was time for the big event of any picnic, the "eats," it seemed as if every one's part was to outdo the others in providing tempting morsels. Everybody had a great time, and a heavy downpour at the close of the day was insufficient to dampen their enthusiasm.



MRS. BELLE BROOKS,
Formerly Operator at Columbus.

Dayton District

On the evening of August 2nd the girls of the Golden Glow Club were very de-

lightfully entertained by Miss Mildred Stachler at her home on Goodhue avenue. At a late hour a very dainty repast was served, the table being decorated with golden glows and fern. The following members were present: Misses Marie Geis, Helen Spangler, Marie Kyle, Maymee Ryan, Dotie Cruzen, Corrine Harrod, Gail Brock, Pearl Beam and Peg Ely.

Miss Ida Strahm, clerk to the main chief operator, spent her vacation in Bowling Green, Ohio. Miss Strahm is again on the job looking better than ever.

Miss Henrietta Nahn and Miss Hazel Wheeler, former operators, have again accepted position with this company.

Miss Margaret Laughlin, supervisor at the East exchange, resigned her position to become the wife of Lee Weaver of Dayton. Miss Laughlin will be succeeded by Miss Dorothy Bauer.

Miss Chloa Hamlin, operator at the Dayton main office, spent her vacation visiting relatives in Huntington, W. Va. She reports a splendid time.

Miss Nell Kennedy, East chief operator, is on a two weeks' vacation which she will spend in Toledo.

Toledo District

Miss Jean Sampson, Findlay toll operator, resigned in July and was married to Lloyd White of Coffeyville, Kan.

Miss Gail Wagner, Findlay toll operator, resigned July 28th and was married to L. V. Needles of Fostoria, Ohio. Miss Wagner always was sharp, anyway.

Miss Mardel McMillen, local operator at Fostoria, Ohio, has resigned and leaves August 6th for Bellefontaine, Ohio, where she will teach school the coming year.

Miss Leah Knickle, toll operator at Fostoria, Ohio, has resigned and will accept a position as private branch exchange operator at the Allan Motor Car Company. Miss Knickle could get lots of free talks where they have nickel service, couldn't she?

Akron Cut Over

The "Forget It" sign was hung on the door of the old Central Union office on South Main street at Akron Wednesday night, August 15th, and service commenced

U—

in the splendid new building on South High street after a very successful cut over. When at 10:35 p. m. Division Equipment Foreman Beilstein gave the word to pull the wedges, everybody rushed up stairs to see the "Christmas Tree." To their surprise and gratification the illumination was very slight. There were fourteen more permanents on the old board than on the new after the cut.

The new board is equipped with machine ringing and is very fast.

The new building is a beautiful structure of reinforced concrete and wire cut brick, of three stories with basement opening on the ground level at the rear and a sub-basement for the heating plant. The cable vault is large and convenient. The basement contains the store room, gas engine plant and battery room. The first floor houses the terminal room, a splendidly lighted room with high ceiling and ample space for the apparatus. The front portion of the building contains a broad lobby with public offices for the commercial department on one side, and private offices for the local and district commercial managers and plant chiefs on the other. Four booths provide public telephone accommodation.

On the second floor are the offices of the district and local traffic chief and the local operating room, while the third floor is occupied by the kitchen, restaurant, rest room, and toll room.

The building is L shaped with a frontage of one hundred feet and a light court on the north side in the rear.

With the completion of the new building and the cut over to the new board the first step has been taken in the effort of the company to cope with the tremendous growth of Akron and give the 10,000 Bell telephones now in service, as well as the applicants not yet connected, first class telephone service.

Indiana Division

**D. H. Whitham, Correspondent,
Indianapolis**

Indianapolis District

The following is an exact copy of a letter received recently at the Indianapolis office.
Staunton, Va.

Central Union Telephone Co.,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Inclosed you will find 41 cents in stamps for telephone bill I owe you & have owed you for several years, & dont suppose I would evn have thought of it if God hadnt wondrfully saved & santified my soul it is far service after phone was ordered out at 818 E 11th St,

(what shall a man proffit if he gains the whole world & loose his soul)

B. M. M.

W. B. Thomas, chairman of the Garden Association, reports good prospects for a

"bumper" crop. The corn, green beans, pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers and squash are all doing fine. By the time this is in press we will be enjoying many fine, big, ripe tomatoes from the garden.

Professor Carl Osborn of Purdue University, who has been assigned to the City Garden Association, states that our garden is one of the best he has seen near Indianapolis, and predicts that we will have a large potato crop.

Messrs. Freeman and McNabb of the commercial department have been admitted to the Second Officers' Training Camp at Indianapolis.

Miss Carolyn Herdrick of the contract department reached the semi-finals in the Patriotic City Tennis Tournament.

Bert Wilbur, engineer, the 1916 state golf champion, established a new amateur record a few days ago for eighteen holes at the Highland Club course when he played a 71.

The bowling season will probably begin about September 1st this year owing to the repeated requests of the members of the Bowling League.

J. R. Ruddick has been appointed captain of the Indiana Division Bell Telephone Signal Corps, with C. G. Schriver and D. M. Shryer, lieutenants.

Miss Nellie Barber of the observing department has just returned from Lake Manitou, where she spent her vacation.

Miss Ethel Glass and Anna Maley enjoyed their vacations last month.

Toll

Miss Lena Glick, supervisor in the toll department, has been appointed chief operator of the private branch exchange at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Miss Helen Hoppman, also a supervisor in the toll department, has been appointed evening chief operator at the same office.

Irvington

Miss Lucille Blake, operator at the Irvington exchange, announces her marriage to Max McVey, which took place Wednesday evening, August 8th.

Mrs. Goldie Christie has been promoted to be local supervisor to fill a new position at the Woodruff office.

Miss Elma Hohenfeld, chief operator of the Irvington office for the past two years, has been transferred to the Woodruff office to fill the same position there.

Miss Minnie Cornelius, senior supervisor of the Main office, has been promoted to the position of chief operator at the Irvington office, succeeding Miss Elma Hohenfeld. Miss Cornelius is now spending her vacation in St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Brown, the Irvington matron, enjoyed her vacation in the country near Marion, Ind., with Miss Lola Mosure, formerly employed in the Indianapolis exchange.

Miss Lula Herzberger, supervisor of the Irvington office, who has been ill for several months, hopes to return to her duties soon.

Vacations at Washington Office

Miss Amelia Elbreg spent hers at Tuscola, Ill.

Miss Gertrude Stoops has just returned from Monticello, Ind.

Miss Mary Travis visited friends in Kokomo, Ind.

Miss Frances Jensen spent her vacation at her home in Seymour, Ind.

Miss May Gentleman reports a splendid trip to Detroit and Pontiac, Mich., and Windsor, Can.

Miss Doris Edwards returned after making an extensive trip through Minnesota and other states in the northwest.

Miss Katherine Soderberg will go to her home in Waukegan, Ill., during her vacation.

Miss Helen Culley reports a fine trip to Michigan City and Detroit, Mich.

Miss Mary Wiegand took a trip to the Great Lakes region.

Miss Cecile Hindman has just returned from Odon, Ind.

Miss Frieda Mayer spent her vacation visiting several Ohio cities.

Mrs. Higgins, matron at the Woodruff office, has just returned from a vacation in Shelbyville, Ind., among relatives and friends.

Prospect Office

Miss Nora Thurston has just returned from a two weeks' sojourn in the country.

Miss Mary Kettler is spending her vacation in Clinton, Ind.

Miss Katherine Prader, assistant chief operator at the Prospect office, resigned to be married.

Miss Olger, one of our latest brides, was married August 8th to Henry Jasper.

Woodruff Office

Miss Esther Davis, repair clerk at the Woodruff office, in company with her parents, took a delightful trip to Los Angeles and San Diego, Cal. One of the events of the trip was a visit to "Universal City," where moving pictures are made. Many offers were made to Miss Davis by the competing producers, but she withstood them all.

Miss Lida Trites, assistant chief operator at Woodruff office, and Miss Ruth Cunningham, an operator of the Main office, had a delightful vacation with friends in Detroit.

Miss Emma Grosvenor, clerk at the Woodruff office, has just returned from Lake Manitou.

Miss Mary Sauer, supervisor, leaves August 17th for Martinsville, Pa., for a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Alice White has been promoted from the position of senior operator to supervisor at the Woodruff office.

The Woodruff girls are extending good wishes to Mrs. Clarence Boyd, formerly Miss Edna Schuster, a late operator at the Woodruff office, and a recent bride. Mrs. Boyd will reside in Johnstown, Pa.

Belmont Office

The Belmont operators are very enthusiastic about getting settled in their beautiful new home, into which they moved Saturday night, August 11th.

North Office

Miss Hazel Matheny has returned from Boston, where she has been sojourning for several months. She has resumed her duties as supervisor of the North office.

The Misses Martha and Helene Pommerening spent two weeks at Lake Manitau in company with several friends.

Mrs. Cecil Campbell, with her husband, spent a very delightful fortnight at Bass Lake.

Miss Beatrice Reid spent her vacation with relatives in Huntington and Quincy, Ind.

H. W. Wills of the traffic superintendent's office, in company with his wife, spent his vacation with relatives in Blue Rapids, Kan.

Northern and Southern District

Miss Cecil Brann, local operator at Greenwood, entertained the employes of the company at a strawberry supper at her home on Monday evening, June 18th. Vocal and instrumental music was enjoyed.

Miss Winifred Heale, chief operator at Gas City, has returned from a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Margaret Elliott, local operator at Gas City, will go to Cleveland, Ohio, where she will spend her vacation.

R. E. Fenimore, trouble man at Gas City, has been appointed manager of the Frankton Telephone Company at Frankton, Ind.

G. F. Jackson, wire chief at South Bend, took a two weeks' vacation during the latter part of August and departed for Moose Jaw, Canada, to superintend the farming operations on his mother's ranch there. His chief duties on the ranch consisted in chewing "Mail Pouch" and watching the hired men work.

R. F. King, repairman at Mishawaka, has resigned his position and departed for Butte, Mont., where he plans to get into telephone work and also file a claim on a homestead near Butte. He has been succeeded at Mishawaka by M. F. Styles, former cable helper at South Bend.

Jessie Mingo, contract clerk at South Bend, is on an extended vacation, during which time she will enjoy a motor trip to Niagara Falls.

W. G. Stedman, contract agent at South Bend, is enjoying a two weeks' vacation. At least we presume he is enjoying himself, as he started out with a number of his old cronies for nearby lakes. He carried with him his rum deck and a fishing pole, but no doubt he will catch more suckers playing rum at half a cent a point than he will with his regular fishing tackle.

Howard Eskrage of the maintenance department at South Bend was married on

Saturday, September 18th, to a young lady from Chicago. We have not the particulars at hand just now, but will send them in later.

Miss Vera Marchal, toll operator at Gas City, spent her vacation with friends and relatives at Toledo.

Miss Margaret Elliott, local operator at Gas City, has returned to work after a two weeks' visit with friends at Warren, Ohio.

Miss Cecil Brann of the Greenwood traffic department enjoyed a week's vacation in Lebanon, Ind.

Miss Nellie Cameron, night local operator, has returned from a week's vacation, spent in Indianapolis.

Miss Elizabeth Ray, toll operator, spent a week's vacation at home resting.

Miss Iris Jewell, local operator, has returned from a week's vacation spent in Indianapolis.

Mable Merker, supervisor, is enjoying a week's outing at Lake Winona.

Miss Agnes Bowers, local operator, resigned July 31st because of ill health.

The girls of the Bedford exchange have donated eighteen shirts to the Red Cross Society.

Miss Vada Carter, chief operator, spent two weeks' vacation in Muncie and Connersville, Ind.

Miss Beatrice Kinney, local operator at Shelbyville, Ind., was run down by an automobile and seriously injured on August 4th. On the same day and at the same time (7 a. m.) Miss Wilhelmina Schwartz fell and sprained her ankle. Miss Schwartz has returned to work, but Miss Kinney is still suffering from her injuries.

Miss Anna Riley, pay station attendant, is spending her vacation in Indianapolis and other places of interest.

Miss Ethel Kirby, toll operator at Shelbyville, is visiting friends in Greensburg while on her vacation.

Miss Pauline Klose, toll operator at Shelbyville, returned to her duties after a very pleasant vacation.

Miss Ruth Biddinger of Greensburg accepted a position as toll operator at Greensburg to fill the vacancy created by the departure of Miss Lida Biddinger, who was married in July.

Miss Ethel McMillan has accepted a position as toll operator at Greensburg, Ind.

Miss Majorie Otterstetter, night toll operator at Greensburg, Ind., resigned and her position is being filled by Mrs. Mary Rouse, toll operator at Shelbyville, Ind.

Miss Louise Marshall, operator at Peru, resigned her position and left for Chicago, to be gone indefinitely.

Miss Bessie LeFever returned to her duties after spending a week's vacation at Rochester and Anderson.

The ice cream social given by the Peru operators for the benefit of the Red Cross was very successful. The girls cleared

\$49.07, which they turned over to the Miami County Chapter of the Red Cross.

Miss Luna Burbank, cashier in the commercial office at Peru, spent the week end in Chicago as the guest of Miss Martha Preece, operator at the Austin exchange.

Miss Elizabeth Horn, clerk in the commercial office at Peru, motored to Fort Benjamin Harrison August 15th to spend the day.

Harry Blake, Logansport lineman, and a member of the Indiana National Guard, was called to Fort Benjamin Harrison for service in Indiana Company C, First Infantry.

M. J. Deasee, one of the veterans of F. D. Allen's Terre Haute first line business-getting squad, left a few days ago for Canada. "Mike" expects to stop off a short time at the Falls and then he is going on into the wilds of Canada to spend the remainder of his vacation. The boys of the first line tried to persuade Mike to take a birth certificate with him into Canada, because they knew of a Terre Haute citizen who had to send back home for one before the Canadians would let him out of the country, but Mike heeded not the warning, feeling confident that he could fight his way back to the U. S. A. if necessary. It would be a sad blow to the city of Terre Haute if this veteran should be interned in Canada, as he is the worthy president of the city council, but the injury to the city would not compare with the injury to the fall drive of the business getters, for Mike is one of the big guns.

Joe Parrish, telephone salesman, newspaper correspondent and Ford operator, at Terre Haute, spent his vacation repairing his brother's Ford around here and there about the environs of Indianapolis. Joe said that he did have an extra dose one day. He Forded all around the town until almost sunset without very many blowouts of consequence and was on his way home when hard luck overtook him. In a sudden effort to back out of the way of a moving van, which got beyond control for the time being, Joe forgot that he was going ahead and put the reverse pedal in action. After that he spent the evening floundering around in the grease of the rear axle. He finally won his battle and proceeded on his way. Now he considers himself qualified and trained for Ford ambulance work on the French front. He says it couldn't be worse over there. Car No. 50 of the contract department now has no more terrors for the indomitable Joe.

J. C. Lewis of the Terre Haute sales force, has just returned from his vacation but refuses to be interviewed. Some one said that he spent his time in Chicago, but there seems to be some mystery surrounding the matter.

Ralph G. Hastings, formerly a faithful

and enthusiastic Bell salesman at Terre Haute and recently a member of the Ft. Harrison officers' training camp, has won for himself a commission as second lieutenant in the United States army, infantry service. We are very proud of Ralph G. and feel confident that he will continue to reflect honor upon himself and his old contract department friends in the performance of his duty to civilization and humanity. Lieutenant Hastings is still a Bell enthusiast. He signed his most recent letter thus: "Yours for the U. S. and the Bell."

The Terre Haute contract department will also furnish another soldier for Uncle Sam in the person of Leo T. Osmon, who has been examined by the conscription board, passed, and now awaits the call to duty. Mr. Osmon has for some time been considering service in the aviation corps and hopes to be able to serve in that branch of the service.

Bitter disappointment befell the lot of Special Agent Allen a few days ago. He had fished during his entire vacation at Tippecanoe lake, saved his daily (?) catch in a live box until the end and then held them all up in front of the camera as "A few of the small ones." The picture was developed a few days ago. Sad indeed was the spectacle. He has a hard time trying to convince his friends that those are not minnows for bait that he holds up so proudly. Allen says that it is his wife's fault, that she was so anxious to get all of him and most of the lake in the picture that she sort-a depreciated the size of the fish. The next time he promises a "close-up." He says that string of bass, from three pounds down (he don't add how far down) per bass, deserved better treatment than to be made just insignificant incidents in the landscape.

Miss Theresa Brooks, chief clerk and stenographer on the first line business getters force at Terre Haute is back at her desk again among the "401's" and the "Saves" after a short vacation at home. When she told us that she intended to spend her vacation at home we were worried considerably and every day expected to receive the usual "at home after so and so" notice. It didn't come, however, and the boys are all smiled up because the headquarters staff is now on the job again.

G. W. Miller, repairman, West exchange, Terre Haute, left August 11th to spend his vacation week in Tennessee.

H. S. Post spent his vacation from August 4th to 12th at his home in Terre Haute.

T. H. Hager has been transferred from Lafayette, Ind., to Terre Haute, Ind., as switchboardman.

H. A. Erminger, testboardman at Terre Haute, spent his vacation at Westphalia, Ind. He reports nothing more serious than a puncture.

Stanley Wyatt, cable helper at the Terre Haute exchange, spent his vacation—U

in Vincennes. It is rumored that Stanley did this so that he could verify some of the statements that "Slick" Chambers had been making about his old home town.

Miss Grace Dunn, night chief toll operator at Terre Haute, who has been absent for some time on account of illness, is slowly improving.

Miss Olive Jones, hotel pay station attendant at Terre Haute, has been absent from duty on account of illness.

Miss Miriam Kelly, toll clerk at Terre Haute, spent her vacation at Wawasee Lake.

Miss Margaret Shea, toll instructor at Indianapolis, spent a few days in Terre Haute and visited the exchange.

Miss Lois Anderson, instructor at Terre Haute, spent her vacation with her parents in Fowler, Ind.

A very interesting toll operators' meeting was held at Terre Haute Wednesday evening, August 15th. Miss Judkins, traffic chief, took up with the girls various points for the improvement of the service as well as some important matters in connection with the handling of traffic in accordance with the prescribed instructions. Ice cream and cake were served as a "cooler" after an hour or so in a warm room.

A local operators' meeting was held at Terre Haute by Miss Judkins, traffic chief, Wednesday, August 1st. These meetings are held once a month for both local and toll operators. Topics of interest in connection with the service are discussed, after which refreshments are served and the girls enjoy an hour of dancing and other sociability.

The traffic employes at Terre Haute are forming a club which is to be allied with the industrial clubs in connection with the Y. W. C. A. work. Many of the girls are very much enthused over the work which is to be done in the club. There are to be classes in English and a ukulele brigade. Miss Lois Anderson is captain of the organization and is assisted by Misses Anna Fischer, Laura King, Myrtle Staudacher, of the traffic department, and Miss Mary Short, of the commercial department. They expect to have a full club organized by September 1st.

Miss Reisman, collector at Terre Haute exchange, spent her vacation the week of August 13th visiting in Detroit.

Miss Roll, of the commercial department, Terre Haute, spent her vacation the week of August 13th in the country.

Dolph C. Cross, collector at Terre Haute, resigned July 24th to enlist in the U. S. army. Cashius E. Miller will succeed Cross as collector.

Joseph Siner, Jr., has been added to the commercial department force at Terre Haute.

I. N. Crawford, chief clerk at Terre

Haute, spent his vacation the first of September visiting at Washington, Ind.

Miss Mae Flynn, of the commercial department, Terre Haute, spent her vacation the last of August visiting friends in the country near Youngstown, Ind.

Miss Louise Stevens, who for the last year was hotel pay station attendant at Terre Haute, was transferred August 16th to the commercial department as work order clerk.

'Phone Company's "Trouble Man" Is a Pretty Girl

She was young, pretty and chic. She tripped into our office yesterday and in a voice as distinctively feminine as her appearance demanded a step ladder. "Why—er, this is a newspaper office you know," the bookkeeper informed her and then anxious to be of assistance to so charming a lady vouchsafed the information that there was a hardware store to be found in the next block.

But the lady never stopped to argue. She flitted right through the office and back through the reportorial rooms and into the sanctuary of the telegraph operator. There she immediately busied herself with wires and fuses and only glanced up to repeat to the bookkeeper, and all the rest of the office force, who had followed, her request for a step-ladder.

The step-ladder was forthcoming and after adjusting it to her satisfaction she calmly ascended it and in a very efficient fashion began to examine a connection. As she worked she mumbled an explanation which sounded like "grounded wire—trouble on the circuit—must be in this office."

Anyway, she located the trouble and adjusted it very neatly. She directed some of her attention to the Bell telephone and finally, apparently satisfied, flitted out as she came in, plus a pair of very grimy hands.

She is Miss Bena Singer and her position is—according to her—"nothing special, just anything." She is in charge of the local branch of the Bell Telephone Company. She explained her activities yesterday by saying that just at present she didn't have a lineman handy so she just fixed things up a bit herself.

In this day when women are doing the most amazing sort of work—men's work—and doing it efficiently, one should not be surprised at anything—and yet it was a surprise—she wore such a pretty green embroidered linen frock and her white Milan hat, ornamented with big white wings, was so feminine looking. And the last thing she said to a too inquisitive reporter was, "Don't you dare write me up in the paper."—*Daily Tribune*, Logansport, Ind., August 17.

Picnic at Terre Haute

"Skinny" Johnson and George "Utellum" Denman Entertain.

"Gee, I'm tired, but I don't care; we sure had a fine time." "Yes, sir, 'tis the end of a perfect day," and other similar expressions were heard from those who disembarked from the boats *Welcome* and *Winner* on Sunday, August 12th. The occasion was the first annual picnic and boat ride of the Terre Haute telephone employes and their families, which was in charge of a committee composed of W. H. Shaffer, F. W. Rolen and W. A. Shaw. The party left the landing at 9 a. m. and steamed up the Wabash River for about fourteen miles, where they were landed on the Otter Creek Bar, made famous by the visitation in former years of the Bell Telephone Society of Terre Haute. Here all the grown-ups threw off their age and became children again, enjoying such sports as swimming, wading, running, jumping, digging in the sand, etc. Between times the ladies produced well-filled lunch baskets which were soon disposed of. After spending several hours on the beach the party proceeded up the river and viewed the points of interest. On the return trip a stop was made at Durkee's Ferry, and the whole party inspected a new coal mine. Dancing, singing and speaking was the program as the boat slowly proceeded south. One of the features of the ride was the singing of a quartette composed of Ethelbert Seymour Ball, Russell George Williams, Clarence "Skinny" Johnson and George "Utellum" Denman. Among the other entertainers were: J. Colfax Arnold, clog dancer; Mrs. W. A. Shaw, speaker; Master Fisher, violinist; Mrs. John Arnold, pianist; W. Albertus Shaw, mandolinist; Geo. Denman and "Miss" Skinny Johnson, fancy dancers. Owing to the fact that this picnic was such a success, the boats have been engaged for Sunday, September 2d, by a committee composed of Messrs. Geo. Denman, Clarence Johnson and John C. Arnold. All of those present signified their intention of attending the proposed picnic if they could recover in time from the effects of this one. Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Orvall Crooke and daughter, of the Indianapolis exchange who motored over Saturday and remained until Monday with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Shaw. Among those conspicuous by their absence were Mr. and Mrs. Chigger and Mr. and Mrs. Mosquito and their families.

Illinois Division

A. J. Parsons, Correspondent,
Springfield

Centralia District

Miss Alice Taylor, toll operator at Centralia, Ill., spent a two weeks' vacation at Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Tuscon Leo, local operator at Centralia, Ill., spent a two weeks' vacation at Dallas, Tex. Owing to the cool summer, Miss Leo decided to get warmed up. One hundred and ten in the shade is considered just right in Dallas.

Miss Anna Hueskemeier, local operator at Centralia, Ill., enjoyed a two weeks' vacation at Bloomington, Ill.

Miss Odessa Waldie has accepted a position as local operator at Centralia, Ill.

Decatur District

The 6 a. m. girls, a club consisting of from twelve to fourteen operators, had a very enjoyable time Thursday, August 9th, at Fairview Park, as the accompanying pictures indicate. The girls report a fine time and an excellent supper. It being just after the cut-over at Decatur, the relaxation was a great benefit to all participants.

Miss Anna McShane, clerk in the commercial department, resigned her position on July 7th to take a position with the Standard Oil Company.

Miss Aileen Perl, clerk in the commercial department, resigned on July 23d and was married in St. Louis to Charles Six of Warrensburg, Ill., where they will reside. Miss Perl's wedding came as a complete surprise to all her fellow employes and friends.

Miss Grace Goodrich, toll supervisor, resigned her position on July 15th and left for Houston, Tex., where she will probably be employed with the telephone company at that place.

Mrs. Edna Coberly resigned July 15th and will take up housekeeping. Mrs. Coberly was married during the summer but

remained with the company for a short time on account of the heavy work.

L. L. Thomas, chief clerk to the district manager, has been granted a leave of absence on account of enlisting in the medical corps of the United States army.

A. L. Cummings, commercial agent at Peoria, Ill., has been transferred to the position of chief clerk.

Galesburg District

C. S. Ostrander and H. F. Johnson, repairmen at Galesburg, have enlisted in the Signal Corps, and at present are at Jefferson Barracks near St. Louis, taking training.

E. S. Sterrit of Henry, Ill., and George Cossman, sales manager of the Western Electric Company, Chicago, were callers at the Galesburg exchange recently.

Neil Wilcox, testman at Galesburg, spent his vacation on an auto trip with his wife to Chicago, Starved Rock and other points in Illinois. A fine example this for the married men who leave their wives at home.

Jas. Conaty, plant chief, and family, with a party of friends, spent several days on a camping trip on the Spoon River. They report having a fine time and plenty of fish.

C. E. Wood, toll line testman, has returned to work after a week's pleasant vacation.

D. S. Barnstead, commercial agent, with his family visited in Chicago several days at the home of his father.

Miss Maud Haggenjos, chief operator at Galesburg, leaves to spend her vacation in Chicago and Milwaukee. Touching the high spots.

Miss Eva Strickland spent her vacation in Chicago. Rumor has it that the bathing beaches were the attraction.

Miss Luda Long returned to Galesburg after spending her vacation in Hannibal, Mo.

W. E. Pickering, plant chief's clerk, and family expect to go to Table Grove and Quiver Beach to spend their vacation.

Jacksonville District

Miss Stella Hull, toll operator at Jacksonville, who was married recently, resigned July 31st and was succeeded by Miss Esther McCarty. Miss McCarty, who was local operator, was succeeded by Miss Hazel Rustmeyer.

Miss Carrie Henderson, collector at the Jacksonville exchange, left for a two weeks' vacation on August 13th.



THE FAMOUS DECATUR PICNIC.

Ed Decker, repairman at the Jacksonville exchange, has returned from a three-hundred-mile auto trip through the northern part of the state. He reports having a fine trip.

Misses Myrtle and Esther McCarty, operators at the Jacksonville exchange, spent their vacation camping at Quiver Beach near Havana.

Quincy District

Miss Anna Mitchell, chief operator, is spending a week in the country on a Missouri farm, where the chickens are wild, and the natives eat pie for breakfast.

Miss Edna Niekamp, toll operator, has accepted a position with the Chicago Telephone Company.

Miss Aletha Gard, traffic clerk, is spending a two weeks' vacation in Chicago.

Miss Ella Schaefer, commercial clerk, spent her vacation of two weeks in the vicinity of Fort Sheridan, visiting her brother, who is training at the fort. That's the kind of sister to have, and the kind of brother, too!

B. E. Mopps, foreman, attended the picnic at Peoria August 5th.

A. L. Taylor, district manager of Jacksonville, Ill., was a visitor at the Quincy exchange the latter part of July.

Paris District

Miss Fay Rodman, local operator at Paris, Ill., has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent at Canton, Ill.

Miss Ethel Bohrer has accepted a position as local operator at the Paris office.

Miss Nell Stubbs, day toll operator, left August 1st for Portsmouth, Ohio, where she spent her vacation.

Miss Nina Blair, local operator, has been transferred to the position of night operator at the Paris office.

Lineman Jack Ferris at Marshall, Ill., has resigned to take a position with the Ohio Oil Company.

Miss Ada Walker, operator at Charleston, Ill., has resigned and left September 1st for her future home in Montana.

Miss Opal Nunamaker, operator at Greenup, Ill., spent her vacation in Indianapolis, Ind., and St. Louis, Mo.

The men employed by the Coles County Telephone and Telegraph Company throughout the county held an outing at Lee's Shack, east of Charleston, one Sunday last month. The Mattoon men left early in the morning and were joined by those from Humboldt, Charleston and Oakland, all making the trip in cars.

The party took along its own nose-bags, and had a "great ole time."

The members present from over the county were: C. W. Thompson, Hill Moss, Russell Catron, Hugh Beall, J. W. Grider, Dan George, Ernest Reel, Frank Osborn, Glen Talbot, Ed Bailey, Harrison Howard, Otto Goble, C. W. Hensley, John McLaughlin, Charles Mayes, A. J. Brumleve, Charles Horton, Frank Johnson, Edward Wilson, Sale Bowen, Glen Edmonds, C. W. —U

Hersey, Wayne Handwork, Hubert McKenzie, E. R. Williams, Ernest Sanders, W. B. Bombarger, Lea Rutherford and Earl Sanders.

Rockford District

Miss Linda Scheel, directory clerk at Rockford, has returned from a vacation spent at DeKalb, Ill.

Miss Helen Meehan, clerk at Rockford, has returned from Indiana, where she enjoyed her vacation.

Miss Edna Wilmarth of the Rockford bookkeeping department, is back at her desk after enjoying her vacation.

Mrs. T. R. Beane is on her vacation and is visiting in Indiana.

Katherine McGrath, service observer at Rockford, is enjoying a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Agnes Nolan has taken a position as clerk in the commercial department, succeeding Miss Pearl Apitz, who was married on June 4th to A. L. Greenberg.

The Misses Harriett Kostka, Erma Kelly and Ruth Peterson of the traffic department are members of a house party in camp at Lake Waubesa, Wisconsin.

Miss Blanche Pfanstiel, traffic clerk, has returned from a vacation spent in Iowa.

A. A. Wicks, plant clerk, spent his vacation in Davenport, and reports a delightful time.

Melvin Fowler, testman at the Rockford exchange, has enlisted in Company "K," Third Illinois Infantry, and is awaiting orders, with his company, to entrain for Texas, for further training. Fowler is succeeded by W. Dunning.

On Thursday, June 28th, a dozen of the traffic girls enjoyed a very elaborate picnic supper given at the summer cottage of one of the "toll" girls. They had a delightful time.

A Wire Chief's Prayer

By Mary Rouse.

When you take up a cord to answer a call

Be sure to do it the right way,
For full many a cord has come to an end
By a careless hand, they say.

Just pick it up by its little red sleeve

Without that savage jerk,
And your cords will live to a good old age—

It will save your wire chief work.

Ladder Accidents

Telephone men have comparatively few ladder accidents. This fact is largely due to the care exercised by the force in general. We do, however, have occasional ladder accidents. The cases are almost always due to insufficient care. The borrowed ladder is the chief offender; even when new, being constructed of too light material and poorly put together, it is a weak structure and should be used only with the greatest caution.

* Always treat a borrowed ladder with suspicion. Look it over carefully before going on it and then use it in a manner which will subject it to the least strain.

How the American Army Works

It is but a short time since we in this country read of the arrival of the first expedition of the American army at "some port in France."

The French people and especially the officers of the French army stand aghast at the way the Americans brush aside "red tape" and "do things." The following, taken from a letter from Paris by a war correspondent, shows the grit of an officer in charge of the Amexes:

A point in illustration was the lack of telephone facilities when on the day of his arrival an American general with the first expeditionary forces desired to get in immediate touch with General Pershing, who was still in Paris. While the people in the port were still cheering him he was conducted to the local post office, where the telephone lines converge and the booths are located, and demanded General Pershing's telephone number in Paris.

The girl in charge of the station replied very politely and considerably agitated at her first view of an American general close up, "Number 23, if you please, sir!"

"Twenty-three," returned the General in astonishment. "What does that mean? Twenty-three minutes, twenty-three seconds?"

"Twenty-three calls before you, Monsieur le General. It takes about ten minutes for each call. In about four hours—"

"Cancel the call," ordered the General shortly, at the same time calling his Chief of Staff.

"String up four lines of wire between here and Paris and start the work at once," he ordered. "You can use the same poles."

The American "Amby" telephone service was at work in five minutes. In ten there was a great hubbub in the local administration. First a petty officer of the telephone company ran up; he was succeeded by a breathless controller of the telephone lines of the port, then the Director himself, until a veritable hierarchy of officials, large and small, was excitedly breathing expostulations.

"But, Monsieur le General," they cried in a body, "you must have an authorization—"

"We will have," interrupted the General. "But there must be a commission to examine into this—"

"Very well. Appoint one!"

"But there are competent authorities who must decide—"

"Get them together."

During the whole of this dialogue the telegraphists were busily at work. Whether the "authorization" without which all business, whether civilian or of army, is paralyzed in France, has yet arrived, no one is at all sure. The fact remains that the telephone service is now in working order.

Our National Anthem

Can you repeat it? Are you sure even of the first verse? Do your children know it?

These are questions which Americans may well ask themselves today.

Do you and your children remember clearly how this stirring poem came to be written? How Francis Scott Key, back in 1814 was detained on a British ship, and looking through the port-hole saw Old Glory flying over Fort McHenry which was being bombarded.

If you have neglected our national hymn, read it over once more.

This action may result in your feeling a renewed pride in your nationality, and a new determination to serve the national purpose in the way which is best suited to your condition in life.

Systematic Saving

Systematic saving is the safe road that leads to wealth. There are few short cuts.

Saving means energy, system, perseverance. Thus judicious saving enriches your character as well as your bank account.

It is better to make your expenses fit your income than to try to make your income fit your expenses.

The Kid Has Gone to the Colors

The Kid has gone to the Colors
And we don't know what to say;
The Kid we have loved and cuddled
Stepped out for the Flag today.
We thought him a child, a baby,
With never a care at all,
But his country called him mar-size,
And the Kid has heard the call.

He paused to watch the recruiting,
Where, fired by the fife and drum,
He bowed his head to Old Glory
And thought it whispered: "Come!"
The Kid, not being a slacker,
Stood forth with patriot-joy
To add his name to the roster—
And God, we're proud of the boy!

The Kid has gone to the Colors;
It seems but a little while
Since he drilled a schoolboy army
In a truly martial style.

But now he's a man, a soldier,

And we lend him listening ear,
For his heart is a heart all loyal,
Unscourged by the curses of fear.

His dad when he told him, shuddered,
His mother—God bless her!—cried;
Yet, blest with a mother-nature,
She wept with a mother-pride.
But he whose old shoulders straightened

The Star-Spangled Banner

By Francis Scott Key

*O say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming—
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night, that our flag was still there;
O say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.*

*On that shore dimly seen through the mist of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream;
'Tis the star-spangled banner; O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!*

*And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave;
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.*

*O thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation!
Blest with victory and peace, may the heav'n-rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"IN GOD IS OUR TRUST":
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.*

Was Grandad—for memory ran
To years when he too, a youngster,
Was changed by the Flag to a man!
—W. M. Herschell, in *Indianapolis News*.

Price Went Up

Testman: "I don't get the signal for your nickel."

Subscriber: "Well, I tried to get it in the top, but could not push it down, so I put it in at the bottom and pushed it up."

Central's First Aid

Breathless subscriber: "Say, Central, would you please start ringing my 'phone at six o'clock and keep on ringing till my husband answers? I have a cake in the oven but the soldiers are coming and I must leave."

Central asked if she should tell him about the cake, but subscriber said, "Oh, no, he will smell it; only tell him to be sure and put some wood in the stove."

The cake was a success.—*Telephone Talk*.

Worldly Wisdom

Remember this—tomorrow's executives must come from the ranks of today. There is no other place to draw from. And if you would be an executive tomorrow, commence laying the foundation today. If you would rise from the crowd, you must perform better. Take better care of your body than the crowd; take more

thought of what you read; cease wondering what department manager does to make himself worth five times as much as you are, and find out—for, rest assured, he earns it. It would take longer to find a good man to fill his shoes than yours, and this is precisely why he draws a bigger salary than you. Take the tip—make your job harder to fill. Do you work so well that Tom, Dick or Harry can't step right in and fill your place. Learn things outside your department; the next vacancy may occur elsewhere. —*Selling Sense*.

Jefferson's Nine Rules

Never put off until to-morrow what you can do to-day.

Never trouble another for what you can do yourself.

Never spend your money before you have made it.

Never buy what you don't want because it is cheap.

Pride costs more than hunger, thirst and cold

We seldom regret of having eaten too little.

Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.

How much pain the evils that have never happened have cost us.

Take things always by the smooth handle.

It Might

"Hello," said the voice of the village joker at one end of the line, "is this the Gem pharmacy?"

"It is," answered the busy druggist.

"Do you keep carbolic acid?"

"We do."

"Well, wouldn't that kill you?"—*Exchange*.

War Activities of the Bell System

Reprinted from *The Telephone News*.

If the thought should ever occur to any telephone employé that possibly he or she might be able to serve the country better by leaving his or her present work and joining the army or navy, becoming an aviator, or Red Cross nurse, driving an ambulance, making ammunition, or doing something else that has more the flavor of war about it, we say that if any employé thinks of doing these things and giving up the telephone business, we ask him to read seriously and carefully the following article, which describes some of the responsibilities resting upon the Bell System and its organization, some of the work which it has done and is doing for the government, some of the problems which have to be solved and something of the part which every employé should regard it as a noble and patriotic duty to perform right in the job he occupies.

Immediately upon the breaking off of diplomatic relations the proper officials of the Bell System got in touch with the council of national defense, the president of the war college, the chief signal officer of the army, the director of naval communications and other officials of the navy department. Harmonious and effective methods of coöperation were immediately established so that we have, notwithstanding the extraordinary demands upon us, met in a most satisfactory manner all of the varied and unusual requirements of the government. Some of these requirements and the nature of our activities may be gathered from the following:

Precedence to Government Business

Elaborate plans were promptly worked out with the authorities at Washington whereby, throughout the Bell System in every part of the United States, all government toll calls, including all departments and officials, were given precedence over commercial business. The giving of this special service required extraordinary action on the part of the telephone officials everywhere, which included the special drilling of some 12,000 long-line operators in different parts of the United States.

Precedence was also given to installation and maintenance work for the government and, notwithstanding the difficulties of obtaining raw material and finding the necessary labor and the practical freight embargoes which have existed in many parts of the United States, it has been possible to provide promptly a telephone plant required for all of the emergencies of the government which have arisen.

Long-Distance Service Between Washington and Other Points

The long-line facilities in and out of Washington have been practically doubled,

having been increased from 148 wires to 294 wires. This increase of long-toll lines required, of course, a proportionate increase in toll-line switchboards and operators. Plans are now making for a still further increase of these facilities, as soon as the manufacturing resources of the country can furnish the required material.

The raw material resources are now being canvassed with a view to the manufacture and laying of a new underground cable all the way from Washington to New York, containing over 80,000 miles of wire, providing at the same time for service to Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Trenton and other important cities.

In addition to this cable, and also depending upon the availability of manufacturing resources and our ability to get raw material, we have planned to string additional copper wire in many directions. When all this work is completed there will be about 500 long-distance wires radiating from Washington as compared with 148, which existed last January. But in order to provide for the heavy requirements of the government growing out of the war a vast amount of work is, of course, required in other places than Washington.

General Toll Service for Government

The toll-line situation throughout the Bell System has been carefully checked in detail and provision made so that the government will receive adequate toll service even in case of a very large increase in business. This work has involved, in addition to many other places, the consideration of calls between Washington and the headquarters of all the naval districts, the army department headquarters and other points which are likely to be important to the army, navy or other government departments. It is interesting to record in this connection that good telephone service can be given between Washington and the headquarters of every army department and naval district in the United States.

Provision has also been made for handling telephone calls promptly even with a large increase in business between the various army department headquarters and the state capitols, the various army posts and the national and state mobilization camps in each department.

In connection with the demand for additional and special service outlined above, it has been necessary to make important additions to the toll-line plants of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its Associated Companies at many places. The transcontinental line between Chicago and San Francisco may be mentioned as an example of this work, where one circuit is sufficient for the existing commercial through business, but where the work has been nearly completed for providing two more circuits the entire distance, thus making three transcontinen-

tal circuits available for the long haul business, where only one exists to-day.

Special Private Wire Service

Comprehensive plans have been worked out for special telephone and telegraph wire systems for the exclusive use of the war, navy and other departments of the government. In addition to setting aside the circuits themselves, it has been necessary to provide a large amount of special equipment at many of the important points. Over 10,000 miles of such special systems have already been taken from commercial use and devoted exclusively to the service of the navy, agriculture and other departments. In the case of the war department, little in the way of exclusive wire service has yet been called for, but a very comprehensive system has been worked out in cooperation with the signal corps, which will be put into service upon the call of the chief signal officer.

Plans were also made for important additions to the Washington local telephone plant. These plans are now being rapidly executed and the local telephone facilities of Washington are being rapidly increased.

Switchboard additions are being made to all of the telephone central offices in Washington and an entirely new central office, of an ultimate capacity of 10,000 lines, is being installed.

The operating force has been largely increased and will be still further strengthened from a large number of new operators which have been placed in training.

For a number of the government departments, notably the war and navy departments, it has been necessary to remove the switchboards, which were ample for peace conditions, and install switchboards needed for the traffic caused by the war. Similar replacements and enlargements are now under way for the Washington navy yard, treasury and other government departments.

Work at Army Posts, Navy Yards, etc

The telephone companies throughout the Bell System have coöperated with the army and navy authorities in making thorough inspections of the existing telephone plants at all the important army posts, navy yards, etc., and in making large additions to the existing telephone facilities at many of those plants.

In some cases it has been necessary to provide complete new switchboard equipments very much larger than those which existed before, and in other cases additions have been made to the existing telephone plants in the way of switchboard positions, cable plant, station equipment and equipment to meet many special military requirements. Some of these enlargements have been necessary simply to meet the increase in activities at these points and in other cases additional plant has been required for special purposes, such as the reserve officers' training camps and

the enlargement of the units of the regular army.

Mobilization Camps

Notice has been received from the signal corps that the commercial telephone companies must be ready to provide a large amount of telephone service, both local and toll, which will be required at the mobilization camps which will be established shortly for the training of the new army. At each one of these camps it is expected that at least 30,000 men will be trained, and this means practically the establishment of a new city of 30,000 inhabitants for which complete telephone service, both local and toll, must be provided, not only for the military purposes of the camp, but also for the personal needs of the officers and men. It has already developed that thirty-two such camps will be required for the training of the militia and the first draft of 500,000 men. To provide this service it will be necessary to build, maintain and operate all these new telephone systems, which will call for hundreds of positions of special switchboard, a large amount of outside plant and equipment for thousands of stations. Beyond this it will be necessary to make considerable additions to the local telephone plants of the nearby cities or towns as well as additions to the toll lines radiating from those places. Provision has already been made so that the construction of these telephone systems can be undertaken as soon as the mobilization camps are definitely located.

United States Coast Guard

At the request of the United States coast guard officials the engineers of the Bell System have given them a large amount of assistance in working out complete plans for the enlargement of the United States coast guard telephone system on the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and Pacific coasts. These plans call for providing telephone connections at approximately 100 light-houses and 200 coast guard stations, and involve laying about 300 miles of submarine cable, constructing over 650 miles of pole line, and stringing over 1,200 miles of wire. This work will involve an expenditure on the part of the coast guard of upwards of \$1,000,000 and arrangements have been made, at the request of the coast guard, to have each Bell associated company perform the work required in its respective territory. In order to connect the coast guard plant with the Bell System and provide the kind and grade of service required by the coast guard officials it will be necessary for the various associated companies to make large additions to their own plants.

Special Telephone Facilities for the Use of the National Guard

Many regiments of the National Guard are engaged in different parts of the country in guarding the important railroads, bridges, water supply systems, etc. To facilitate this work it has been necessary for

the telephone companies to provide considerable amounts of special telephone service. This has involved the installation in the greatest haste of special station equipment at important points which are being guarded, together with facilities so that communication can be had between those points and other points which are the headquarters for this work.

Extraordinary Maintenance Work

In order that the government service may be maintained with the least possible interruption, the usual maintenance work throughout the Bell System at points and on lines important to the government has been supplemented by extraordinary tests and inspections, and this sort of work will be continued throughout the present emergency.

Work for the Navy

Our coöperation with the navy has been greatly facilitated because they were associated with us in the work which we did in the successful transmission of speech across the Atlantic and across the continent and the Pacific to Hawaii.

In addition to this, by order of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, telephone officials of the Bell System and navy officers planned and successfully carried out a three-day mobilization of communication forces, during which time war conditions were simulated. This was done a year ago. Instantaneous communication was provided over the wires of the Bell System by both telephone and telegraph from the office of the secretary of the navy at Washington to all the naval stations in the continental United States, and telephone communication was maintained between the office of the secretary of the navy and an American battleship in the Atlantic ocean.

Plans were then made for communication systems to be established in time of war. It was very gratifying to find, upon the outbreak of hostilities, that these plans were ready. They were followed in every substantial particular, and they have been found in practical operation to be as highly satisfactory as they were in the mobilization conducted about a year before the war.

Many other activities of this kind now engage the attention of our engineering and experimental scientists in connection with the work for the navy.

Work for the Army

Our coöperation with the army has also been greatly assisted by the arrangements made by Brigadier-General George O. Squier with the companies of the Bell System for the organizing of reserve officers and men for the signal corps to be available in time of war. The companies of the Bell System, by resolutions of their boards of directors, gave liberal financial encouragement to all who entered this particular branch of the army.

Altogether about fourteen battalions of picked officers and men have been formed

or are now forming, prepared to take the field as a part of the United States Signal Corps.

In connection with the work of the army also our engineering and scientific staff are doing important development work in such matters as perfecting means of communication with aeroplanes and in the improvement of detecting and firing devices for submarine mines, and in many other ways.

Total Force Provided for Army and Navy

Mention has already been made of the officers and men of the Bell System who have gone into the signal corps service.

At the request of the navy department the Bell System has also supplied certain officers, for the naval coast defense reserve, to assist the navy in various communication matters.

Altogether some 2,500 men have been provided by the Bell System for the signal corps and the naval coast defense reserve.

In addition to this, about 2,000 men in the Bell System are members of the National Guard and the naval militia or are otherwise under oath to present themselves when called for.

About 150 more Bell employes have already joined the officers' training camps which have recently been established.

This makes a total of over 4,600 men from the Bell System who are now or will shortly be engaged in military service.

This is over ten per cent. of the male employes of the Bell System between the ages of twenty-one and thirty. This number of volunteer employes, furthermore, is about twice as great as the number which would be called for under the draft.

Aside from the requirements imposed by the entrance of our country into the war, the construction program for the telephone companies for the current year is the greatest in the history of the telephone business, due to the extraordinary commercial and manufacturing activity created in this country by the European war. The increased demands upon our government have required that material and apparatus be diverted from commercial use so that the urgent demands of the army and navy and other departments of the government could be met. These demands are so imperative and the shortage of material and the difficulties of obtaining labor and transportation are so great that we will be able to meet the still further requirements which have been outlined only by diverting still larger amounts of material and apparatus from commercial purposes to the use of the military authorities.

With all seriousness and an utter absence of boasting, every telephone employe should realize with new consecration and patriotic loyalty that in the words of Major General Squier, chief signal officer of the United States army, they "can serve their country in no better way than by sticking to their posts."

Gardening Association Exhibition

Chicago Telephone Employees Help the Nation and Have Lots of Fun Doing It.

Carrots, office boys, turnips, officials, rhubarb, ladies, a lamb, a truly-rural band, and a large number of ordinary people formed an unusual combination on the roof of the general office building on August 20th.

The occasion was the annual exhibition of The Bell Telephone Gardening Association, which was open to visitors from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. The exhibits were



C. L. HILL DRAWING A GUN ON DAKIN.

vegetables and flowers, grown, or alleged to be grown, by members of the association. Where the committee believed that the products were actually raised by the party presenting them, a card was placed over the exhibit "Grown by ———," where there was serious doubt the card read "Exhibited by ———." This shows the wisdom, thoroughness, and courage of the committee.

The tables on which the exhibits were displayed were arranged in the shape of a rectangle giving 390 square feet of space. Straw, cornstalks, and other vegetation was used for decoration, and red, white and blue bunting was draped over the walls. Mr. Moebius and his truly-rural band played everything from "jass" band music to "The Star Spangled Banner."

There were 32 exhibitors and 222 separate exhibits, 176 consisting of vegetables, 19 of flowers, 3 of fruit, 16 of canned vegetables, 7 of canned fruit and vegetables, and 1 lamb. The lamb was *not* canned.

Three grand prizes, each consisting of a five dollar gold piece in a suitable case, were awarded for the best general exhibits. Five prizes of the second class were given, these consisting of useful gardening implements. The latter prizes were awarded to those securing the greatest number of first and second ribbons. The grand prizes were offered by the association, and the others by the W. W. Barnard Company.

The judges were Vice-President Alonzo Burt, General Manager W. R. Abbott, and

M. S. Smith, an official of the W. W. Barnard Seed Company. Mr. Smith is a man of great experience and geniality—the association was very grateful for his help.

The arrangements were in the hands of a committee consisting of the following: Messrs. A. P. Hyatt, V. Ray, S. A. Rhodes, Lawrence F. Hill, D. C. Holloway, and O. L. Halberg.

The busy-bee has nothing on Messrs. Dakin, Hyatt and Holloway, who were selected by the committee to make the final arrangements for the display.

Among the most interesting exhibits was a lamb, shown by J. E. Rhorbaugh, representing Margaret Mackin Hall. The attitude of this fierce looking animal was disconcerting; it "baad" in a most ferocious manner. If our own wild-animal-trainer Rhorbaugh had not been in constant attendance there might have been a tragedy.

The only feminine exhibitor was Miss Judith R. Shima, who showed marigolds and phlox.

Among E. H. Bangs' exhibits was a carrot having one flat side, a description of it being displayed by Mr. Bangs worded as follows:



JUDGES W. R. ABBOTT AND ALONZO BURT PASSING ON THE MARGARET MACKIN HALL EXHIBIT.

"ONE OF THE FIFTY-TWO CARROTS GROWN IN A 6x32 INCH PORCH BOX."

"Yes, sure, this is the best of the fifty-two carrots, but at that the others are not so carrodden. This is no ordinary carrot. Examine it carefully, you will note that one side is flat. This is no freak of nature, but was developed for a specific purpose. This is a non-skidding carrot. In



D. C. HOLLOWAY,

Caught with the goods—trying to influence Judge Smith.

the kitchen it will lie quiet in the kettle or stew pan—on the table it will not roll from the knife—in shipment it can be placed in square boxes without wasting space. A marvelous development. Entered in the intensive farming contest."

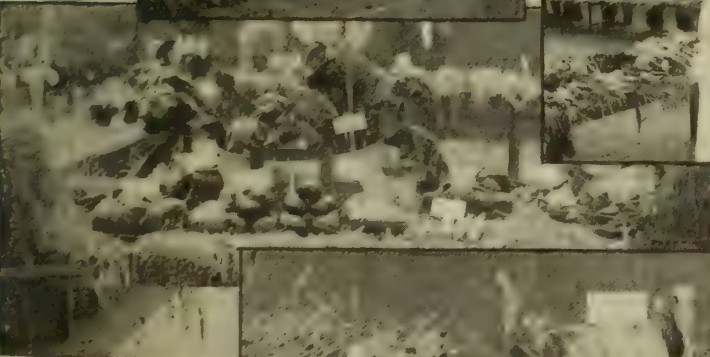
(Signed) E. H. BANGS.

Also among Mr. Bangs' exhibits was what he was pleased to term a "young century plant." In his description of the plant he says "Not over eighteen years of age. Does not use liquor or tobacco. Has no bad habits and should live to be more than one hundred years old. FOR SALE, as owner believes in the rotation of crops."

Another exhibit was what he termed "a purple Peruvian Pye Plant" or "Aerial Beetz." "Grows only at high altitudes. These were raised thirty-two feet above the surface of the ground. Entered in altitude contest for vegetables raised in third floor apartments renting for not more than \$65 per month."

A number of members loaned their ribbons immediately after the exhibit and are requested through this column to see that they are returned as soon as they have served their purpose at the borrowers homes. Maintenance department, please copy.

The Conrad-Cline combine nearly won a prize with their twin kohlrabi. However, its pedigree could not be ascertained, as each claimed that he had fathered it, so the judges passed it up.



GARDENING ASSOCIATION EXHIBITION.

From top downwards—General view of exhibition—inevitable small boys in foreground. The only zoological exhibit. Dakin handing out the prizes to (left to right) F. R. Marks, W. A. Plees, J. E. Rhorbaugh. Plees is really more pleased than he appears. Miss Judith R. Shima. Mrs. A. P. Hyatt, suspected of having much to do with A. P.'s success as a prize-winner. Two members of The Bell Telephone News staff after having been bribed to write a good report of the exhibition. Some exhibits. Some more exhibits.

One of the members was too late to be assigned a space for his exhibit. His car stalled on the way down and it was necessary to send a company truck to tow it over from South Water street.

A visitor not connected with the company remarked that she was much sur-



THE FAMOUS PERUVIAN PYE PLANT.

prised to see so many janitors who were musicians. Some jass band!

One of the members of the committee who received a red ribbon for his wax beans was about to receive a blue ribbon for beans of the Pixley & Ehler variety when Judge Smith pointed out that they were potatoes. Mr. Abbott sees much better when he wears his glasses.

One of the exhibitors complained that most of his exhibit had been eaten before the prizes had been awarded. A blonde young man, wearing a pompadour, and in silk shirt sleeves, was seen loitering suspiciously in the vicinity of the exhibit and it was later learned that he did not go out to lunch that day.

Agricultural Expert Visits Exhibition.

The association was fortunate in having as a visitor an agriculturalist of international reputation, a gentleman who has spent a great deal of his time in Brazil, and who is a nut expert. Our friend, while preferring to remain unknown by name, was good enough to offer friendly criticism and advice, which the members of the association will do well to read carefully.

A casual glance over the exhibits showed that the members realized the necessity of careful grooming of their products. The way in which the rhubarb's hair was cut and the faces of the carrots washed was highly commended.

The short, fat cucumbers described on the card as "Long Green Cucumbers" drew forth some very valuable advice. From the experience of a life-time spent with cucumbers our friend advises that cucumbers suffer from temperamental contrari-

ness. The remedy is to prune the tree after it reaches the height of about six feet. This stunts the growth of the cucumber. The old-fashioned method of sending a boy up to shake the tree should be avoided in gathering cucumbers.

The egg-plant exhibit was highly commended, but it was obvious that the plant had been placed under the hen somewhat too late for hatching.

The carrot exhibit, while very good, showed that the grower had not grasped the necessity of trimming the vines frequently. Unless this is done the fruit is apt to be impoverished, the vine running to wood and foliage.

While talking, our visitor had been chewing freely at the "dried beet" exhibit. About this time the beets began to resume their normal proportions, and it was found necessary to call a doctor. The dandelion wine exhibit was administered as a remedy, but our friend's condition grew worse—apparently what he wanted was not more but less to drink.

Shortly after the exhibition the tables looked like a Kansas field during the grasshopper plague. The grower who wasn't on the job at three o'clock returned to find that the consumers had had their day at last.

Many a flower bedecked girl gave evidence that the "early bird" stuff isn't all that has been claimed for it.

The interest which was aroused by the exhibition seems to assure a big membership in the Gardening Association next year and an exhibition that would do credit to a county fair.

The officers and committeemen of the association are to be congratulated on the results of their efforts.

A Complete List of Classes, Prizes and Prize-Winners Follows:

The three grand prizes for the best general exhibits were awarded to F. R. Marks, W. A. Plees, and J. E. Rhorbaugh.

H. Riffle, who took three first and four second prizes, won a spading fork.

J. A. Starshack won a glass thermometer with two blue and two red ribbons.

H. C. Piel with the same number of honors was awarded a pruning knife.

T. Flowers with one first and two second prizes was awarded a lawn sprinkler.

A. W. Blodgett with two first prizes was given a plant sprayer.

Besides the above mentioned prize winners there were many others who won from one to two ribbons.

Unique exhibit—E. H. Bangs.

Dried vegetables—E. H. Bangs.

Apples—A. W. Blodgett.

Beans, green—First, H. Riffle; second, W. Dakin.

Beets—First, U. F. Cleveland; second, J. W. Wallace; second, Conrad-Cline.

Blackberries—W. H. Lundie.

Brussels sprouts—J. Degeeter.

Cabbage—First, A. W. Blodgett; second, G. W. Noe; second, J. W. Wallace.

Carrots—First, U. F. Cleveland; second, J. A. Starshack.

Cauliflower—First, H. Riffle; second, T. Freeman.

Corn—First, D. C. Holloway; second, T. E. Freeman; second, Conrad-Cline.

Cucumbers—J. A. Starshack.

Kohl rabi—First, D. E. Holloway; second, T. Flowers.

Lettuce—First, H. Riffle; second, C. L. Burns.



THE TRULY RURAL BAND IN THE ACT OF "JASSING."

Onions—First, A. P. Hyatt; second, N. Gould.

Peppers—T. Flowers.

Potatoes—First, R. H. Hopkins; second, H. Riffle.

Rhubarb—A. P. Hyatt.

Salsify—A. P. Hyatt.

Squash—First, D. C. Holloway; second, A. P. Hyatt; second, H. C. Piel.

Strawberries—D. C. Holloway.

Swiss chard—First, H. C. Piel; second, T. Flowers; second, C. S. Holloway.

Tomatoes—First, H. E. Piel; second, H. Riffle.

Turnips—First, C. L. Burns; second, H. Riffle.

Asters—S. A. Rhodes.

Gladiolas, mixed—First, F. H. Baker; second, H. C. Piel.

Gladiolas, straight—A. P. Hyatt.

Marigold—Miss Judith Shima.

Nasturtiums—J. A. Starshack.

Phlox—First, Miss Judith Shima; second, A. P. Hyatt.

Some other exhibitors were: Messrs. O. N. Sandeen, H. I. Thomas, E. S. Holmes, J. P. Niles, M. Sarf, C. Kopp, Watkins, Volk, and McDaniels.

Couldn't Get a Receipt

A coal wagon driver opened the metal cover of a chute back of the Boston Store and emptied his load of coal. Then he went inside to get a receipt for the delivery. It was then that he found that he had opened a manhole into a cable run belonging to the Chicago Telephone Company. His coal was at the bottom of the manhole. The store employes firmly refused to sign his receipt.

Eleventh Telegraph Battalion Enters Training for Active Service

Second of Two Organizations Made Up of Central Group Telephone Employees Goes into Camp in New Jersey

Your Lad, and My Lad

Down toward the deep blue water, marching
to throb of drum,
From city street and country lane the lines
of khaki come;
The rumbling guns, the sturdy tread, are
full of grim appeal,
While the rays of western sunshine flash
back from burnished steel,
With eager eyes and cheeks aflame the
serried ranks advance;
And your dear lad, and my dear lad, are on
their way to France.

—Randall Parrish.

Heads erect and eyes front, one hundred and fifteen men of the Eleventh Telegraph Battalion marched with firm tread through the downtown streets of Chicago on the morning of August 22nd and en-trained for the east. A few hours later, they were joined at points along the route by forty-seven men from Detroit and forty-six from Cleveland. The complete battalion proceeded eastward by special train, and the next day arrived at Monmouth Park, New Jersey, which is the eastern training camp for signal corps. Here they joined several other signal corps battalions made up of telephone men from the eastern group of companies in the Bell System. The men will receive instruction at this camp until, in the opinion of Uncle Sam's responsible military officers, they are fitted to begin the arduous task which lies before them and their comrades-at-arms in northern France.

Just before the train was ready to pull out of Chicago, the men of Company E, which includes the Chicago boys of this battalion, lined up in front of the station for a few minutes to permit a staff photographer of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS to take a final picture.

The departure of this battalion for camp marked the completion of the plan inaugurated last spring just after the declaration of war, by the executives of the Bell Companies of the Central Group, to contribute two battalions of signal corps to the forces of the nation. All the men are now in the government service, and their connection with the telephone organization has temporarily ceased.

The mobilization of the battalion, the equipping of the men and the departure occupied less than two days. The Chicago contingent, Company E, consisting of boys from the ranks



W. R. MCGOVERN,
Chief Engineer of the Central Group of Bell
Telephone Companies.

of the Chicago Telephone Company, mobilized on Monday, August 20th, at the Municipal Pier. Captain Virgil E. Code, senior captain of the battalion, was in command. First Lieutenant Fred E. Norwood, adjutant of the battalion, and First Lieutenant Charles F. Moran, who is assigned to Company D, assisted. No major had been assigned to the battalion at the time of departure. It was expected that the war department would

assign an officer of this rank after the battalion reached the training camp.

The Chicago boys spent Monday and Tuesday nights "in camp" at the pier. Cots were erected, blankets unrolled, and the real community life of the battalion commenced.

Tuesday was a great day. The last of the expected equipment arrived. Hearts beat fast and chests swelled with becoming pride at the thought of putting on the most honorable livery a man can wear. All hopes materialized eventually, but not before some heartburnings had been suffered and considerable fun enjoyed. Could any man look the part of one of Uncle Sam's defenders in a coat two sizes too large and breeches which refused to contain the whole of his girth? It is a humorous tradition handed down from former wars that the War Department purposely plays this sort of practical joke on the recruits. Be this true or not, it certainly was put over on some of our fellows. Captain Code, however, came to the rescue with a practical suggestion which speedily took care of the whole difficulty.

"Swap with somebody else," he said, and presto, everybody was satisfied.

The men were up early on Wednesday morning. As they marched with soldierly precision through the downtown streets, they were greeted with many a hearty cheer. Arrived at the Baltimore & Ohio station, they found a large crowd of friends and relatives to bid them good-bye and wish them a safe and speedy return. A number of Chicago telephone officials

were on hand, among them Chief Engineer W. R. McGovern, who had been so very largely instrumental in the organization of the battalion. Mr. McGovern broke his vacation to return to Chicago for the occasion. He declared that he was more than repaid and the sparkle in his eyes as he gazed at the ranks of Company E testified to the pride he felt in his important part in the work of organizing the battalion. Robert Cline and A. G. Francis were there for more personal reasons. Each has a son in the battalion.

Mrs. Fred Norwood was not present



CHICAGO CONTINGENT OF ELEVENTH TELEGRAPH BATTALION AT THE
BALTIMORE & OHIO STATION, AUGUST 22ND.



THREE POPULAR OFFICERS.

Left to right—Lieutenant Fred Norwood, Captain V. E. Code, Lieutenant Chas. F. Moran. They piloted the Eleventh Battalion out of Chicago.

Lieutenant Norwood, who is a veteran trooper, explained it to the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS man like this:

"I asked Mrs. Norwood yesterday if she intended to come down to the train this morning. 'Oh, I guess not,' she answered, 'I have seen you off to two wars and it is getting to be an old story.'"

Lieutenant Norwood served in the Spanish-American War and was with the militia boys on the Mexican border last summer.

First Lieutenant Eugene J. Sequin, of Chicago, supply officer of the battalion, did not go with the troops as his commission at the time of their departure had not arrived. The commission and the assignment to the Eleventh Battalion came

War Department Thanks Telephone Company

Lieutenant Colonel L. D. Wildman, department signal officer of the Central Department, War Department of the United States, with headquarters at Chicago, addressed the following letter to W. R. McGovern, chief engineer of the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies, who was in general charge of the organization of the two signal corps battalions made up of telephone employees:

"August 10, 1917.

"In view of the fact that the quota of men for the Signal organizations allotted to the Central Department has been completed and the men enlisted, I desire, as Chief Signal Officer of the Central Department, to thank you personally and the organization which you represent, for the efficient assistance you have rendered and for the great interest you have taken in this patriotic work.

"I feel that personal thanks would be out of place, as we have all been doing simply our patriotic duty; but I feel that I must express my personal appreciation of the energy and care which you have shown.

"I desire, also, to express to the company which you represent, my appreciation of the efforts of all its officers. They have been loyal; and I know that they have been prompted by the desire to do everything possible to assist the Government.

(Signed) "L. D. WILDMAN,
"Lieut. Col., Signal Corps."



LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILDMAN
Signal Officer Central Department, U. S. A.,
Chicago.

along later and Lieutenant Sequin left Chicago August 29th to join his command.

Similar scenes were witnessed as the Michigan and Cleveland platoons left. These men did not receive their equipment until they joined the train bearing the Chicago boys, as all the uniforms had been shipped to Chicago. But all were ready for inspection when they reached Camp Monmouth.



CHICAGO CONTINGENT ELEVENTH TELEGRAPH BATTALION READY TO ENTRAIN.

The father of the battalion, chief engineer W. R. McGovern, in civilian clothes.



BOYS OF THE MICHIGAN CONTINGENT OF ELEVENTH TELEGRAPH BATTALION.
Photograph taken just before leaving for camp.

Michigan Men Mobilize

The week of August 20, 1917, will live forever in the memory of forty-seven employees of the Michigan State Telephone Company, who that day received the mobilization order issued to the men who had been accepted for service in the Signal Reserve Corps and who that day became a part of the military establishment of the United States.

That afternoon the boys were put through their final drill on Northwestern Field, Detroit. Captain W. C. Elmore, of Milwaukee, Wis., was present and issued orders preparatory for their departure to a point "Somewhere in America" some time within the next few days.

Tuesday was set aside for winding up affairs in Detroit, preliminary to an absence of indefinite duration. Good-byes were said to dear ones at home and to business associates.

The moment which all had awaited most eagerly came on Wednesday morning, August 22nd, when they were to entrain to go into camp at some distant point. The boys had been told to report at the corner of

Lafayette boulevard and First street at nine o'clock. Captain Elmore and Lieutenant Cole were on hand to give further orders. Without further delay the men proceeded to the Michigan Central depot, where a train was in waiting to carry them away from Detroit on the first lap of a journey the importance of which cannot be overrated.

There was a little heaviness of heart but no drooping spirits among these new soldiers in the American army. Without exception the men were eager to carry on their training in a military camp and to become further acquainted with the new duties they had chosen to assume. Expressions of desire to get into active service in France were heard frequently, for now that the boys are taking orders from Uncle Sam they are anxious to do all that is necessary for his security and welfare.

Captain Elmore and Lieutenant Cole were loud in their praises of the work which had been done by the men and of the high standard of soldierly efficiency they had attained. The two officers arrived in Detroit about a week before

mobilization. During the last week the men drilled every other day. The presence of the officers and their words of encouragement added a lot of zest to the work and every man buckled down with a determination to outdo the others if possible. The men have the utmost confidence in their officers and the officers in turn have absolute faith in their men. With both determined to do their duty fully and completely, there is no doubt but that the Michigan boys will give a good account of themselves, whatever they may be called upon to do.

Cleveland Boys Get Away

A full account of the activities of the Cleveland contingent just previous to their leaving for the East has not yet reached the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS. However, General Auditor B. S. Garvey, who was in Cleveland on the afternoon of Wednesday, August 22nd, reports that he went to the railroad station, shook hands with the boys, and conveyed to them the good wishes of the general officers of the company at Chicago. Mr. Garvey says that all were in splendid shape, and in fine spirits.



BOYS OF THE CLEVELAND CONTINGENT, ELEVENTH TELEGRAPH BATTALION, READY TO LEAVE FOR TRAINING CAMP.



SIXTH TELEGRAPH BATTALION COMPLETE

General Auditor Garvey Visits Fort Leavenworth

"If Aladdin's Lamp were available today, I believe that I would get hold of it, and wish to be twenty-one years of age, and a member of the Sixth Telegraph Battalion, at Fort Leavenworth." So said Mr. B. S. Garvey, our general auditor, to a member of the News' staff.

The remark was made as the result of a visit extending over three days at Fort Leavenworth.

Leaving by the Burlington at 6:10 one evening, the visitor arrived at Leavenworth about 9:30 the next morning with his pockets bulging with packages, and parcels under his arms. Everybody in the

accounting department seemed to have a package for somebody at Fort Leavenworth.

A tour of inspection of the camp was made and revealed the fact that rigid simplicity and comfort are not incompatible. The mess shack attracted a considerable amount of attention. The ice box, hot water supply, and the washing machines typified the modern spirit in warfare as against the old rough and ready methods. Alexander the Great did not carry an ice box with him when he conquered the world; Napoleon did not have hot water for shaving on his retreat from Moscow, but then, his fellows did not have to turn the handle of a washing machine either. The last mentioned refinement of camp life has occasioned lots of fun. One lady who visited the camp remarked that the boys

would make good husbands on their return, but the reply from the wash-detail was "Never again!"

The sanitary condition of the camp is a tribute to the authorities responsible.

Eating vies with hard work as the most important feature of camp life. The spirit of our new citizen army is fairly represented by Tom Caughey, who left the ledger desk to act as a cook, and is making good. Tom J. Eviston, who until recently acted as facility man in the engineering department, is now mess sergeant, and has a pretty big job on his hands.

How does this strike you for a menu for a Sunday dinner?

Lamb and Mint Sauce

Bread and Jelly.

Boiled Spuds

Peas

Chocolate Pudding.



CHICAGO CONTINGENT OF ELEVENTH



PHOTOGRAPHED AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Many records have been attempted in the way of eating. The visitor was informed that at present the "bread, and jelly record" is held by Frank Heeney, who on top of a good meal "took the count" in the middle of his eleventh slab. In sizing up this performance, the reader must not imagine that the pieces of bread are of the dimensions provided at Chicago restaurants; they resemble in size more than anything the concrete blocks used in building operations. Butter is not used to any extent at the military camps but the fats from meat are mixed with the gravy and poured over bread, forming a delicious dish for a hungry man. The people of this country might well take a leaf from the book of the army authorities in this matter and utilize fats in some such way.

Conversations held with the officers and

men brought out several interesting facts. The non-commissioned officers are starting to learn French and hope soon to be able to talk effectively through their noses.

Word has been passed around that every one must learn to swim and be able to make a one-hundred-yard endurance record. Said Mr. Garvey, "One hundred yards isn't far. Why, that tree is only about one hundred yards from here!" Bets followed in which the visitor was relieved of his stakes.

The training course which the boys are taking is really strenuous. It lasts from about five in the morning to nine o'clock at night, and includes both physical and mental tasks. The way in which after a hard day's work the boys wrestle, sing, and jolly one another is proof, however, that the training is not being overdone

and that it will eventuate in the production of some of the finest human material which ever left this old U. S. A.

We read in reports from Europe that "the morale of the troops is excellent." The same certainly can be said of the Sixth Telegraph Battalion. The spirit of the boys is that of a bunch of fellows at school; they have no hesitancy in dwelling upon the personal peculiarities of any of their number. Our representative endeavored to obtain further details of the personalities indulged in but was told with a smile that these might be deleted by the censor.

Our own officers are temporarily detached from the battalion taking intensive training in the officers' training camp nearby. The boys are at present being

(Continued on Column 3, Page 20.)



H BATTALION AT MUNICIPAL PIER, CHICAGO.

News from Camp Monmouth

Just before going to press, we received a breezy letter from Sergeant E. H. Thilmont, who has been appointed war correspondent of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS, at Signal Camp Quarters, at Camp Monmouth.

The genial sergeant sat at his typewriter in his tent just like Irving Cobb, and the rest of the immortals, and hammered out the following:

"Hurrah! we're off!"—was the cry of the boys of the Eleventh Telegraph Battalion as we left the B. & O. station.

The call to arms had been answered—manly arms had embraced mothers, sisters, and sweethearts—and we were off for the big adventure.

We gave the Michigan bunch a hearty cheer when they joined us at Deshler, which was returned by them—you bet. The same thing happened in Akron, when the Cleveland boys joined us.

At Philadelphia we stopped off and went for a hike, showing the speed of two year old race horses.

We arrived at camp at 8:00 p. m., on Thursday night, August 23rd. Our neighbors, the Fifth Battalion boys, prepared a mighty fine mess for us. Say but it seemed good!

Our camp is located south of New York City, and three miles from the ocean. The place was formerly a race track and has been converted into one of the most up-to-date camps in the country. The surroundings are fine—a river on one side, the mess halls are fully equipped, and the officers' headquarters furnished in fine style.

We had our first taste of warfare on the trip. The mess sergeant served us up a quantity of shells. We ate the eggs and saved the shells, hoping that we will be able to make good use of them when we get to France.

No schedule was arranged for the first

few days, and we were dismissed to enjoy ourselves. Many of us motored to Long Branch, New Jersey, in a jitney bus and took a dip in the sea. While at the beach, we had a class in arithmetic, many figures being exhibited, some symmetrical, others not so very.

We had a most enjoyable Sunday, and on Monday commenced vigorous training at 5:15 a. m., continuing until sunset. The way the boys carried out the military tactics was commented upon most favorably.

We have all been inoculated against typhoid and are recovering.

The ladies at the town have furnished a club house for soldiers' use and this together with the Y. M. C. A. facilities, is greatly appreciated.

At the time of writing, the officers of the Battalion have as their guests, four distinguished visitors—Mrs. Pullman, and Governor Lowden's three daughters, who had been entertained at dinner and made an inspection of the camp.

News from the Boys of Company E at Fort Leavenworth

Corporal Brown is now war correspondent for The News. Note how well he is holding down his job.

We are having *some* weather. Behold it's fine, and then behold it isn't. Electric storms spring up here, like — well, like lightning.

Mail and eats are the principal forms of recreation here.

We get a shower bath about every day, provided by nature. The rain comes down good and hard, and we have to get out and loosen the tent ropes. If this happened at the right time it wouldn't be so bad, but at 3 a. m. it's no joke.

Lots of fellows get tired while shaving, and the number of decorated (?) upper lips is growing.

The August copy of The News looked

good to us. It's good to hear about the home folk.

By the way, did we tell you that we do a good deal of eating here?

Lieutenants Moore and Wightman have returned to the Officers' Training School, and at present we have with us Lieutenant Kilbury, who returned recently from Honolulu.

Say, but we appreciate the Y. M. C. A. here!

There are three calls every day for which the men line up before the whistle blows, viz.: Mess call (breakfast), mess call (dinner), mess call (supper).

Every reader will be delighted to get the above news from the boys. We will tell them, as a message from all of you, that we think long and often of them. Good luck, fellows, and let's have more news items; they shall have a prominent place. —EDITOR.

To End the War

We print this letter with pleasure, and commend it to the attention of the government:

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1917.

Editor BELL NEWS:

Dear Sir—I have read letters and dispatches from Fort Leavenworth and Monmouth Park, N. J., and as a result have been blessed with an inspiration.

The U. S. A. can end the war, within a month. All that is necessary is to send a select bunch of the 6th and 11th Telegraph Battalions to Germany—an airship might be used. Within a month the available food supply of the Central Empires would be exhausted, and their rulers would sue for peace.

The proposed plan is a ruthless one, savoring even of frightfulness, but it would be most effective.

Very truly yours,

"CONSTANT READER."



THE CHICAGO BOYS OF THE ELEVENTH BATTALION AT THE MUNICIPAL PIER.

Mr. Vail Visits Eastern Camp

The telephone men composing the First and Second Battalions of the Signal Corps, U. S. R., at Monmouth Park, N. J., received a memorable visit on July 25th from President Vail and a party of distinguished telephone officials who came to extend to the corps the Bell System's wishes for good luck and Godspeed.

With President Vail were Senior Vice President U. N. Bethell; Vice President N. C. Kingsbury; General Counsel N. T. Guernsey, and Chief Engineer, Major J. J. Carty, of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Lieutenant Colonel Hartmann, camp commander at Monmouth Park, received the honored guests and conducted them about the camp, the party visiting the quarters of the men, the battery of shower baths, the camp Y. M. C. A., the barracks then in course of construction, and the field bakery. All expressed gratification with the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the men.

After the tour of inspection of the camp, the distinguished guests were escorted to the parade ground, where they formally reviewed the two battalions. After the men had displayed the military training acquired in the short time that has elapsed since they had stepped out of their civilian clothes into the olive drab of the army, they were formed in a hollow square surrounding the reviewing party. Colonel Hartmann then introduced President Vail as follows:

"I want to compliment the First and Second Battalions, both officers and men, for the very excellent appearance you made today. It proves the amount of serious work you have done in the short time you have been under military instruction. You

have entered into an enterprise through which no one can see their way. It may mean separation from old friends, and today, because of that fact, some of your best friends have come down here to bid you farewell; not because your going is imminent, but because some of them are going away and may not be here when you go away.

"Among the first men to be interested in your welfare before you entered the military service, and who have been since you entered it, is the head of the telephone system in this country and the finest in the world. Mr. Vail will now say a few words."

As Mr. Vail stepped forward facing the colors, his arm came up smartly to salute and he removed his hat. He spoke with visible emotion, and evidently felt strongly the deep significance of the occasion, and that it was to be the last word that he would have for the men before they left to take up the important work on foreign soil for which they have been training:

"Boys, I have come down to say good-bye before you go," was the greeting of the leader of the men in whom he has taken an almost paternal interest.

"You have transferred to your and our country the allegiance, intelligence, and faithfulness you have shown to our company and your company, and in so far as you put these into your service for your country and our country, you will earn all the commendation any one can give you. You must all do your best—not comparative, good, better, best, but your very best. It is not comparative, it is relative, and relative to each of you, and you must make it relative to your opportunities, your abilities, your training, and everything else.

"I wish you all success, and hope to meet you again in no distant future, and wish

you all the good things that are coming and a safe return."

At the close of his speech, some one proposed three cheers for Mr. Vail which were given with a hearty good will.

Mr. Bethell was next introduced and spoke as follows:

"I have no speech to make. I come as one who comes to say a brief good-bye to sons and brothers. We have all worked together for a long time in the Eastern Group. We have co-operated in the solution of many serious problems, and while at times we take our hats off to others, we know they all take their hats off to the Eastern Group. No problem has ever arisen that has been too serious to submit to the Eastern Group for solution, and we have always come off victorious.

"We have a feeling of exultation and rejoicing because you men of the Eastern Group have seen your duty and have decided to follow the flag and do whatever work may come to you. As Col. Hartmann spoke I could see that some of us as individuals kept in our minds those two elements necessary to successful work—first, good leadership, and for the past ten years the Bell System has had splendid leadership on the part of the man who has just spoken; second, the spirit that permeates the whole organization; and you men and your brothers whom you have left behind you have exhibited a splendid spirit that absolutely has permeated the whole Bell organization and is not equalled anywhere.

"Colonel Hartmann has said possibly you are going away soon. I was about to say the Eastern Group will be behind you whenever you go and wherever you go, but I will say that we are not only behind you, we are with you, heart and soul, and on behalf of the Eastern Group I wish you Godspeed!"



THEODORE N. VAIL ADDRESSING 1ST AND 2ND TELEGRAPH BATTALIONS AFTER REVIEW AT MONMOUTH PARK, N. J.

Major Carty was then introduced by Col. Hartmann as "Senior Signal Reserve Officer of the United States." Major Carty said:

"I hardly know what to add to what Mr. Vail and Mr. Bethell have said. They spoke my own feelings and the feelings of everybody else in the Bell System. We all look upon you with pride and envy because of the opportunity you will have to fight for your country as part of the greatest army America has ever sent into the field.

"Never before has more been expected of men than is expected of you. The fame of the Bell System extends throughout the world. General Pershing's signal officer recently wrote a letter in which he said that the French Signal Corps await with intense interest the arrival of our battalions to show them the wonderful developments of American telephony. I am confident that you will uphold the best traditions of the Bell System and the best traditions of your country. You are brave and capable men and you will give a good account of yourselves.

"Our hearts are with you and those you are leaving behind are anxious for the day when they can join you. I wish you God-speed and hope it will not be long before you will participate in another review—a review of the magnificent and victorious army of General Pershing returning after having fought for and won a glorious peace."

Major Turner's Puttees

A recent letter from one of our "boys" in Company E tells a good story that depicts the characteristic free and easy attitude of the American youth toward things military.

Major Turner, commanding the Sixth Battalion, coming upon a private in one of his companies, who neglected to salute him, halted the embryo soldier and asked him if he hadn't forgotten something. The young fellow looked at him blankly, not understanding the point of his inquiry, then gave him the "once over" and upon seeing his leather puttees said, "Where did you get the leather leggins? Look at the darn things they gave me."

Needless to say the Major waited no longer for his salute, but turned sharply on his heel and strode away before his sense of humor betrayed his military dignity.



AT MONMOUTH PARK, N. J.

Left to right—Major J. J. Carty, N. T. Guernsey, N. C. Kingsbury, U. N. Bethell shaking hands with Major Hubbell, 1st Telegraph Battalion; Theodore N. Vail shaking hands with Major H. H. Shearer of 2nd Telegraph Battalion.

Mighty Glad to Print This

Brownsville, Tex., Aug. 22, 1917.

Mr. Editor Bell Tel. News:

Dear Sir: I am happy to say (although laid up for repairs) that through the Bell TELEPHONE NEWS I am still able to keep trace of some of my acquaintances in the "Hello!" business. I began to think for a while that I was out of the game (being in the army and sick besides), but through the kind thoughtfulness of one Mr. F. D. Berry I have caught up a great deal with what is going on in the telephone world. I always enjoy reading the "News," and as I have worked from different exchanges in different states and towns and have always "copped" a "News" when I saw one looking as though it had no owner, I have read and passed on to the other men in the ward I am in, your last issue. If you should have any surplus space in your next issue please tell the other "Fixers" that just because they do not see my face on any of the C. U. trucks or wagons any more is not because "a hot one" got me. Although 33,000 did give me an awful jolt a year ago. With best wishes to all Tel. employés,

I am,

JUST A LINEMAN,
Trying to Do "My Bit."

Not "Just a Lineman," but an absent member of the big Bell Fraternity, and absent for a good reason.

GENERAL AUDITOR GARVEY VISITS FORT LEAVENWORTH.

(Continued from Page 17.)

commanded by officers of the regular army. It appears evident from the manner and attitude of the officers at present in charge of the battalion that "The Sixth" has made a very good impression in every way.

The boys find fun in every detail and aspect of their camp life. One fellow told the visitor that the shoes handed out to him were so large that when he was told to "right-about-face" he had to be careful to take his shoes with him; he was afraid he would turn completely around in them and it would be impossible for the officer in charge to determine whether he was advancing or retreating.

A visit was paid to the fine system of trenches which is used for demonstration purposes. After Mr. Garvey had been walking for what seemed to him about half a day, he put his

head over the top of a trench and was met by the remark, "Well, what on earth are you doing here?" The voice came from J. R. Ruddick, recently division auditor of receipts of the Central Union Telephone Company, at Indianapolis, who is now connected with the Signal Corps.

"You must have had a busy time" said our representative, "and have done quite a bit of walking." "About 180 miles a day, I should say," was the reply.

The lighter side of the matter having been discussed, Mr. Garvey grew graver as he said:

"My visit stirred many thoughts, serious—yet pleasant. The environment at Fort Leavenworth is good. Parents and friends of the boys can rest assured that the moral atmosphere is a good deal better than that of any large city. The officers all feel their responsibilities very keenly and maintain a high standard of kindly discipline. When I regarded those splendid physiques, healthy minds, keen wits and brains, that love of fun, and that courage which looked forward eagerly to service, I felt that I had visualized the body and soul of America.

"We fellows who must stay at home may well envy those boys, going out not only for the nation but for the nations, in order that justice and not might shall rule the world. Theirs is a great privilege. We wish them God-speed."



MEN OF SIXTH TELEGRAPH BATTALION ENJOYING POPULAR PASTIME AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Left to right—Company E at mess. Company D on the way to mess. The wash-detail. Company F waiting for the whistle. Officers' mess, left to right—Major Turner, Lieutenants Wightman, Moore, Brock, Hoover, Captain Boylan, Lieutenant Kenney, Wisconsin contingent of Company E. (They left off eating long enough to be photographed.) Company D also at mess.

Bell Employees Asked to Aid in Food Conservation

Bell Telephone employes can aid their country splendidly at this time. This is the message to the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS from Harry A. Wheeler, Food Commissioner, for Illinois. Mr. Wheeler is acting as food commissioner for the middle western section of the country, and is working in close cooperation with Herbert A. Hoover, United States Food Commissioner.

The necessity for thrift and economy at this time is apparent to all, and the paramount importance of food conservation is so well understood as to need little emphasis. Mr. Hoover, however, offers a few suggestions which he thinks everyone should follow. "The hopes of the food administration are three-fold: First, to so guide the trade in the fundamental food commodities as to eliminate vicious speculation, extortion and wasteful practices, and to stabilize prices in the essential staples. Second, to guard our exports so that against the world's shortage, we retain sufficient supplies for our own people and by cooperating with the Allies prevent inflation of prices, and third, that we stimulate in every manner within our power the saving of our food in order that we may increase exports to our Allies to a point which will enable them properly to provision their armies and feed their peoples during the coming winter.

"We have in our abundance, and in our waste, an ample supply to carry them and ourselves over this next winter without suffering. If we fail, it is because individual American citizens have failed to see and do this loyal national duty. This is a service in which every man, woman and child in this country may enter. We shall invite all classes and all trades to sign a volunteer pledge to cooperate with us in the undertaking and so become as much members of the Food Administration as we ourselves are.

"The deep obligation is upon us to feed the armies and the peoples associated with us in this struggle. The diversion of 40,000,000 of their men to war or war work; the additional millions of women drafted to the places of their husbands and brothers; the toll of the submarine, have all conspired so to reduce production that their harvests this autumn will fall 500,000,000 bushels of grain below their normal production. Always dependent upon import from other countries for a substantial part of their food needs, our Western European Allies because of the destruction of shipping by submarine and the isolation from the normal markets by belligerent lines, are forced to a large degree upon our markets, not only as the nearest, but as the only market capable of relieving their bitter necessities. Therefore, whereas, we exported before the war but 80,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum, this year, by one means or another, we must find for

them 225,000,000 bushels, and this in the face of a short crop.

Mr. Hoover's advice to housewives is printed below, and should be read with



HERBERT A. HOOVER.

—Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

care by everyone who has any part in the buying or preparation of food for the family:

SAVE THE WHEAT.—One wheatless meal a day. Use corn, oatmeal, rye or barley bread and non-wheat breakfast foods. Order bread twenty-four hours in advance, so your baker will not bake beyond his needs. Cut the loaf on the table and only as required. Use stale bread for cooking, toast, etc. Eat less cake and pastry.

Our wheat harvest is far below normal.



HARRY A. WHEELER,
Illinois Food Administrator.

If each person weekly saves one pound of wheat flour, that means 150,000,000 more bushels of wheat for the Allies to mix in

their bread. This will help them to save democracy.

SAVE THE MEAT.—Beef, mutton or pork not more than once daily. Use freely vegetables and fish. At the meat meal serve smaller portions and stew instead of steaks. Make made dishes of all left-overs. Do this, and there will be meat enough for every one at a reasonable price.

We are today killing the dairy cows and female calves as the result of high prices. Therefore, eat less, and eat no young meat. If we save an ounce of meat each day per person we will have additional supply equal to 2,200,000 cattle.

SAVE THE MILK.—The children must have milk. Use every drop. Use butter-milk and sour milk for cooking and making cottage cheese. Use less cream.

SAVE THE FATS.—We are the world's greatest fat wasters. Fat is food. Butter is essential for the growth and health of children. Use butter on the table as usual, but not in cooking. Other fats are as good. Reduce use of fried foods. Soap contains fats. Do not waste it. Make your own washing soap at home out of the saved fats.

Use one-third ounce less per day of animal fat and 375,000 tons will be saved yearly.

SAVE THE SUGAR.—Sugar is scarcer. We use today three times as much per person as our Allies. So there may be enough for all at reasonable prices, use less candy and sweet drinks. Do not stint sugar in putting up fruit and jams. They will save better.

If every one in America saves one ounce of sugar daily it means 1,100,000 tons for the year.

SAVE THE FUEL.—Coal comes from a distance and our railways are over-burdened hauling war material. Help relieve them by burning fewer fires. Use wood when you can get it.

USE THE PERISHABLE FOODS.—Fruits and vegetables we have in abundance. As a nation we eat too little green stuffs. Double their use and improve your health. Store potatoes and other roots properly and they will keep. Begin now to can or dry all surplus garden products.

USE LOCAL SUPPLIES.—Patronize your local producer. Distance means money. Buy your perishable food from the neighborhood nearest you and thus save transportation.

General Rules

Buy less; serve smaller portions.

Preach the "Gospel of the Clean Plate."

Don't eat a fourth meal.

Don't limit the plain food to growing children.

Watch out for the wastes in the community.

Full garbage pails in America mean empty dinner pails in America and Europe.

If the more fortunate of our people will avoid waste and eat no more than they need the high cost of living problem of the less fortunate will be solved.

Of Interest to Our Girls

Conducted by Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst

The Battalion of Death

How many of the girls engaged in telephone work would like to have their hair clipped close, dispense with all those little aids to beauty which are considered so essential, rise at 4 a. m., drill nine hours daily, sleep on a plank bed, and then go into battle.

The Russian Battalion of Death is doing these things. The battalion is made up largely of college girls, with a few factory workers, a few girls from the farm, and last but not least, some telephone employés. The age of the girls ranges from eighteen to twenty-five.

The regiment was raised by Vera Bulchikareff, who assumed charge, and secured the official recognition of the battalion as part of the Russian army.

After weeks of the hardest training these girls were equipped with their uniforms of khaki blouses, green forage caps, black stockings, and stout shoes; they shouldered their cavalry carbine—which is a little lighter than the regulation carbine, and marched to the Kazan Cathedral at Petrograd. Here farewell services were held with all the beautiful ritual of the Orthodox church. Their colors were blessed, and then they marched away, bearing banners with such inscriptions as "Death is better than shame." "Women, do not give your hands to traitors."

Premier Kerensky, the handsome, young, and enthusiastic man who believes that he can save his nation, reviewed the battalion as they left for the front.

When they arrived at the battle line these modern Joans of Arc lost no time. Within three weeks of their arrival they were engaged in a sanguinary battle, in which five of them were killed. How many were wounded no one knows. According to later reports, they have been in several engagements since, and their numbers have been sadly depleted, some reports saying that only 25 per cent. of the original number are left.

Interviews have been obtained with several of the wounded, and they have described their emotions and actions in battle. They confess to a feeling of intense nervousness before going into action, but yelled and shouted when charging, just as men will.

One fine looking girl spoke of her experience with a German, with whom she fought hand to hand. She lunged at the man with her bayonet, and the blade held in his flesh. Desiring to make doubly sure that she would put her foe out of action, she fired the carbine, which completed the work.

The wounded spoke of a girl named Lena, whose loss they deplored very much. This girl heard that Lieutenant Vera Bulchikareff was killed or at least mortally wounded. Lena rushed forward clear into a mass of bursting shells to find her leader. The girls who told the tale actually saw the plucky girl blown to pieces.

Their work, the girls say, has not been without its humorous side. On one occasion they captured 102 prisoners. The demeanor, and the language, of two officers who found they had surrendered to women,

offered comic relief to the tragic business in which they are engaged.

It seems to be a fact that in one engagement the girls stood while the men ran away. Whether the men were justified, and the women should have retired as well, is not for us to judge, nor does it detract from the girls' brave stand, in which it is feared they lost very heavily indeed.

We cannot but honor such women, or read of their doings without a thrill. Russia, torn by dissensions, and in a terrible muddle politically and socially, needed the example of these women. Let us be thankful that such a battalion is not needed here. Our men will fight, if our women will stand by and do their not less noble part of sacrifice and home duty.

Nobody's Business

A girl was riding home on the street car. Something had gone wrong at the office, and the girl was easing her mind to her companion.

"It is nobody's business what I do off duty," she said.

She said it again and again, as though it was the principle of the thing she stood for.

The girl believed she was right. She will continue to feel that way until some friend or some circumstance shows her that she is wrong.

Life is not divided into compartments; it is like a stream. If you contaminate the source at night it will not be clear and sweet in the morning. Continued late hours, in fact dissipation of any kind, leaves its mark upon one's work. This affects your value, and that is the business of your employer. What is just as important is that it affects your power—and that is YOUR business.

Looking at it all round, is it not worth while living lives that are sweet and well regulated, with the assurance of a future which will be full of happiness, prosperity and efficiency?



Photos by Underwood & Underwood.

MEMBERS OF THE BATTALION OF DEATH.
Inset., Lieutenant Vera Bulchikareff.

THE NEW SEASON'S FASHIONS YOUNG IN LINE AND COLOR SCHEME

Many Departures from Quiet Colors Promised--Stunning Things in Deep Wine Red--Paris Sacrificing Serge for Soldiers.

By Maude Hall

Dame Fashion is never content to be conservative at the beginning of a season. There must be some departure from rules which have become generally accepted. Now, we all have become accustomed to the note of simplicity in dress, and much has been said about youthful lines for fall and winter. However, lines are to be more youthful than ever—if possible—and color schemes are—not to be always quiet.

Costumes and wraps, for the present, will borrow their tones largely from the hats worn with them, which means that due consideration must be given to the



Bagdad colorings when selecting the fall tailleur or "little frock." There are stunning things in deep wine reds, purples and red purples, to say nothing of reddish and golden browns. Chartreuse and lavender are featured for formal wear, but need considerable "toning" not to offend good taste for practical use.

The use of jersey is everywhere apparent, despite the fact that so much is being done with velours, mohair, duvetyn, etc. The manufacturers have crowded much

Frocks for the Fall and Winter season, featuring new materials and trimmings. From left to right the illustrations show, first, a brown jersey with plaited skirt and satin trimmed waist; second, a wine-red duvetyn with crepe georgette underbody; third, gray cashmere and satin, the skirt featuring both plaits and drapery; fourth, a chic voile, and fifth, a black velvet combined with crepe georgette.

GUIDE TO PATTERNS.

All of the frocks illustrated above are made from Pictorial Review patterns. The numbers and sizes, reading from left to right, are:

- No. 1. Blouse No. 7387. Sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust. Skirt No. 7339. Sizes, 24 to 34 inches waist.
 No. 2. Blouse No. 7388. Sizes, 34 to 42 inches bust. Skirt No. 7401. Sizes, 24 to 34 inches waist.
 No. 3. Costume No. 7303. Sizes, 34 to 42 inches bust. Price 25c.
 No. 4. Waist No. 7385. Sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust. Skirt No. 7149. Sizes, 24 to 32 inches waist.
 No. 5. Waist, No. 7377. Sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust. Skirt No. 7382. Sizes, 24 to 32 inches waist.
 Price of each number 20 cents, except 7303, which is 25c.

novelty into the new jersey weaves to restore them to popularity. They are much thicker and firmer than the earlier weaves of jersey, though they retain the desirable softness and elasticity. Some are on the order of the summer djersa with a suggestion of homespun in the surface finish. One designed especially for coat purposes is very thick and soft, with a velvety finish on the order of velours de laine.

A coat for the development of which this new jersey is utilized is in double-breasted effect, with a large convertible collar of plain velours. The cuffs correspond with the collar. Velours give promise of being used as a substitute for peltry on smart outer garments. The back of the coat is in two sections, the lower being gathered and attached to the upper section under a belt of velour trimmed with large buttons.

Costumes of jersey are unusually good looking and a bewitching model in brown has a plaited skirt with flare pockets hemmed with brown satin and embroidered in simple effect. A shawl collar and vest of satin trim the waist, which has the skirt joined to it under an embroidered belt. The sleeves flare below the elbow, but are close-fitting at the wrist.

The Book Corner

Business literature has grown to be a real factor today. It claims the attention, criticism and respect of everyone who is,

or desires to be, a real business man or woman and not a mere "job-holder."

On no subject is more sense and non-sense being written. Thoughtful and really helpful literature is being published and earning the commendation of our really big business men. On the other hand we are asked to buy books which will turn a fool into a wise man, provided he will ruminate long enough over a lot of meaningless nonsense about "cultivating the desire to will" and bosh of that kind.

It is necessary to distinguish between the wheat and the chaff. Some really good material is being turned out by the A. W. Shaw Company of Chicago, the publishers of *System*. These people sent to the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS recently a collection of books, believing that a review of them would prove interesting to telephone employes.

Before offering any comments or criticism on the books there are one or two points which must be made clear.

These books are not written with the same object as a hand-book on chess or bridge. When confronted by a problem people are not expected to bring one of these books out of their hip pockets and learn the next move. The books are inspirational. If read with this understanding students will find themselves, as they continue to read, growing broader, more interested in their business, more efficient, and consequently more valuable to them-

selves and their employers.

One other important feature. It is not intended that a young fellow should take a course of reading in corporation finance and imagine promptly that he could run his company's business better than his bosses. It is not expected by the writers that everyone who reads their suggestions will at once put them into practice—they may clash with some tried-out and very efficient methods at present in use. There are no definite, final, standards of business procedure, but there are basic laws on which successful trading is built up, and everyone from the office boy up can profit by studying these, and learning how other men are applying their experience to their knowledge of fundamental principles.

Women are now forging ahead in business. There are many things in this class of business literature which should appeal strongly to the serious-minded, ambitious, intelligent women, of whom we have so many.

"*Personality in Business.*" A. W. Shaw Company. 196 pages in vellum cloth, net \$1.25.

This is a valuable book. It consists of a collection of writings by such men as Andrew Carnegie, A. Montgomery Ward, Henry C. Lytton of "The Hub," Ed. D. Easton, president of the Columbia Phonograph Company.

One feels after reading it a sense of the
(Continued on Column 3, Page 28.)

MACK TRUCKS

This MACK worm drive truck is one of a number of MACK Trucks in the Chicago Telephone Company service.

MACK truck construction embodies the happy combination of simplicity and ruggedness, with all motor parts accessible and easily removable, with large bearings and especially heat treated steel, insuring long operation with a minimum of overhaul costs.

Write for Specifications

Complete Line of
MACK TRUCKS
1 to 7½ Tons

International Motor Co.
NEW YORK





Safety First and Accident Prevention

Member National Safety Council
Member American Museum of Safety



TIME WAS WHEN WE SAID: "TOO BAD."
NOW WE SAY: "WHY?"

YOU KNOW YOUR WORK?
BE CAREFUL!

TELEPHONE WORK IS NOT HAZARDOUS,
BUT SOME OF US DO HAVE ACCIDENTS
AND USUALLY FROM THOUGHT-
LESSNESS OR CARELESSNESS

Fire and Accident Prevention Day

Preventable fires at any time are criminal. Now, with our country's need of every ounce of its strength and every shred of its resources, they are almost treason. Read President Wilson's letter shown on this page.

It is not without significance that the anniversary of the great Chicago fire, October 9th, has been selected as the date for Fire and Accident Prevention Day throughout the country, and that on this date in the various large centers, special programs will be carried out, and efforts will be made to secure the active interest and cooperation of every man, woman and child in the country.

Fire and accident prevention is always highly important, but at this time, paraphrasing the words of President Wilson, "it is more than ever a matter of deep and pressing importance."

Some simple rules that anyone can observe have been prepared by the National Board of Fire Underwriters:

1. If you discover a fire, give the alarm promptly. Do you know how to do this? Ask to be shown.
2. Don't smoke where it is not permitted.
3. Never drop a lighted match, cigar or cigarette; be sure that it has no spark before throwing it away.
4. Carry your precautions into your own home; keep your house and yard free from rubbish, and help others to do the same.

Rules for accident prevention are many, but there is one simple rule that every in-

telligent person can follow—the rule of reason. Use reasonable care in everything you do.

Help Uncle Sam! Be careful!!

THE WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON.

Preventable fire is more than a private misfortune. It is a public dereliction. At a time like this of emergency and of manifest necessity for the conservation of national resources, it is more than ever a matter of deep and pressing consequence that every means should be taken to prevent this evil.

FACSIMILE OF STATEMENT MADE BY PRESIDENT WILSON FOR THE
NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, JUNE 26, 1917.

First Aid First

The importance of first aid and its position in the time that elapses after an injury, are indicated by its very name, and if we would prevent infection in slight wounds, such as cuts, scratches or burns, we must apply first aid at once, not an hour or so later, or when we get home at night, but *at once*.

Cases of infection among men usually have the history of, "I didn't think it amounted to anything and didn't do anything to it until I got home," or "I didn't

stop to fix it (the injury) up until I completed the job."

With the first aid materials supplied so universally by the company, we should not have a single case of infected wound or burn. If a burn is received, apply telephone ointment at once and cover it with a bandage. If a cut or scratch is received, apply iodine at once and cover with a bandage.

When iodine is promptly applied to cuts, scratches and other wounds where the skin is broken (except burns) it will prevent infection; and telephone ointment promptly applied to burns (regardless of their cause) will prevent infected burns.

Blisters which have broken should receive the same treatment as cuts or scratches, that is to say, iodine should be applied and the part bandaged.

PREVENT ACCIDENTS, OF COURSE, BUT AFTER AN ACCIDENT—FIRST AID FIRST.

KEEP THE FIRST AID KITS FULL.

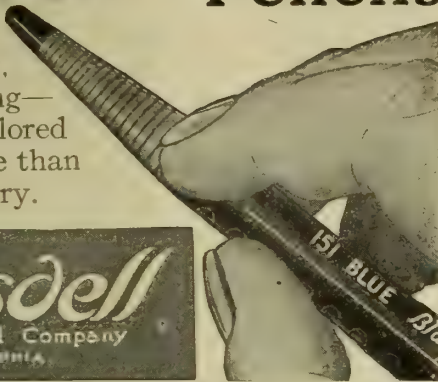
July Accidents

During July, a considerable number of accidents were reported; most of them were readily preventable and first aid promptly applied would have avoided painful results for many of the injuries. A review of them is decidedly interesting.

In reading over the following statement of some of the accidents, consider them sympathetically, not in an over critical attitude, but from the standpoint, "What would I have done under similar circumstances?"

Blaisdell Colored Pencils

Smooth writing,
long wearing,
quick sharpening—
the standard colored
pencils for more than
a quarter century.



The "Perfect" Metal Block

(See Cut)

is one of the
"ANVIL BRAND" BLOCKS

Linesmen
find gives best service.

We make a full line of Blocks for all purposes.

WESTERN BLOCK CO.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY
74 Murray St.

CHICAGO
34 N. Clinton St.

Some of us are constantly on the watch to prevent accidents to ourselves and others—all of us desire to do so. If we will all work together to prevent accidents, we will have even greater success than we have accomplished to date.

Two groundmen were cutting asphalt and a piece of the head of the asphalt cutter, which had become mushroomed, chipped off and struck one of the men on the left leg, causing a cut.

A commercial agent was crossing a street in the middle of the block when he was struck by a street car.

An operator scalded the palm of her right hand while using hot water in the wash room.

An operator was struck in the eye by a cord which was being taken down by another operator at an adjoining position.

A P. B. X. installer, while pulling cable through conduit, blistered his right hand. He paid no attention to the blister and a couple of days later it became infected.

A cable helper was making lead cleats with a hammer and a chipping knife. When he hit the chipping knife with the hammer, the knife cut his thumb.

A lineman was attaching strain plates to a pole and thought he had his safety strap properly placed. When he changed his position, he fell to the ground, fifteen or

twenty feet below.

An equipment installer was soldering cable on I. D. F. terminal strips. The solder rolled from the point of the iron and dropped on his left leg, causing a burn.

An installer while on a pole attempted to swing around clear of a junction box when his left



WHITE



TRUCKS

Specially Designed For All Phases of Telephone Work

SINCE 1911 White engineers have co-operated with telephone companies in designing trucks to meet the demands of routine service as well as many kinds of highly specialized work. This co-operation has resulted in a great saving of time, labor and money.

This is one reason why White Trucks best meet the requirements of the telephone companies and why they continue to buy them in large fleets, year after year.

The following are some of the duties White Trucks perform:

Repair and construction work in cities and suburban districts.

Delivering materials, tools and supplies.

Carrying workmen to outlying districts.

Pulling aerial and underground cable.

Loading and unloading cable reels and other materials.

Pumping out flooded conduits.

Transporting, setting and righting telephone poles.

Quickly clearing up wreckage and other obstructions.

Shoring up weakened buildings.

Producing light for night work.

Making inspections and collecting money from pay-stations.

THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND

spur chipped out of the pole and he bruised his knee.

A cable splicer, working in a manhole, was sitting on a box. The box turned over and he fell into it, striking his left side against the corner of the box, fracturing a rib.

A cable helper was wiping a joint on a lead sleeve when some of the hot metal slipped from the wiping pad and got under his signet ring, causing a burn.

A lineman was just coming down from a tree, in which he had been working, when he stepped backward into a hole in the ground, spraining his ankle.

A cable helper was pouring hot metal on a joint and some of the hot metal splattered on his left wrist, causing a burn.

The Accident Prevention Trophy

The standing of the various districts in the three divisions of the Chicago Plant Department for the period ending July 31, 1917, is as follows:

Suburban Plant

1. Waukegan.
2. La Grange.
3. Elgin.
4. Woodstock.
5. Hammond.
6. Joliet.
7. Evanston.
8. Aurora.
9. Harvey.
10. Oak Park.
11. Special Estimate.
12. Wheaton.

Construction

1. North Construction.
2. South Construction.
3. Building Cabling.
4. Shops.
5. Cable Repair.
6. Supplies.
7. Garage.
8. Central Construction

Maintenance

1. Canal.
2. Beverly.
3. Main.
4. Central.
5. Wabash.
6. Rogers Park.
7. Austin.
8. Monroe.
9. Hyde Park.
10. Stewart.
11. Edgewater.
12. Superior.
13. Douglas.
14. Oakland.
15. Lake View.
16. Kedzie.
17. Wentworth.
18. Calumet.
19. Pullman.
20. South Chicago.

21. Lincoln.
22. Humboldt.
23. West.
24. Irving.
25. Belmont.
26. Yards.
27. Prospect.
28. Lawndale.

During September the Accident Prevention Trophy will be displayed by Messrs. Ford of Waukegan District, Fred Bremer of North Construction, and A. Cerny of Canal exchange. All three of them have had the trophy before. We congratulate them on again securing it by winning first place in the contest in their respective divisions.

Advice from Our Health Department CONSTIPATION

One of the principal causes for early wrinkles—bad complexion—indigestion—irritability and many other "complaints" is constipation.

If peristalsis (a wormlike movement by which the alimentary canal propels its contents) is not normally active, then it is because we have not enough "roughage," that is to say, there is not enough undigested residue of the food we have eaten to get action. Foods that are assimilated in the stomach and small intestines and have no roughage should be omitted for a time until constipation is cured. Medicine only corrects constipation; it *does not* cure it.

Below is given a diet list, which if strictly followed for at least four weeks will cure the ordinary case of constipation.

Diet for Constipation

Drink two big glasses of cold water on arising and on retiring.

MENU

Breakfast

Fruit Apple Sauce Oranges Apples
Grape Fruit
Prunes (at least six with juice cooked in very little sugar)
Honey
Cracked Wheat or Any Breakfast Food

Luncheon

Whole Wheat Bread (Plenty of Butter)
Brown Bread
Bran Bread Graham Bread
English Muffins with Maple Syrup Fruit

Dinner

Meat Vegetables (at least two courses)
Salad with plenty of Olive Oil
Eat Two Raw Apples Before Retiring

DO NOT EAT

White Bread, Pastries and Cakes,
Macaroni
Rice, Irish Potatoes, Toasted White Bread
MAY BE TAKEN MODERATELY

Coffee once a day (weak).

Meat once a day.

SHOULD BE EATEN ABUNDANTLY

Spinach, Carrots, Cabbage, Celery, Salad, Lettuce, Radishes, Onions, Brussels-sprouts, Fruits of all kinds, especially Apples.

GENERAL ADVICE

1. Regular habits.

2. Exercise, especially walking out of doors.

3. Don't worry.

It is well to drink at least eight glasses of water a day. If the foregoing diet is strictly followed and does not cure an ordinary case of constipation, the advice of a physician should be sought. It is, of course, understood that a badly chronic case should be under the care of a physician.

BOOK CORNER.

(Continued from Page 25.)

dignity of "business and a realization of his own true importance in his own sphere. It gives the smaller man a glimpse of the visions, aspirations, plans, and mental processes of really big men. No one can read the book without obtaining a broader outlook. It shows, too, how the private life of the individual creates in the public mind a certain impression of the business in which that individual is engaged. The lesson seems to be that our private life should exhibit that dignity, soundness, and responsibility which will fit us to represent in more important capacities the great service corporation which we work for.

"Business Correspondence" in three volumes by A. W. Shaw Company, price \$5 net, is a very complete treatise on letter writing and contains the soundest kind of common sense.

The book should be useful, not alone to letter-writers, but to everyone, for it is actually a treatise on right, logical *thinking*. The fact that the thoughts suggested are later to be put in writing is a side issue. There is no surer way of increasing our efficiency and winning respect than an ability to think logically and to express ourselves clearly and forcefully. Many of the thoughts contained in this book are extremely good. Any man who thinks, speaks, and writes in his business—and he is a queer fellow who doesn't—can gain real interest and inspiration from the work. It is open to anyone who is interested to obtain from the publishers, gratis, a booklet giving a résumé of the subjects dealt with in this work.

It should be understood clearly that THE NEWS does not endorse all of the opinions expressed by writers of books which are reviewed in this column.

Anyone desirous of obtaining the books should write direct to the A. W. Shaw Company, 5 North Wabash avenue, Chicago.



Pat. Aug. 19, 1913

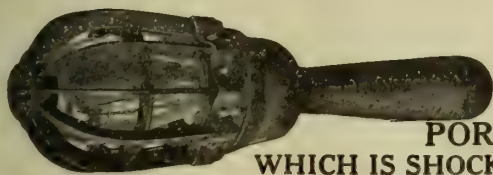
If you are not using
BIERCE ANCHORS
we claim that you
are not getting maxi-
mum efficiency from
the money expended
for guying.

May we have the
opportunity of con-
vincing you?

Best by test.
Increased efficiency of guying.
Easily installed.
Results uniformly gratifying.
Cost very low.
Exceptional holding power.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Specialty Device Company
Cincinnati, Ohio



**A HAND
PORTABLE
WHICH IS SHOCK-PROOF**

It is impossible to have short circuits, to blow
fuses, or injure men or apparatus with a

BENJAMIN FIBRE HAND PORTABLE

installed as an indispensable part of telephone
equipment. All electrical dealers have them.

BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.

New York

CHICAGO

San Francisco

120-28 S. Sangamon St.



Note Protection at Corners →

Blake Insulated Staples

Unequaled for telephone and
bell wiring. The fibre insulation
prevents troublesome short cir-
cuits and grounds. 4 Sizes. Pat.
Nov. 1900. Write for samples.

Blake Signal & Mfg. Co.
Boston, Mass.



**In Peace or
War Thrift is
Patriotism..**

3% Interest Paid in
Our Savings Department

**THE NORTHERN
TRUST CO..BANK**

N.W. COR. LA SALLE & MONROE STS., CHICAGO
CAPITAL \$2,000,000 SURPLUS \$2,000,000

WABASH 640

will put you in touch with
personal and experienced insur-
ance service for getting most
reasonable rates and broadest
protection for your property,
household goods, automobile,
baggage and jewelry against fire
and theft.

Get our advice—our firm is
manager of the insurance de-
partment of the A. T. & T. Co.

MARSH & McLENNAN

INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

**INSURANCE EXCHANGE
CHICAGO**

Public Utilities Commission Rulings

Protection from Competition—Invasion of Occupied Territory

California Railroad Commission.

In the matter of the Coast Counties Gas & Electric Company, filed against the Sierra and San Francisco Power Company, the Coast Counties Company contended that inasmuch as it is at present occupying the territory and giving proper and adequate service at reasonable rates, it should be protected in the enjoyment of its present monopoly. In this connection Commissioner Devlin said: "In finally passing upon the degree of protection to which a utility is entitled in a specific case, it is essential that the obligation undertaken by the utility shall clearly include the particular class of service for which it desires protection when another utility of similar character desires to enter the field. An existing utility is required to demonstrate not only its ability to serve, but also the extent to which it holds itself out to serve; otherwise a financially weak utility with limited facilities which are designed to serve, or which are capable of serving, only the relatively small consumer could claim protection of territory when a class of business develops for which it has made no provision, either as regards rates or supply facilities. Clearly, protection of this character is directly contrary to the public interests, and if indulged in would effectually discourage the establishment of new enterprises in the territory so protected, and remove the inducement and necessity for supplying proper utility service to all who may apply. In this connection it may be well to point out that a utility's claim to protection cannot be maintained as against the public, which demands service beyond the ability of the utility to supply, or of a character not contemplated in the obligation which the utility has assumed. The limitations of a utility's ability to serve involves questions of facts which may be readily determined, while the self imposed limitation of obligation to serve can best be disclosed by the actual operations of the utility and by its regularly established rate schedules."

Discontinuance of Free Inter-Exchange Service Required by Terms of Franchise and Establishment of Toll Rates in Lieu Thereof Authorized

Arizona Corporation Commission.

The Montana States Telephone and Telegraph Company sought authority to place in effect its standard toll charges on all messages between Glendale and Phoenix in either direction, which service it had been furnishing free in accordance with the terms of the franchise under which it was operating and which had been granted to the Overland Telephone and Telegraph Company, whose property ap-

plicant had purchased. The town of Glendale objected, although it admitted that the commission had jurisdiction to grant the authority sought, despite the franchise provision. The toll service between Glendale and Phoenix was the only free toll service being furnished in Arizona. The toll lines between these places were congested, being used by both subscribers and non-subscribers without payment of any charge.

Held: 1. It would be an injustice to those subscribers who do not send toll messages between the two exchanges to establish a rate for exchange service sufficiently high to provide a reasonable return upon the toll investment and to take care of the added expense of giving free toll service to other subscribers or to non-subscribers.

2. To permit free toll service between the exchanges at Glendale and Phoenix would be to place a burden on some other community or exchange within the state not enjoying such a privilege. Toll service is a valuable service and it should be charged for at reasonable toll rates.

3. The section of the franchise granted by the town of Glendale providing for free toll service between Glendale and Phoenix has brought about discrimination which can be eliminated only by permitting a toll charge in lieu of free service, or requiring free service between all other exchanges in the state similarly situated.

4. Applicant should be authorized to charge and collect for messages between Glendale and Phoenix its standard toll rates which are now being charged throughout the state for like messages.

Extensions of Service

Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania.

John C. Ulrich sought an order of the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania directing the Eastern Pennsylvania Light, Heat, and Power Company to extend its gas service to his premises. It appeared that the desired extension would be some 994 feet in length and that because of the rocky character of the ground the cost of installing it would be comparatively expensive. It further appeared that there were no business places along the route and that while there were a number of dwellings the occupants thereof with few exceptions would not consume any appreciable amount of gas and that neither they nor complainant would give any estimate or idea of the probable amount of gas they would purchase in a year.

The Commission refused to issue the desired order, holding that the mere fact that a public utility has corporate rights and authority to exercise them in a borough is not in and of itself a sufficient and compelling reason under all circumstances and conditions why the utility

should be required to extend its service to any portion of the town on the application of a prospective consumer residing within its borders. That before the utility could be compelled to extend its service to such prospective consumer there must appear in the petition for the proposed extension of facilities some evidence that the service desired contain some elements of remuneration within a reasonable period of time and that if the extension were ordered it would not prove chiefly or wholly an economic waste.

Company Not Required to Make Unprofitable Extensions

Nebraska State Railway Commission.

Two reasons were given by the Nebraska State Railway Commission in holding that telephone companies need not build excess construction in rural communities to furnish service for persons desiring it.

One was that it was inequitable to those whose service needs were met by ordinary construction in that in the end they must help pay the cost of the excess construction. The other is that there is no obligation upon a company to do so when there is no immediate possibility of proper returns.

The matter came before the commission on a complaint from farmers in the Loup river country, served by the Nebraska Telephone Company, that they were unable to get service except upon terms they believed to be onerous and excessive.

The company replied that it was willing to build a quarter of a mile from an existing line in order to furnish service, but beyond that the subscriber should pay the excess cost. It objected to investing \$50 or \$100 in building a line to an isolated farm house when there was no certainty of continuous service being desired.

It pointed out that one of the applicants for service desired an instrument installed in a farm house from which the company had only a month previous removed a telephone and had since torn down the pole line upon the discontinuance order of the previous occupant.

The commission held that the company was entitled to adequate revenue upon its investment, and approved of its proposition that under such circumstances it should be paid five years in advance or guaranteed against the discontinuance of service before the end of that period.

The same principle was applied in the application of the Farmers Elevator Company of Rohrs, for individual line service from Johnson and Auburn. The company now has party-line service, but this is unsatisfactory. The Auburn Telephone Company declined to run new lines to Rohrs for individual line service unless the company signed a five-year contract.

NOTICE TO READER: When you finish reading this magazine place a one-cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employe and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers and sailors at the front. No wrapping—no address.—A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS



"Lend a Hand!"

—Edward
Everett
Hale

Buy a Liberty Bond

The patriotic response to the first Liberty Loan showed the temper of real Americans, showed that when America calls she does not call in vain, and proves beyond doubt that American dollars will win this war. And now once again America stretches forth her hands and asks for more money to carry on the fight for the principles of Liberty and Democracy. Our strongest ally, England, has issued her fifth loan, and her people have responded as they did to the words of Nelson before the battle of Trafalgar: "England expects every man to do his duty." Shall we be any less patriotic? The goal of our second great Liberty Loan is three billion dollars, and no one doubts that it will be over-subscribed.

Coupled with our patriotic inclination to purchase Liberty Bonds is their attractiveness from the investment standpoint. Every great undertaking must be liberally financed. It is rare indeed when one, two, or several men can, at organization, supply sufficient capital to equip and put upon a working basis physically and financially a new enterprise of even modest capital. The incorporators therefore turn to the public, to investors, and invite them to furnish part of the necessary funds to sustain the business in its early stages of development. So it is with our government—the business of war must

be amply financed. If we are to have an army and navy to defend our rights, the men must be clothed, fed, equipped, and transported to the scene of action. The health and comfort of our soldiers and sailors must be safeguarded. In short, nothing must be overlooked which contributes in the slightest degree to the successful waging of this great enterprise, an enterprise which stands for Right and Freedom. The nation's business is your business, is your neighbor's business, is the business of every patriotic American.

Uncle Sam does not ask for gifts. He merely asks you to do business with him, and pays you four per cent on your money. Where can you find a more reliable debtor? Where can you find better security? A Liberty Bond holder, therefore, has the satisfaction of knowing that not only is he doing his part to win this great war, but he is making a sound investment for himself.

Bell Telephone employes will have the same facilities for subscribing through the telephone organization as before. They are enabled to buy bonds and pay for them in installments from their pay each week or month. Bell Telephone employes did themselves and their company proud on the first Liberty Loan, and they will do so again on the second Liberty Loan.

Buy a Liberty Bond lest Liberty perish.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

ONE POLICY

UNIVERSAL SERVICE

ONE SYSTEM

Volume 7

CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER, 1917

Number 3

The Month in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

Ohio Division

J. H. Kirby, Correspondent,
Columbus

Chillicothe District

Manager W. E. Putnam of the Lancaster exchange recently secured contracts covering a No. 1 private branch exchange of one trunk and five stations, for the Lancaster Glass Company.

Nelsonville claims the largest switchboard, number 167-E type, in Ohio and possibly in the central group. It is composed of nine continuous sections using the old No. 90 jack, cord and order button transfer system. This board was considered adequate when installed years ago, but the telephone business has grown fast, and when the new three-story building of Greendale red rug brick and stone is completed a new common battery exchange will be installed there.

On the evening of August 30th the girls of the traffic and commercial departments, Nelsonville, entertained at the groom's home on Chestnut street with a picnic supper in honor of Mrs. Carl Pettit, supervisor, who until August 20th was Miss Kate Lovett. The bride was presented with a beautiful cut-glass fruit bowl. She expects to continue her service with the company.

Miss Marie Donley, toll operator, has resigned to accept a position with the New York Coal Company as pay roll clerk.

Miss Mamie Ruscoe, local operator, has resigned to accept a position with the Shafer Wholesale House.

Miss Freda Smith, toll operator, has resigned to accept a position with the Buck-

eye Coal and Railway Company as pay roll clerk.

Miss Grace Ross, recording operator, has resigned to accept a position with the Manhattan Store Company as cashier.

Walter Ashbaugh and Harold Morrow of Rushville and R. B. Iles of Circleville, Ohio, have accepted positions as linemen at the Nelsonville exchange.

Miss Chloe Miller recently spent a week with her friends at Hillsboro, Ohio.

Annual Central Union Outing at Lancaster

The employees of the local Central

the occasion one of their most successful outings.

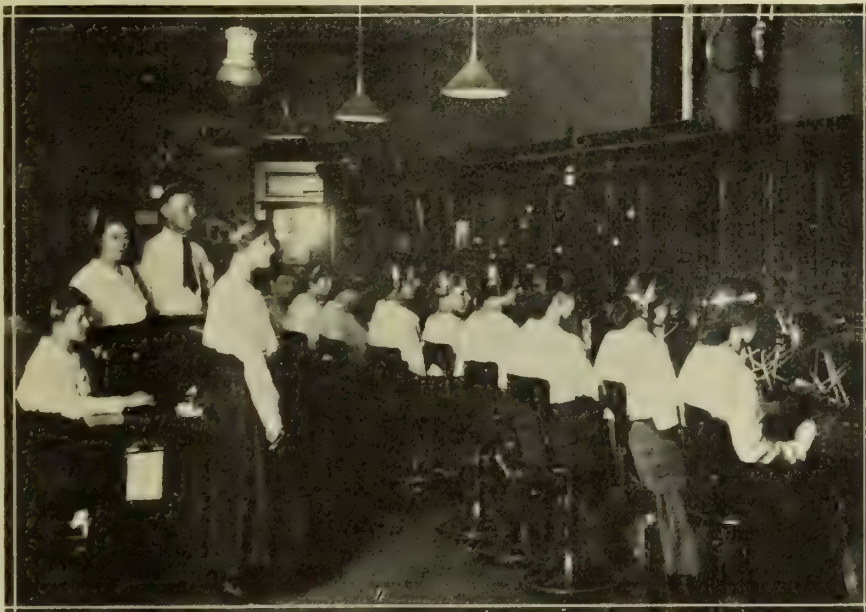
Those present were Manager and Mrs. W. E. Putnam, their daughters, Lucile Dorothy and Rosemary, and son, Charles; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Nothacker; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Outcalt and their daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph O'Gara and their two daughters; Misses Mary Hyle, Ruby and Laura Baxter, Hazel Stoneburner, Aileen Carmon, Rose Bush, Pearl Dindore, Mildred Black, Glenna and Lucile Stout, Genevieve Steiner, Mary Kiernan, Helen Kull, Wilda Ultican, Izetta and Tillie Kindler and Dorothy Leonard; Ralph Bitler, Ralph Sears, Charles Leonard, Miss Stoner of Springfield, Ross Kiefaber of Stoutsville, Manager and Mrs. H. W. Dull of Logan, Manager and Mrs. L. Hammond of Carroll.

Arrest Made in Bell Murder Case

Many telephone people in Ohio will remember the murder of Frank Bell, a collector for the Central Union Telephone Company at Zanesville, on the night of January 13, 1917. He was shot while bravely advancing upon a robber who had vaulted over the counter in the company's office. Miss Osborn, a clerk, was the only other person present.

After the shooting the robber removed \$214 from the cash drawer and escaped.

Mr. Bell had been with the company for a long time, and his friends keenly regretted that the chances of finding the murderer were remote. Recently, however, three men were arrested in Columbus on the charge of planning to rob a bank. One was Charles Louthan of Columbus, and upon the evidence of Detective James Creedon and Miss Osborn's identification he was held for the murder.



LOCAL AND TOLL SWITCHBOARD OF CENTRAL UNION TELEPHONE COMPANY, NELSONVILLE, OHIO

Union Telephone Company in Lancaster held their annual picnic Wednesday afternoon, August 22d, at Bismark Park. The girls were taken to the scene of festivity in automobiles through the courtesy of C. M. Rowlee and George Zink.

The afternoon was spent in a pleasant, social way, and about 6 o'clock full justice was done to a picnic supper. Music and dancing were enjoyed until a late hour, when all departed for their homes voting

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CARRIE WOODS, Columbus operator, says, "There is nothing more invigorating than a day's outing after a hard week's work." Here is Miss Woods in the woods on September 2nd practicing what she preaches and evidently enjoying herself. She has the right idea.

Miss Belle Smith, operator in the Main exchange, was married to Leo Brooks July 10th. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks will reside in Minneapolis. A photograph of Mrs. Brooks appeared in the September NEWS.

Miss Effie Palmer has accepted the position of evening chief operator, succeeding Miss Ethelyn Palmer, who was married to Carl Shockley July 2d. Mr. and Mrs. Shockley will make their home in Buffalo, N. Y.

Miss Mabel Alber, information clerk in the Main exchange, has been promoted to the position of supervisor.

Mrs. Dorothy Donaldson, who underwent an operation at Mt. Carmel hospital, is convalescing and will resume her duties in a few weeks.

Dayton District

Miss Blanche Hutto, local operator, resigned September 1st and returned to her home in Tipton, Indiana, to finish her high school studies. The following verse was written by her for the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS:

This telephone operator is a gay little girl
With rosy cheeks and many a curl.
She recites and can sing,
And do many things,
Besides making people's telephones ring.

Friday she's quitting to go back to school,
To learn there every geometry rule,
And Latin and Spanish,
And history, too,
With German as spice for this scholarly stew.

In Tipton town she'll find habitation,
From September 10th to next Decoration,
When maybe her steps toward Dayton
she'll turn,
And there for a time with her auntie ad-
journ.

Miss Margaret Robbeloth, local operator, became the wife of Frank Nuttleship of the Third Ohio Infantry on September 15th. Mrs. Nuttleship will retain her position with the company.

Miss Lola Hale, operator at the East exchange, has resigned her position to return to school.

Miss Stella Dittmas, local operator, at the Main exchange, was married on Au-
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gust 22nd to Mr. Russell Wooster of this city. Mrs. Wooster has made many friends at Dayton, all of whom wish her much happiness.

Miss Florence Stechow, official P. B. X. operator at the Main exchange, spent her two weeks' vacation visiting friends at Logan, Ohio.

Indiana Division

**D. H. Whitham, Correspondent,
Indianapolis**

Indianapolis District

Not until Doctor Ricketts appeared in the full uniform of Uncle Sam's defenders did we realize that we were going to lose him 'and his genial presence'. Our best wishes, Doctor—God bless and spare you.

Guy Green, traffic superintendent, and family have returned from a vacation trip overland to Pontiac, Detroit and other points in Michigan.

C. V. Hollis, head of the observing department, has been appointed toll traffic manager. F. L. Fisher succeeds him.

Main Office

Mrs. S. E. Dwelle, head of the work order department, has been promoted to chief clerk to the traffic manager.

Miss Josephine Cody, evening chief operator, and J. C. Eisenman were married September 4th, at Holy Cross Church.

Miss Katie Feuchter, all-night supervisor, and L. A. Bowman of Camp Taylor were married August 27th.



A COLUMBUS TRIO ENJOYING THEIR SPARE TIME IN THE COUNTRY.

Misses Marion Steffan, Mary Waters and Mary Stange.

Miss Helen Trine, chief operator's clerk, spent her vacation in the country near Richmond, Ind., helping to feed the cows and chickens.

Miss Irene Lowden, operator, and J. Gordon Carroll were married September 1st. Mr. Carroll left for Camp Taylor September 6th.

Miss Mary Yunt, operator, and Paul Smith of the cable department were married September 1st.

Miss Marguerite Kelly, operator, has been promoted to supervisor.

North Office

Miss Rachel Atkinson, formerly of North office, is now stationed at the Central Union Telephone Company's exchange at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Mrs. Lottie Trice, Mrs. Elsie Linville and Mrs. Blossom Sears have returned to the office after brief absences.

Miss Hazel Roberson represented the North office in the photoplay, "A Fortunate Accident," and added greatly to its success.

Woodruff Office

Miss Norma Webb, operator, was married September 5th to Archey Gearhart.

Miss Elma Hohenfeld, chief operator, spent a delightful vacation with friends at Webster Lake.

Miss Maud Miller, operator, has resigned to be married in October.

Miss Clara Jenkins has resumed her duties as operator after an illness of several weeks.

Irvington Office

Miss Edna Page, night chief operator, recently entertained the girls of the Irvington office at her home with a stag party. A very enjoyable evening was spent.

Miss Lula Herzberger has resumed her duties as supervisor after an illness of several months.

Miss Edith McIntire, operator, has returned to her regular duties after an illness of several weeks.

Miss Jeanette Bell, clerk, surprised her friends when she announced her marriage to Wilmer Goodall, which took place on August 30th at Louisville, Ky.

Prospect Office

Miss Mary Kettler, supervisor, has been promoted to assistant chief operator, succeeding Miss Katherine Prader, a recent bride.

Miss Emma Lauber, clerk, spent her vacation in Ohio.

Miss Irene Mahoney, "B" operator, has returned to her duties after several weeks' illness.

Miss Elizabeth Kennedy, supervisor, spent her vacation with relatives in Lafayette.

Miss Louise Tenner, supervisor, has returned from her vacation trip to Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miss Anita Tucker, operator, visited friends in Crawfordsville, Ind., during her vacation.

Miss Mabel Gill, operator, has announced her marriage to Louis Ball, which took place August 15th.

True Service

Each issue of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS has something in it to stir up patriotism. In these days of war and preparation, the cry for patriotism is ever new and interesting, and each call and each story fires our hearts with the desire to be up and doing something worth while for our country.

We are all prone to desire the show—to do something spectacular—to be near the band in the procession. We can't all be in or near the band, but we can all do our bit.

It requires a fully equipped and capable army at home to take care of the army in the field. We are doing our bit, and doing our bit big when we are content to belong to the army of workers who aid and assist in directing and protecting the interests of those who are the country's defenders and are in the thick of the fight.

Our President gives us the assurance that our work as telephone operators is much appreciated. We are the medium by which much of the commercial and official business of the world is conducted. We have the right to feel a most commendable pride in our calling, and are soldiers indeed.

"The measure of true worth wins its way by service."

Operators Aid French Orphans

Some time ago the "French Orphans' Guard," established in Indianapolis, asked the assistance of the Bell telephone operators in raising money to help care for the many French children made orphans by the war.

The officers of this organization brought some of their war pictures to the Main office. They were shown to all the operators on a screen placed in the roof garden, and together with the appeal made by Professor Michelon, of the guard, enlisted sympathy and aroused enthusiasm to such an extent that the work of relief began at once.

All the exchanges vied with one another in friendly rivalry to raise the largest amount of money, and a total of \$654 was turned over to the relief fund.

In recognition of this substantial gift the "French Orphans' Guard" arranged a playlet (on the screen), the characters to be one from each office. The exchange raising the largest sum was given preference, and its representative was made leading lady. This honor fell to the training school and Miss Julia Wright, instructor, was chosen.

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The play was entitled "A Fortunate Accident." To Miss Anna M. Welch, chief instructor of the training school, was given the arduous task of bringing the play and players into harmony, and finally staging the production for the camera. That she was equal to the task is shown by the fact that the play was presented in the Murat, the largest theatre in Indianapolis, for an entire week with good audiences.

The films were all local scenes, including the operating room at St. Vincent's Hospital, the Union Station, the Beech Grove car shops, a wedding scene at Christ Church on Monument place, and several Indianapolis residences.

The war pictures lent by the French Government and the splendid musical programs were attractive features.

In rolling up the receipts from the sale of tickets for the presentation of the play, the training school was again in the lead.

The Cast

Alice Belden, owner of Beech Grove shops.....Miss Julia Wright
Richard Farley, superintendent of Beech Grove shops.....William Dwyer
Mary Martin, daughter of shop foreman.....Miss Charlotte VanTreese
Jack Morgan, assistant shop superintendent.....Robert Salmon
Rose Conway, Alice's chum.....
.....Miss Hazel Roberson
Myra, stenographer.....Miss Inez Hart
Mrs. Belden, Alice's mother.....
.....Miss Adaline McWhinney

Alice's friends { Miss Helen Long
Miss Elizabeth Radcliffe
Miss Carlota McCormick
Miss Mary Dugan
Miss Catherine Cole
Miss Marie Kirkhoff

Work for Our Girls

All summer our girls have been busy with relief work. Assisting in the French orphans' relief occupied most of the summer's leisure. Then our own sick babies of the "Summer Mission" came in for their share of our sympathies.

Although our bit for these charities has been done, our girls are not satisfied to be idle. A desire that we be a part of some organized band of helpers has been expressed time and again. To be enrolled on the register as an auxiliary of the "My America League" and to work under its rallying influences seems to give us the proper dignity and impetus for our future war relief work.

The organization of this auxiliary is most simple. In presenting the name for membership, ten cents for the badge (a button with "My America" inscribed thereon) will be asked; ten cents a month

will be the dues. This fund is to be used for buying materials for knitting, pillow slips and other hospital supplies.

Old linens from our homes are always needed to be used in the hospitals. A glass of jelly, a jar of fruit, fruit juices, etc., will all be gladly received; also old magazines. These may be brought to our welfare headquarters and will be sent from here direct to the nearest base of supplies.

The officers of this auxiliary are: president, Mrs. Helen Hart; vice-president, Miss Cathrine Richardson; secretary, Miss Margaret Richards; treasurer, Miss Margaret Cooper.

Meetings will be held every Tuesday evening, Main office, Room 522.

Northern and Southern District

Lieutenant Ralph G. Hastings, who has been assigned to duty at Hattiesburg, Miss., recently visited his friends and former associates in Terre Haute. He was formerly a Bell salesman and as a member of the "first line" forces of the Terre Haute development campaign, distinguished himself by capturing a number of important "stations." His friends are all proud of Ralph G. and feel confident that he will continue to reflect honor upon them by manfully and efficiently meeting every situation which may confront him in his new duties.

Another of our stalwarts who distinguished himself by capturing "stations" in the Terre Haute campaign and has now been called by Uncle Sam for sterner duties is the amiable, enthusiastic, and studious Leo T. Osmon. The army of Uncle Sam requires the best men it can secure and is getting them when it selects men like Mr. Osmon. He has been ordered to prepare for call upon very short notice and he will probably be assigned to duty at Camp Taylor.

Messrs. Osmon and Hastings were active in the organization of Terre Haute's Junior Chamber of Commerce; many members of this body have been or soon will be called to the colors.

H. Lewis, Terre Haute salesman, has recently returned from his vacation, spent in Kentucky and the first one he ever enjoyed "with pay." He has been in the Bell ranks for one year and prior to his joining the Bell army had served eleven years in the employ of one of our largest railroad companies.

Otis Tichenor, Terre Haute, spent his vacation at his home near Youngstown painting the house. It is presumed that "Tich's" faculty at things well done probably prompted him to paint the "Drop" also. He says this was a handicap because he did not have any place to hang out the weekly washing.

W. E. Lucas, assistant manager of the sales department, Terre Haute, wanted a vacation but did not feel like stopping his production during this period of great de-

mand for man power. So he gathered his family together and hied himself "back to the farm" for a few days' rest, putting up hay, plowing corn, cutting weeds, milking cows, feeding pigs, and indulging in a few other miscellaneous pleasures like fighting off those full grown country mosquitoes. He evidently did himself some good and at any rate lost a little of that double chin effect, but there is some question whether his consumption of perfectly good fried chicken and multitudinous other varieties of country food did not overbalance his productive labor.

Miss Myrtle Staudacher, chief toll operator, Terre Haute exchange, was recently called to Greeley, Colo., by the illness of her brother.

Miss Laura LaForge, supervisor in the A. T. & T. office at Indianapolis, visited the Terre Haute exchange while on her vacation.

Miss Selma Wheeler, clerk in the traffic chief's office, Terre Haute, was married on August 30th to James E. Bradley. Mr. Bradley has left for Camp Taylor.

Miss Katherine Smith, formerly service observer, Terre Haute, but now instructor at South Bend, visited the Terre Haute exchange and renewed old acquaintances while on her vacation.

Mrs. Josephine Wheeler has been appointed welfare supervisor, Terre Haute, succeeding Mrs. Sarah Puckett, resigned.

Miss Bonnie Poore, service observer, Terre Haute, visited friends in Indianapolis and Muncie on her vacation.

Miss Olive Jones, pay station attendant, Terre Haute, who is confined to her home by illness, is slowly improving.

Miss Anna Fischer, assistant instructor, Terre Haute, has been appointed local chief operator, succeeding Miss Laura King, who resigned September 1st to be married. Miss Grace Yohe succeeds Miss Fischer.

The employes of the Terre Haute exchange on September 2d enjoyed a boat ride and picnic up the Wabash river.

W. H. Shaffer, construction foreman, Terre Haute, has a large force extending the underground system from Eighth avenue out Lafayette avenue.

Fred Van Court, repairman at Terre Haute, has enlisted in the navy and reported at Indianapolis August 28th.

A. L. Vrydagh, installer at the Terre Haute exchange, spent his vacation at home, fishing and pearl hunting.

Sympathies are extended to W. A. Shaw, wire chief at Terre Haute exchange, whose daughter, Beulah, after an illness of about three weeks, died of typhoid fever on September 8th. The funeral was held at the Shaw residence on September 10th.

Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Hoaglin of Danville avenue, Crawfordsville, entertained the employes of the Central Union Telephone Company Friday evening, September 6th, at a party given in honor of Mr. and

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Mrs. Harold Hattery of Van Wert, O. Mrs. Hattery is a sister of Mrs. Hoaglin. In spite of the inclemency of the weather, about thirty were present and greatly enjoyed the evening.

Miss Anna Carney, local operator at Kendallville, spent her vacation with friends in Elkhart.

Miss Ethel McKinley, clerk at Alexandria, spent her vacation at Lake George.

Miss Etidorpha Knapé, formerly of the state traffic department, has been transferred to Muncie as traffic chief.

Work on the new commercial office at Bedford has just been completed. It was moved from an upstairs room to the ground floor.

The toll board at French Lick has been moved into the lobby at the French Lick Springs Hotel. The work was done by the equipment department.

Gus Lewell, cashier at Bedford, has returned from a delightful vacation spent in Indianapolis.

Miss Lydia Plake, information operator at Bedford, recently spent a week with friends in Scottsburg, Ind.

The severe electric storms of September 6th and 7th caused a great deal of trouble at Bedford.

Homer Harris of Bedford has been transferred to Dugger, Ind., as manager. He has been succeeded at Bedford by William Hawkins.

On August 19th V. A. Niles, manager at Lafayette, and Miss Mary Hayes, chief operator, together with the Misses Schrader and Rutherford, toll operators, attended a telephone operators' picnic at Gay Park, near Brookston, Ind. All reported lots to eat and plenty of water to swim in.

Miss Frances MacQuown, night chief operator at Lafayette, is on a month's vacation. Miss Leslie is substituting for her.

Miss Lois Anderson, formerly chief operator at Lafayette but now toll instructor at Terre Haute, was recently in the city visiting friends for a few days.

Harry Lane, formerly wire chief at Lafayette, who took the training for officers at Fort Harrison, Ind., has been promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. He recently visited Lafayette and a party was given in his honor at the home of Laura Schweitzer, toll supervisor. Best wishes for the future go with Lieutenant Lane.

Several new operators have been added to the force at Lafayette, Ind. Among them are Miss Daisy Berry, formerly of Gary, and Marie Mack from Chicago, Illinois, Mary Ransdell from Buck Creek, Ind., and Mrs. Sayers of Odell, Ind.

Miss Yeative Ulrick has been transferred from Lafayette to Indianapolis and reports are that she is "some operator."

Miss McClurkin, toll supervisor at Lafayette, has returned from her vacation.

Miss Millicent Graham of Lafayette recently visited in West Point and took a few "pointers" in threshing. We don't know what she is expecting to "thrash."

Miss Bertha Howard is a new toll operator at Lafayette.

Lafayette girls have a new phonograph which affords much pleasure when they are off duty. The next thing we're anxious for is a kitchenette before winter comes.

Illinois Division

**A. J. Parsons, Correspondent,
Springfield**

Centralia District

Miss Helen O'Laughlin, local operator at Centralia, has resigned, to accept a position in Chicago.

Miss Addie Pfeiffer, traffic chief at Centralia, has returned from a two weeks' vacation trip to St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Helen Phipps, local operator at Centralia, has resigned.

Miss Marcia Thomas, collector, and Miss Hattie Cunningham, stenographer at Centralia, have returned from a trip to Niagara Falls and other eastern points.

J. C. Miller, plant chief at Centralia, has accepted the position of plant chief at Kankakee and has been succeeded by James Conanty, plant chief at Galesburg.

Galesburg District

Howard Upton, testman at Joliet, spent his vacation in Galesburg.

President C. K. Todd of the Macomb Telephone Company and Mrs. Todd are spending a three months' vacation sight-seeing in California, Oregon and Washington.

Miss Emma Lathrop is a new operator in the Galesburg exchange.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Wilcox and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wood motored over to Quawka recently to spend Sunday with Manager Short, fishing on the Mississippi River. Although they were equipped with all the latest fishing tackle, and gave their wives common cane poles, the joke was on the boys, as the girls caught all the fish.

Miss Edna Izer has accepted a position as operator at the Bushnell exchange.

W. M. Boyd of Springfield was a caller at Galesburg exchange recently.

Carl Johnson, formerly a repairman at Galesburg but now construction foreman with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was a caller at Galesburg recently.

Miss Margaret Bade, clerk, spent her vacation in Knoxville and Galesburg.

Miss Erma Anderson spent her vacation with her parents in Biggsville, Ill.

Paris District

Miss Frances Johnson and Miss Kathleen Preston have accepted positions as local operators at Paris.

Miss Ruth Filson, clerk in the commercial department, Paris, has returned from a two weeks' vacation, spent at Lake Geneva, Wis.

Miss Florence Sissel, night operator at Kansas, has resigned and has been succeeded by Mrs. James Chapman.

John Daniels has accepted a position as lineman at Marshall.

Miss Pearl Ashby, night operator at Greenup, has resigned and on August 10th was married to Frank Dobbins. They will reside at Cherokee, Iowa.

Miss Hattie Goodman, local operator at Greenup, has resigned.

Miss Nelle Waldrip has accepted a position as operator at the Greenup exchange.

Quincy District

Miss Edna Niekamp, toll operator, has accepted a position with the Chicago Telephone Company.

Miss Sadie Sweney, toll operator, and Miss Alma Goetsche, local operator, spent their vacations in Chicago.

A toll patron recently placed forty-nine calls, all Central Union points, forty-five of which were put up on the first attempt, and but one canceled. This was considered exceptional luck in this day and age of "No circuit" conditions.

Foreman Mopps has finished work on cable extensions and other improvements in the Quincy exchange.

Pedro P. Denton, repairman in the plant department, has resigned and been succeeded by Earl Riggs of Camp Point, Ill.

The Quincy exchange expects to have a direct circuit between Quincy and Chicago soon. It will be a benefit to the service and our toll patrons.

Miss Emma Surlage, commercial clerk, has returned from a two weeks' vacation which she spent camping, fishing and visiting in Keokuk, Iowa.

Miss Loyola Halligan, clerk in the commercial department, spent her vacation at Peoria and Urbana, Ill., visiting her brother, Edison, who is in training for the Aviation Corps at the State University School, Urbana.

Oscar Pike, collector, has resigned to accept a position with the Prudential Life Insurance Company.

Division Offices, Springfield

George A. Luers, of the state engineer's office, was chosen under the selective draft and, in command of the contingent from the Springfield south district, left Springfield September 20th. Following the methodical custom of his profession, he organized and drilled his men before starting and the military bearing they presented on marching to the train drew unstinted applause from the host of friends gathered to bid them Godspeed. A beautiful American flag—Mr. Luers' gift to his men—adorned the lapel of each prospective soldier and distinctively set off the Springfield men as they journeyed on a special train with other groups from Sangamon County, to their destination at Camp Taylor.

Mr. Luers has been with the engineering department for seven years and by his efficient work and genial disposition has gained the respect and confidence of all his associates. As an indication of their regard the department presented him



GEORGE A. LUERS

with a wrist watch with gun metal case and illuminated dial.

The department releases Mr. Luers to the more urgent duty of serving his country with complete confidence that he will acquit himself with honor and earnestly hopes for his safe return.

Golf at Springfield

The Central Union-Franklin Life Golf Club has completed a very successful season.

On Saturday, August 2nd, Fred Sawtell, a member of the club and employed in the traffic superintendent's office, caused a sensation on the golf course when he made the ten hole, which is 188 yards long with water on two sides and a road on the other, in one stroke. When he accomplished this feat, he was playing a match with F. R. Atwood, Illinois engineer, who last year made the Number Four hole, which is across the pond, in

one stroke. Mr. Atwood confesses that Mr. Sawtell's shot had his beaten a mile.

On Saturday, September 1st, a graveyard tournament was held and seven prizes were awarded. J. Van Sice of the Franklin Life Insurance Company was the winner and H. R. Lee of the Central Union Telephone Company a close second.

Probably the most successful golfer of the Central Union members is N. R. Harrison, district traffic chief, who, although he has not played much golf this season, has given Byron Gibson a good battle for the gold button, awarded at the end of the season, three times. Once he lost one down in eighteen holes, and on another occasion forced Mr. Gibson to go nineteen holes before he went down defeated, but by no means disgraced.

"Bill" Farney, chief clerk to the general manager, said any time he got his cleek working right, Mr. Gibson would have a mighty slim chance of keeping the button. "Bill" has not succeeded in getting it working yet.

All the members of the club vote the past season a huge success, and everyone hopes there will be enough left here, "somewhere in the United States," to have a club next season.

Opportunity Knocks

Those who always have in mind the big IF in life have a golden opportunity to get in on the ground floor. If interested, read the announcement below carefully.

Nearly all successful enterprises have had a humble beginning, and those who have been willing to take a chance reaped the benefit. Make up your mind today to climb aboard and share in this one.

The promoter requests that his name and address be withheld for the present, as he has not yet the facilities to handle the deluge of mail which is sure to result.

"July 23, 1917.—Page 1. 8 agents get 1,000,000 to join for 25c. Agents have four-fifths of that. one good and best investment for 1,000,000. understanding agrees that I secure a government patent for security to 1,000,000 subscribed. After then each one adds one dollar a year for four years. That builds and starts for use. one elevated narrow watter boar road way for everyone to go in safety upon, and for a mirror for sight away. So to see in from and to wherever is desired. Through for a perfect telephone.

"\$25,000 to each of 8 agents. Each one go in different part of country and average it. or each one put it in some newspaper and get 125,000 for the \$25,000. Then each of 1,000,000 has the same income of use of the telephone and elevated boats roads continually for use.

"Confidential to newspaper. get the 8 agents to get the 1,000,000 to wright to me and agree for them. and you can have \$25,000 for that."

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Theodore N. Vail Named Active Chairman of League for National Unity

Another addition has been made to the many activities in which Theodore N. Vail is engaged. He has been named active chairman of the League for National Unity.

This organization is the result of a movement to lead and express public opinion during the war. It represents church, political, labor, agricultural and industrial organizations, and was indorsed by President Wilson in an address emphasizing the need for team play by the forces of American thought and opinion.

The league, which will have headquarters in New York, also chose as honorary chairmen Cardinal Gibbons and Dr. Frank Mason North, president of the Federal Council of Churches, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Charles Barrett, president of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, and George Pope, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, as vice chairmen.

The object of the league is:

"To create a medium through which the loyal Americans of all classes, sections, creeds and parties can give expression to the fundamental purpose of the United States to carry on to a successful conclusion this new war for the independence of America and the preservation of democratic institutions and the vindication of the basic principles of humanity."

The inclusive character of the body is indicated by the officers chosen. In addition to those named, the director is Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the National Civic Federation; the secretary is D. L. Cease, editor of the Railway Trainmen's Journal, and the treasurer is Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

James M. Beck, New York lawyer, is chairman of the executive committee, which includes Warren S. Stone, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Oliver Wilson, grand master of the Grange; Walter George Smith, president of the American Bar Association; Vance McCormick and William R. Willcox, Democratic and Republican national chairmen, respectively; Robert E. Speer, chairman of the Federal Council of Churches war commission; P. H. Callahan, chairman of the Knights of Columbus war activities committee; Alfred E. Marling, chairman Y. M. C. A. international committee; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; E. McMillin, president of the World Court League; V. Everit Macy, president of the National Civic Federation; William English Walling, economist and Socialist; George Wharton Pepper, president of the national committee of Patriotic and De-

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fense Societies; Dr. R. H. Gerard, president of the National Fraternal Congress, and William H. Ingersoll of the National Association of Advertising Clubs.

The conference adopted the following declaration of principles:

"In an hour when our nation is fighting for the principles upon which it was founded, in an hour when free institutions and the hopes of humanity are at stake, we hold it the duty of every American to take his place on the firing line of public opinion.

"It is not a time for old prejudices or academic discussion as to past differences. Those who are not now for America are against America.

"Our cause is just. We took up the sword only when international law and ancient rights were set at naught and when our forbearance had been exhausted by persistent deception and broken pledges.

"Our aims are explicit, our purposes unsoiled by any selfishness. We defend the sanctities of life, the fundamental decencies of civilization. We fight for a just and durable peace and that the rule of reason shall be restored to the community of nations.

"In this crisis the unity of the American people must not be impaired by the voices of dissension or sedition.

"Agitation for a premature peace is seditious when its object is to weaken the determination of America to see the war through to a conclusive vindication of the principles for which we have taken arms.

"The war we are waging is a war against war, and its sacrifices must not be nullified by any truce or armistice that means no more than a breathing spell for the enemy.

"We believe in the wise purpose of the President not to negotiate a peace with any irresponsible and autocratic dynasty.

"We approve the action of the national government in dispatching an expeditionary force to the land of Lafayette and Rochambeau. Either we fight the enemy on foreign soil, shoulder to shoulder with comrades in arms, or we fight on our own soil, backs against our homes, and alone.

"While this war lasts, the cause of the allies is our cause, their defeat our defeat, and concert of action and unity of spirit between them and us is essential to final victory. We, therefore, deprecate the exaggeration of old national prejudices—often stimulated by German propaganda—and nothing is more important than the clear understanding that those who in this crisis attack our present allies attack America.

"We are organized in the interests of a national accord that rises high above any previous division of party, race, creed and circumstance.

"We believe that this is the critical and

fateful hour for America and for civilization. To lose now is to lose for many generations. The peril is great and requires our highest endeavors. If defeat comes to us through any weakness, Germany, whose purposes for world-wide dominion are now revealed, might draw to itself, as a magnet does the filings, the residuum of world-power and this would affect the standing and the existence of America.

"We not only accept, but heartily approve the decision reached by the President and Congress of the United States to declare war against the common enemy of the free nations, and as loyal citizens of the United States we pledge to the President and the government our undivided support to the very end."

The Voice with the Smile

True courtesy is the desire to be of service.

Let the tone of your voice in answering a telephone call express something like this to the party calling: "I am so glad you have called up and given me this opportunity to be of service to you."

In talking over the telephone the tone of your voice is quite as important as the words you utter. An abrupt, impatient, or indifferent tone can neutralize the good effect of language in verbal form most courteous; while the courteous, kindly, "I really wish I could comply with your request" tone can mitigate the disappointment or annoyance of the other party at the occasional unavoidable refusal.

Because the calling party's tone is high, do not therefore allow yours to become so. Two discords never made a harmony.

If you happen to get up in the morning with a grouch, tie a mental tin can to it and lose it on your way to work. A grouch is always out of place; and of all places in the universe where it is most out of place a business house is the one.

Just consider how good you feel after a day in which you have allowed no jarring note to enter into your conversation or your thought! Who'd be a grouch anyway?

Courtesy, good humor, the will to be of service to others, are mental chemicals that neutralize the acids of grouchiness, ill temper, impatience, annoyance and all their affinities.

Endeavor so to live as to keep on friendly terms with yourself, for you are the one individual that you have to live with till you die.

Mistaken Identity

"Please, Central, will yer gimme back mer two bits—I didn't git the one I axed fer."

"Why then did you keep on talking?"

"Well, you see, Central, I thought 'twuz her, an' she thought 'twuz me, but 'twan't neither of us."—*Southern Telephone News.*

Food Conservation

James H. Collins, editor, Trade and Technical Press Section of the United States Food Administration, clearly states the purpose of this organization in its *Weekly Bulletin* as follows:

"The Food Administration has many activities, but only one purpose. That purpose is to lead the American people to save concentrated foods like wheat, beef, pork, sugar and dairy products by substituting more plentiful articles of equal nutritive value, and to send as much concentrated food as we possibly can to our allies this winter, utilizing every cubic foot of available ocean shipping space to the best advantage."

The bulletin also says:

"Many Americans regard food conservation as thrift and think of the Food Administration as an institution founded to help them save money. It is true that rearrangement of the dietary scheme may lead to actual economy without loss of nourishment, but the real purpose of food saving is not money saving. It is exactly what the term indicates, to save food. One of our war problems is to feed our allies this winter by sending them as much food as we can of the most concentrated nutritive value in the least shipping space. These concentrates are wheat, beef, pork, dairy products, and sugar. The solution of this problem, in which every American must help, is to eat less of these foods and more of the foods of which we have an abundance, and particularly to waste less of all foods. If food saving were mere money saving, there would be no incentive for well-to-do families to help in the work the Food Administration is directing. Moreover, the prosperity of the country is such that nearly everybody is well to do and inclined to liberal living and extravagance. Be thrifty if you want to, but do not get the great patriotic work of food saving mixed up with your bank account."

"The food pledge is making its way very rapidly with the whole American people, but the terrible world emergency behind it has not yet come home to all of us. Living in a land which now has the largest remaining stock of food in the world, we are a little slow to realize that this stock can not possibly be our own to use as we see fit, but must be divided with countries where famine is a constant haunting specter. We live in the midst of plenty this year. But famine is just across the seas, and next year, or two years from now, it may be in our own land unless we can realize the full significance of food saving today and adjust our habits to provide for tomorrow. Every provision of the food pledge, from wheat to soap fats, has been carefully thought out after detailed study of the world's supply of food today and its probable supplies for several years to come."

Notes from the Bulletin.

The American idea in food saving is popular understanding of dietetic values

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and intelligent substitution of one food article for another. The German idea would be expressed in a single word—*verboten*.

Biscuits count as well as bullets in winning the war. Use fruit and vegetables to save wheat for our allies. Eat an apple and save a biscuit.

How democracy saves food on a voluntary basis is shown by the results of the "eat less bread campaign" in England, which in one month cut down the consumption of wheat flour ten per cent, a saving exceeding all expectations.

Goat's milk is being used for cheese making on a larger scale in this country.

A manufacturer in New Jersey is making a fine salad oil from the alligator pear or avocado.

The State Dairy and Food Department of Michigan finds by experiment that alfalfa contains fat resembling fresh butter, which may be important as food.

Butter must be conserved because the world's stock of edible fats is rapidly diminishing and an increased production cannot be secured except by organized effort in the dairy and allied industries extending over several years.

Sugar must be conserved because there is a serious, immediate shortage.

A San Francisco woman signed the food pledge, but with one reservation—she didn't see any necessity for cooking without butter.

Pat Was Sore

Pat walked into the post office. After getting into the telephone box he called the wrong number. As there was no such number, the switch attendant did not answer him. Pat shouted again but received no answer.

The lady of the post office opened the door and told him to shout a little louder, which he did, but still no answer.

Again she said he would require to speak louder.

Pat got angry at this and turning to the lady said:

"Begorra, if I could shout any louder I wouldn't use your bloomin' ould telephone at all!"

A Lesson in Golf

A devotee of golf, in search of information, wrote to the golf editor of a sporting newspaper and asked, "If a player snaggles his iron would it be permissible to fetter out on the tee?"

In the absence of the golf editor, the question was referred to the turf editor. He knew absolutely nothing about the game, but this ignorance did not interfere with his giving advice. Seizing a pencil, and looking fixedly at the wall, he wrote in answer, "Why, yes, if a player snaggles his iron, it would be permissible to fetter out on the tee, but a better way would be to drop the pringle in the guppy and sneogle it out on the niblick."

France

A. L. Peticolas, Chicago.

Ere yet the drumming guns awoke—
Before War's fiery tempest broke—
With sorrow, or with sneers, men said—
And half believed—that France was dead.

Her sun had set—the legend ran—
Upon the day of red Sedan;
And on the field where vainly bled
Her heroes, France's fame lay dead.

But France and Frenchmen better knew,
And to her ancient fame were true;
They knew the sun of glory yet
Would shine on Gallic bayonet,
And give the lie to those who said,
And those who hoped, that France was dead.

The tempest broke, the thund'ring guns
And countless legions of the Huns
Surged to her frontier and o'erpassed,
Upon the Marne to break at last;
And where her noblest blood she gives
Her guns in thunder speak: "France lives!"

"France lives!" Superb, magnificent!
Her steadfastness and valor blent
Into such high and holy mold
As was the Crusaders' of old.

"France lives!" Nor has she bled in vain,
Her spirit ruled the hurricane
Where Meuse ran crimson to the main;
When Freedom in the balance hung
Back from her lines the foe she flung
And all her thund'ring guns gave tongue—
To Freedom's foes French valor gives
Answer in shot and shell: "France lives!"

When once again shall shine the sun
Of peace upon thy hills, Verdun,
And veterans tell of freedom won,
Pilgrims from far shall come to view
The ground that such red carnage knew;
And each, as reverent praise he gives,
Shall murmur: "God be thanked, France lives!"

How Could It?

The telephone is not making much progress in Russia. And no wonder! Fancy a man going to a telephone and shouting, "Hello, is that you, Dvisastkivchsmartvoiczskic?"

"No; dis is Zollenschonskaffirnocksiffsgrowoff. Who's speaking?"

"Seximochocziertyuaksmxkischoffemoff. I wanta know if Xliferomanskeffiskillmajuwshczvastowsksweibierski is still stopping with Dvisastkivoichsmartvoiczskic."—*London Answers*.

Comfort at the Telephone

A subscriber called a number and was given the wrong exchange. The "A" operator flashed back and asked the exchange operator, "What position are you in?"

The calling party responded politely, "In a sitting position."—Main 2487.

Dr. Bell Writes of the Future

A part bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society from its Washington headquarters contains an interesting communication from Doctor Alexander Graham Bell. The inventor of the telephone discusses as follows some of the problems awaiting solution by scientists and technical experts of the future:

"It is interesting and instructive to look back over the various changes that have occurred and trace the evolution of the present from the past. By projecting these lines of advance into the future, you can forecast the future, to a certain extent, and recognize some of the fields of usefulness that are opening up for the young men of today.

"We have one line of advance from candles and oil lamps to gas, and from gas to electricity; and we can recognize many other threads of advance all converging upon electricity. We produce heat and light by electricity. We transmit intelligence by the telegraph and telephone, and we use electricity as a motive power. In fact, we have fairly entered upon an electrical age, and it is obvious that the electrical engineer will be much in demand in the future.

"On every hand we see the substitution of machinery and artificial motive power for animal and man power. There will, therefore, be plenty of openings in the future for young, bright mechanical engineers working in this direction.

"There is, however, one obstacle to further advance, in the increasing price of fuel necessary to work machinery. Coal and oil are going up and are strictly limited in quantity. We can take coal out of a mine, but we can never put it back. We can draw oil from subterranean reservoirs, but we can never refill them again. We are spendthrifts in the matter of fuel and are using our capital for our running expenses.

"In relation to coal and oil, the world's annual consumption has become so enormous that we are now actually within measurable distance of the end of the supply. What shall we do when we have no more coal or oil?

"Apart from water power (which is strictly limited) and tidal and wave power (which we have not yet learned to utilize), and the employment of the sun's rays directly as a source of power, we have little left, excepting wood, and it takes at least twenty-five years to grow a crop of trees.

"There is, however, one other source of fuel supply which may perhaps solve this problem of the future. Alcohol makes a beautiful, clean and efficient fuel, and, where not intended for consumption by human beings, can be manufactured very cheaply in an indigestible or even poisonous form. Wood alcohol, for example, can be employed as fuel, and we can make

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alcohol from sawdust, a waste product of our mills.

"Alcohol can also be manufactured from corn stalks, and in fact from almost any vegetable matter capable of fermentation. Our growing crops and even weeds can be used. The waste products of our farms are available for this purpose and even the garbage from our cities. We need never fear the exhaustion of our present fuel supplies so long as we can produce an annual crop of alcohol to any extent desired.

"The world will probably depend upon alcohol more and more as time goes on, and a great field of usefulness is opening up for the engineer who will modify our machinery to enable alcohol to be used as the source of power.

"Developments of wireless telegraphy are proceeding with great rapidity, and no man can predict what startling discoveries and applications may appear in the near future. I know of no more promising field of exploration.

"Already privacy of communication has been secured by wireless transmitters and receivers 'tuned,' so to speak, to respond to electrical vibrations of certain frequencies alone. They are sensitive only to electrical impulses of definite wave length. The principle of sympathetic vibration operating tuned wireless receivers has also been applied to the control of machinery from a distance and the steering of boats without a man on board. The possibilities of development in this direction are practically illimitable, and we shall probably be able to perform at a distance by wireless almost any mechanical operation that can be done at hand.

"Still more recently wireless telegraphy has given birth to another new art, and wireless telephony has appeared. Only a short time ago a man in Arlington, Va., at the wireless station there, talked by word of mouth to a man on the Eiffel Tower in Paris, France. Not only that, but a man in Honolulu overheard the conversation! The distance from Honolulu to the Eiffel Tower must be 8,000 miles at least—one third the distance around the globe—and the achievement surely foreshadows the time when we may be able to talk with a man in any part of the world by telephone and without wires."

Heard at Leon Springs

First Lieutenant—"Why is it that the wrist-watch is such an object of levity? Surely you find it a great convenience?"

Second Lieutenant—"Exactly. In the old days, when I wanted to find out the time, I had to unbutton my coat and fish around in my waistcoat pocket for my watch. All I do now is to unbutton my coat, fish around in my waistcoat pocket, discover my watch isn't there, and then pull up my sleeve and look at my wrist-watch."

London Operators Stick to Posts During Air Raid

By J. W. Kennedy.

in the *Telegraph and Telephone Journal*.

The screeching and banging of exploding bombs, with that irritating squelching double thud at the end, the rattle of guns, the feeling that at any moment—particularly the next moment—one may be crushed out of existence, the horrible helplessness and uncertainty of those who, themselves subjected to danger, have no means of reply; such are not experiences that our pre-war notions of our woman staff would have led us to expect could be endured—not that we had any reason to impute cowardice to them, but simply because the very idea of the possibility of such endurance being required of them never entered our minds. They, on their parts, had become inured to the idea that the even tenor of their official duties was unlikely to be disturbed by anything in the nature of adventure. And if they had a grievance against fate, it was that the large things of life, the things which call for the stronger qualities, were not required of them. The adventurous among them sighed for the chances of other days. The strong of spirit yearned for wider worlds to conquer.

Some such retrospective thoughts were mine on the morning of the raid, as I looked around the London trunk exchange while bombs were actually dropping in the immediate vicinity, while the presence of airmen over and on both sides of the building was reported, and while the smoke from exploded bombs was distinctly seen from the windows, and through it all the supervisor nearest to me hovered over her section like a strong spirit seeking to help those under her charge.

I can paint no picture of stoical insensibility. Some nervous cries there were as the bombs dropped, white faces were the rule, but in many of these the lines of determination were the strongest. Silent tears were dropped, but only for a moment. No one near me left her post, and calls were passing and cords connected with the music of death in our ears. So near and insistent was the horrible thud of the bombs that most of us thought that some part of the building had been struck. It seemed to us that the rattle of guns continued longer than even during Zeppelin raids. Some day it may add some value to our lives to know that there were times when, for duty's sake, we faced the chance of death. It must add infinitely more to the lives of women, whose finer nervous and physical organization makes them feel more acutely.

The conduct of the women staff in the general post office south in this and other raids, both day and night staff, established and unestablished, has been worthy of all praise. I have nothing but whole-hearted admiration for their fortitude and courage.

A Good Suggestion for Safety

By J. P. Carlisle, Charlotte, N. C., in *Public Service*.

Linemen are often called away from the wire work to assist in raising new poles or straightening up leaning poles, in fields, woods, and numerous other places where ground is uneven or covered with weeds and vines. It is a habit of most of them to assist in that kind of work when they will be needed for only a short time, without first removing their climbers.

For instance, a few days ago two linemen were called on to assist in straightening a leaning pole and did not remove their climbers. They were both pulling on a hand-line, and when the strain on the hand-line was let up by ground-men pushing against opposite side of pole with pikepole, the linemen naturally stepped backward to retain their balance. The ground was covered with vines and one of the linemen's feet became entangled, causing him to stumble and stick the gaff of his climber in the other man's heel, cutting a severe gash and causing a nasty sore.

I fully believe that the few moments lost by linemen in removing and replacing their climbers, before and after beginning such work, would be well worth its value in precaution for safety first.

The Lion and the Lamb

The president of one of the large corporations in New York, whose business is measured in hundreds of millions of dollars annually, has not the temper of the angels, says the *New York Evening Post*. The employes, from the vice president to the office boy, stand in dread of him.

There came one day a new telephone operator. The president wanted to talk to some one in Washington, and wanted him quick. He got his party and was thundering away, when squa-w-k-k-k, ping s-s-tt! And the connection was "dished." The president was near to exploding when a competent little voice came up from the switchboard:

"Well, I guess I'm the little girl who put the mess in message, ain't I? You just look out of the window, and I'll fix it in ten seconds."

And he did. And she did. And the little operator moved up ahead of the vice president in office estimation and is still at her switchboard.

Any Fool Is a Good Spender

Any fool is a good spender, but it takes a wise man to save money.

That there are more fools than wise men is proved by the fact that one-tenth of all the people who die in the United States are buried in paupers' graves.

With a population of 100,000,000 there are 10,000,000 people in the United States who would be hungry in ten days after losing their jobs.

There are 3,000,000 men with steady

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jobs and little children dependent on them who have not saved enough to feed their own babies for two weeks.

There are 1,000,000 "well-to-do" men who could not pay their debts and have enough left to buy a gallon of gasoline for the automobile they ride in every day.

What is thrift? Industry earns, economy manages, providence plans, and frugality saves. Thrift embraces all these.

Training in thrift should be a part of the curriculum of every school and part of the training of every boy and girl, every man and woman. Thrift of mind, of time, and most of all of money, needs greater emphasis.—*Bulletin of National Safety Council*.

British Wounded Hear Favorites Over Telephone

The free electrophone service, contributed by public-spirited people of London to the military hospitals in that city, includes an installation by which a hundred patients can listen, while lying in bed, to the performances transmitted from the stages of leading musical comedy theatres and music halls in London.

Perhaps a similar arrangement will be made in this country if the regular and auxiliary hospitals become filled with wounded soldiers and sailors. Connection with band and orchestra concerts would be very suitable.

Shocking

"I am going to report you," said a smartly dressed matron to a P. B. X. operator at a St. Louis hotel.

The operator had visions of a reprimand.

"Why?" she asked, timidly.

"For being polite and efficient."

When the operator recovered from her surprise, the lady explained that she was a member of a league, whose members had pledged themselves to ignore rudeness and appreciate courtesy.

Sixteen Military Cities

The sixteen military cities or cantonments built to house the 687,000 citizen soldiers selected for service by the draft represented one of the quickest and most remarkable building jobs on record. One is reminded of Aladdin's wonderful lamp when he sees cities on the sites on which but a few short weeks ago there was nothing. These cantonments are a striking example of American methods, and of American speed in doing things.

The names and locations of these sixteen military cities are as follows:

Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; Camp

Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.; Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia.; Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan.; Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.; Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.; Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.; Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.; Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.; Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.

An army of approximately 150,000 men was employed in the construction of these cantonments up to September 1st. Since that date the force has been gradually reduced.

A typical layout such as is required for accommodating the officers and men at a cantonment comprises, in round numbers, fifteen hundred separate buildings, requiring approximately thirty million feet of lumber.

Each cantonment requires a complete system of water supply and sewage disposal, the piping alone for which amounts to more than fifty miles. The general warehouses, with necessary trackage, have also been provided. Where the facilities are not available in nearby cities, complete refrigerating and laundry plants have been built.

At each cantonment up to September 1st it was necessary to complete on an average of one building per hour, or for all the cantonments an average of one building every four minutes.

Thousands of carloads of material have been transported to and delivered at the sites—an enormous tax upon the already overburdened railroad facilities of the country. The railroads, however, gave splendid service. All government orders received precedence, and the lumber and other supplies needed have been rushed to the cantonments in record time.

Telephone service was of course one of the first matters considered, and the various Bell companies detailed officials to superintend the construction and installation work. These officials and their men worked day and night, and when the inhabitants of the sixteen cities arrived they found telephone service ready and waiting for them.

Shades of Munchausen!

The horrible news comes from Arkansas that a boy climbed a corn stalk to see how the corn was getting along, and now the stalk is growing up faster than the boy can climb down. The boy is plumb out of sight. Three men have undertaken to cut down the stalk with axes and save the boy from starvation. It grows so fast that they can't hack twice in the same place. The poor boy is living on nothing but raw corn and has already thrown down four bushels of cobs. Next!—*Exchange*.

**Food Pledge Week Begins
October 28th. Sign up**

Signal Service Enlists John J. Carty

Engineer Who Proved the Practicability of the Telephone for Transcontinental Use Is Now Colonel Carty, U. S. A., and Planning New Methods of Quick Communication for Our Forces.

Those who are doing and will do things in these momentous times are not alone the ones who are training to enter the trenches and battle with the foe. Behind the scenes are many silent and tireless workers planning and perfecting countless tasks that must be accomplished in order that America may throw her full military and economic strength into the world-wide conflict. Most of them will never see the enemy, and their praises will be unsung, perhaps, but when victory finally perches on our arms and the history of the great war is written, we shall realize some of the stupendous tasks accomplished by these true soldiers.

Enter John J. Carty, master of the wires, the man to whom Washington turned when it realized the imperative necessity of immediately marshaling our forces of instant and sure communication.

Under the above heading, the *New York Times Annalist* for September 3d prints the following about the world's foremost engineer:

"The crowning achievement in forty years of intensive development of telephony was signalized on January 25, 1915, when Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, picked up a transmitter in New York City to say to Thomas A. Watson, seated at a desk in San Francisco, 'Come here. I want you,' and Mr. Watson, the inventor's assistant in 1876, replied with words that came so quickly after the speech of Dr. Bell as to leave no measurable lapse of time. On that day there was formally commemorated the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by telephone wires.

"It was an accomplishment that had been wrought as the final result of efforts of ten thousand engineers and linemen who had made it possible to send the human voice flying across the continent at a speed of 56,000 miles per second.

"At the end of the table at which Dr. Bell was seated a little man with a black mustache looked the least interested of all the spectators of that momentous test. He was John Joseph Carty, and he was less excited than the others because he had linked New York with San Francisco and knew that when Dr. Bell spoke into the transmitter the words would be heard as distinctly by Mr. Watson, 3,400 miles away, as though the two men sat on the opposite sides of the same table.

"John J. Carty is more than the chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. He is acknowledged by scientists the world's foremost engineer. Guided and stimulated by Theodore N. Vail, he has done more to further the growth of the telephone than any other

man. It was Carty who designed and built the first multiple switchboard of the type now universally used. It was Carty who discovered that a metallic circuit would do away with the myriad noises which made conversation over the ground circuit at



COLONEL JOHN J. CARTY.
This picture was taken when Colonel Carty was a Major.

best a difficult matter. It was Carty who invented the bridging bell, which, by making it possible to operate any number of instruments connected with a single wire, put the telephone for the first time into thousands of homes of farmers and others who could not afford the expense of a private installation.

"It is Carty now—Major Carty of the U. S. A.—who is marshaling and directing the best engineering talent of the country to further the defeat of the Huns. In the midst of the bedlam that broke out at Washington following the declaration of war by the United States, when the real extent of our unpreparedness was suddenly discovered, it occurred to the War Department that one of the most important tasks to be performed on the battlefields, as well as at home, was the establishment of means of instant and sure communication. The chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph System was summoned post haste by the chief of the signal service, to be put into a major's uniform and made consulting engineer in the vast task that confronted that perplexed individual.

"But if other departments were woefully

unprepared, the signal service was not, for in expectation of just such a call Carty had for months been quietly perfecting an organization to carry on the work which he saw was to be done if this nation became involved in war. During those months he had picked the best men throughout the nation whose services he could count upon. Within a short time after his selection he supplied five battalions of telephone engineers whom he had recruited to meet the crisis that had come to pass.

"Carty's work in the war is not likely to be spectacular. He may never see a battle, and almost certainly will never read his name in dispatches announcing the winning of great victories. Nevertheless, his work will count in every success that the army and navy achieve; it is counting today, and has since the declaration of war, for the work of the signal service is by no means confined to the theatre of war. It is being performed at this minute over millions of miles of wire which connect Washington with every point in the United States where people congregate.

"The job delegated to Carty when the troops were recalled from Mexico and when officials in Washington were working day and night to get supplies, arrange for transportation and the building of cantonments, was in itself no small thing. In marshaling its forces the Government has had to be heedless of expense in the transmission of orders. Where the postal service would ordinarily have been used to carry instructions, the telephone has been substituted as the great time saver. Before the first of the vanguard of militia reached their camps the telephone engineers had strung their wires and erected the familiar booths. The first sight that greeted the army surveyors was the Bell sign at the side of a telephone station.

"Carty is known as the man who gets things done. A few days ago a conference was called in Washington for the purpose of discussing a thousand and one details which had arisen in connection with the problem of establishing field telephones and telegraph with the landing of American forces in France. For several hours telephone engineers, officers of the signal service, and representatives of the War Department sat around, talking of the multitude of problems that had to be solved. At the end of the day, a Friday, Major Carty called his own men around him.

"'We shall go out on the night train,' he said, 'and tomorrow at noon we will hold a little war council in my office in New York. The next day is Sunday, and

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we can continue our house party until we have cleaned everything up.'

"The house party was held as it had been planned. Every problem that had been raised at Washington was discussed in its essentials, and a few notes made. At the end of the day Major Carty embodied all the decisions in a brief but complete report.

"Carty is just fifteen years older than the telephone. But his business experience coincides almost exactly with the period of development, for he has been thirty-seven years in active touch with the telephone and its countless problems. In that time he has taken out twenty-five patents, although he long ago ceased to be an inventor and has since been more of a consulting engineer.

"He started with a serious handicap, for he had just prepared himself for college when trouble with his eyes made it necessary to terminate his studies. At the age of eighteen he took his first position as an errand boy in a store handling scientific apparatus. There he learned to mix battery solutions, and at the end of a year obtained a position as a telephone operator at \$5 a week. From that start he has risen to the highest technical position at the head of an army of 170,000 employés.

"In his rise he has selected and trained a large staff of young men, many of them taken from colleges, until today the Bell system has the finest engineering staff of any industry in the country. His crowning performance was the completion of the coast-to-coast circuit.

"The telephone company alone had the delicate instruments, the wires to connect them, and the men to make them serviceable when the war focused attention upon the immediate need of facilities for instantaneous communication between the men in the trenches and the staff headquarters and between staff headquarters and the War Department. It was fortunate for the country that there was a Carty to marshal these forces and put them to work."

NOTE.—Since the above article was written President Wilson has further recognized the services of Major Carty by promoting him to the rank of colonel.

Telephone and Democracy

By J. D. Ellsworth in *Public Service*.

The world owes America more for the telephone probably than for any other recently discovered art. The telephone carries today the languages of all people. That fact needs no demonstration now.

San Francisco has long had a Chinese telephone exchange, and other cities have had operators who could speak French, German, Spanish, or Italian for the benefit of foreign-speaking subscribers.

Yet it seems to me that in America the use of the telephone for foreign language is a temporary expedient. To the extent that we in the United States have one

language common to us all, to that extent are we fulfilling our destiny as a united people.

The telephone can be of greatest value to a nation which speaks one common language. Since the Bell system has stretched its lines from ocean to ocean, carrying the spoken word from New York to San Francisco, it has become possible for any citizen to be connected with any other citizen, regardless of locality or distance. But the connection is useless if the persons at the two ends of the line do not speak the same language.

The Will to Serve

By Thomas Addison, of the
Vigilantes.

Not every man may carry a gun,
Else I would be carrying one;
Yet, please God, for the Flag of the
Free

I will do my best as it comes to me.
And whether with hand, or voice of
cheer,

Whether it costs me little or dear,
Whatever the task, may it only be
Within the strength that is given me.

Not every man may carry a gun,
But for those who stay there is
work to be done.

God help me find to my hand some
deed

That I may do for my country's
need.

If only to wield a spade or a hoe,
To smooth the way of those who go.
For whether we go, or whether we
stay,

It's the *will to serve* that shall win
the day.

—Wells Fargo Messenger.

However great a linguist the telephone may be, it can never be an interpreter. English cannot be spoken into the transmitter and come out Greek at the receiver. The nation-wide telephone system will lose some of its efficiency if there are spots in our land where the wires go but where our words cannot be understood.

So it seems to me that the greatest usefulness of the telephone will not be in carrying messages in foreign tongues, but in offering such perfect service that it will hasten the country-wide use of our national language, helping us to become a still more united people, strong in defense and prosperous in peace.

Careful, Boys

The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad has issued orders to all trainmen to use only "nice" language over the telephone, as eighteen student railroad women are "listening in" as part of their training.

Some Emergencies

By Lawton McCall in *Judge*.

The telephone company, in its admirable campaign for simplifying life, has recently devised a system of emergency calls whereby it is no longer necessary to give a number. All one has to do in case of a conflagration, for example, is to remark: "I want to report a fire." Any one urgently desiring an officer of the law has only to say: "I want a policeman"—and presto! the bluecoat appears. And if one has had the worst of an encounter with the cook, he has but to moan: "I want an ambulance."

But here the system, excellent as it is, stops short. This seems to me a pity. I do hope that the benevolent telephone company will some day put in an extension to cover still other emergencies of life.

For example, when somebody with an overflowing ego takes up a seemingly all-night abode in my living room, I'd like to be able to go to the telephone and call: "Hello! I want an assassin."

When my landlord and grocer and baker become unduly obtrusive, it would be ever so handy if I could call: "Hello! I want to report an insolvency. Please send a bullion wagon."

And when the dreariness of solitary existence reaches a climax, it would be a decided convenience to be able to call: "Hello! I want a wife." Fancy the pleasurable thrill of waiting while this call was being answered! The operator at "Central" would ring up "Information" to find out what were my amatory preferences as stated on the back of my contract, and she would be told that I had stipulated "blue eyes, auburn hair, medium plumpness," etc. Then she would consult the file of female applicants for wedding service. In an almost incredibly short time an emergency limousine would draw up at my door and out would step a bride. If, by chance, I should find that "Central" had made a mistake, I should only have to say: "Pardon me, but this is the wrong number." Otherwise it would be: "Oh, so it's YOU! I've been trying to get you for a perfect age!"

And the next time any one attempted to ring me up, the report would probably be: "Busy—don't answer."

The Itinerant Depot

An operator in the exchange at Coffeyville, Kansas, has been educated to expect all sorts of demands from the subscribers who seek information. But she was astounded the other day when one of her flock said:

"Tell me the telephone number of the Missouri Pacific depot that goes to Denver."

If anybody, in his summer travels, encounters a runaway depot, he will know that it belongs to Coffeyville and is merely out for a constitutional gallop.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND



CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY
 WISCONSIN TELEPHONE COMPANY
 THE CLEVELAND TELEPHONE COMPANY
 MICHIGAN STATE TELEPHONE COMPANY

SECOND LIBERTY LOAN

Chicago, October 2, 1917.

TO EMPLOYEES:

We are in a great world war, that must be won as the price of peace, and every American must do his or her part towards success.

The cost of the war to the United States is now about One Billion Dollars per month; Thirty-three Million Dollars per day; One Million Three Hundred Thousand Dollars per hour.

The yearly savings of the United States are about Four Billion Dollars. We must now produce more and consume less, so as to have more for war purposes. Patriotism and economy now have much the same meaning.

The Bell System all over the country is doing a great deal of fundamental sustaining work through service furnished the Government in connection with mobilizing the army and naval forces, and for other special work in co-ordinating the many supply units necessary in the mighty task in which the country has enlisted. In addition to this service furnished by the System, we must contribute of our means as individuals by buying Liberty Bonds.

This group of Bell Telephone Companies now has about one thousand men serving under the colors. We must not fail in our duty to these boys at the front, and the best way to do our part is through the purchase of Liberty Bonds.

Employees of the Central Group were liberal subscribers to the first issue of Liberty Bonds. A second offering of Liberty Bonds is announced by the Treasury Department, and employes can obtain these bonds through their Company on installment payments, which are substantially the same as the terms under which the first issue of Liberty Bonds were offered.

For each \$50 bond subscribed for under this plan the Company, on order, will deduct from the employee's pay as follows:

(1) Where the employe is paid weekly, \$1.00 each week for fifty successive weeks, beginning with the week ending November 17, 1917.

(2) Where the employe is paid monthly, \$5.00 each month for the months of November, 1917, and October, 1918, and \$4.00 each intervening month. For semi-monthly paid employes deductions will be for one-half of the amounts shown in the case of monthly paid employes. The Company will retain the interest to be collected from the Government on each bond for the six months ending May 15, 1918, and will deliver the bonds to the employe on completion of the installment payments. When delivered, each bond will have attached thereto the coupon for six months' interest due November 15, 1918, and all subsequent coupons. The interest represented by the November, 1918, coupon will substantially represent 4 per cent interest on each installment from date of payment.

Any employe may subscribe on this basis for Bonds in any amount in multiples of \$50, but not exceeding in the aggregate the amount of his annual pay. Bonds may be taken up by the employe at any time upon payment of all installments then unpaid and upon making the proper interest adjustments. In the case of any employe who leaves the service of the Company, or dies, or fails for any reason to pay any installments when due, the Company shall sell at the then prevailing market price the Bond or Bonds for which the employe has subscribed, and shall pay over to him, or, in the case of his death, to his legal representatives, the balance remaining after deducting from the amount received from the sale the full amount of the unpaid installments.

Subscriptions under this installment method may be made only on Form S. N. 419-A.

All subscriptions made by employes through their Company will be credited to the state in which the subscription is made. Employes desiring to pay cash for bonds may do so. In this case the wording of the fifth line of Form S. N. 419-A "hereby directs that deductions be made by said company from his pay" should be ruled out and the following inserted in ink: "hereby agrees to pay in full for said bonds to said company upon presentation of bill for the face amount."

The first Liberty Bonds, which bear interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, can be exchanged for second Liberty Bonds, which bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. The time for this exchange has not yet been announced, but due notice of the exchange period will be given by the U. S. Treasury Department.

October 27th is the last date on which subscription for the second Liberty Bonds can be made. As the time is limited, it is important that Department Heads arrange for subscription blanks, Forms S. N. 419-A, to reach employes promptly, also for subscriptions to be expedited, and the completed forms forwarded through the regular organization channels in time to reach the Treasurer not later than the date named.

Very respectfully,

B. E. SUNNY,
 President.

Back America's Bullets with Liberty Bonds

Every man, woman or child in America has directly or indirectly, a vital interest in the new national army of the United States. They want to see that army win, and they want it to become the greatest army in the world.

Upon the attainment of these things rests the security of the entire nation. Upon the national army Uncle Sam is banking all that he has. If it should lose, then all will be lost. If it wins—and it must win—then will the world be safe for civilized man.

Without money, the army cannot win. Without Liberty Bonds, there can be no money. And unless the Liberty Loan succeeds, America will have lost the war before having fired a shot from her guns.

Success for the second Liberty Loan is just as necessary as was the success of the first one. And every person who subscribes to that loan will be contributing, not only to his or her own material welfare, but to the welfare of the army.

Here are some of the ways in which the bond-buyers' money will be spent:

First: The teaching or training of 27,000 officers in the first officers' camp, the best having been impartially selected.

A splendid lot of sane, courageous young men are these officers—even the severest critics of army system and army psychology agree that the officers have been most earnestly trained and have been chosen with the most fearlessly sincere effort to pick impartially only the best men.

Second: The building of large cities as cantonments with every view of modern sanitation, health and hygiene.

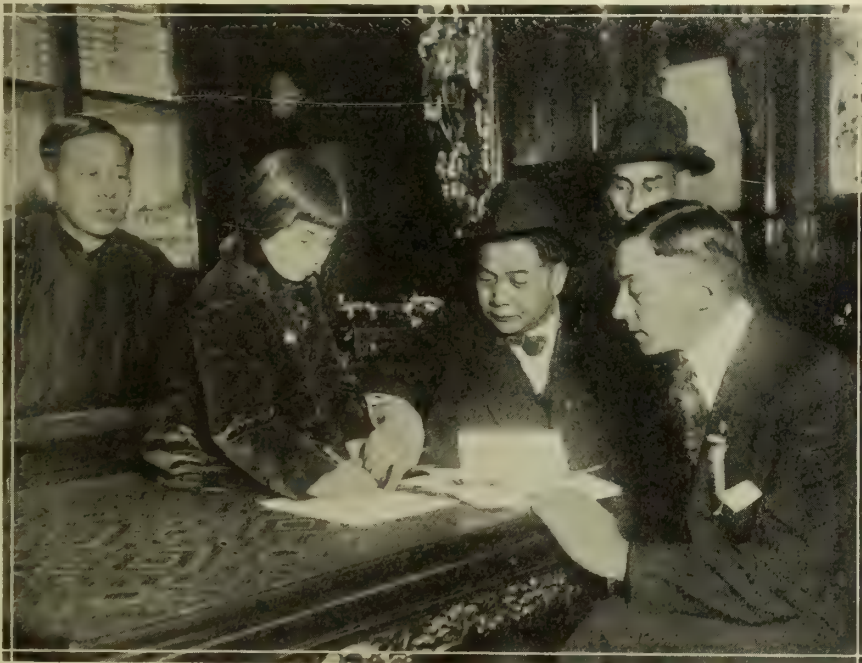
This making of big cities of about 40,000 men each, is it not noteworthy? You should see one of them! There are sixteen such cities—rising out of the soil. Towns of 40,000 require generations to grow. These cities have sprung up in a few weeks. At one fort, a standard barrack 34 by 140 feet, two stories high, was erected in one and one-half hours. Another barrack was completed from pine wood which a week before had been in the form of trees standing 500 miles away in a pine forest.

To build the sixteen cantonments having

16,000 buildings, 190 mills in all parts of the country shipped within sixty days 500,000,000 feet of lumber, requiring 24,000 freight cars, all in two months. A sidewalk made of this lumber would reach four times around the earth. Roofing tacks alone were shipped by the carload.

Three million square feet of screen to keep out the flies and other insects were used. In one cantonment alone sixty miles of road was built. One auditorium was built to hold 3,500 men. Water, light and power plants were built. The total expense in a few weeks was \$150,000,000—more than was spent on the Panama canal in three years.

Everything in the camps is so clean, refuse burned daily, quarters immaculate.



A LITTLE CHINESE GIRL WHO IS FOR UNCLE SAM. Oscar Halberg, one of the solicitors loaned the committee by the Chicago Telephone Company, is obtaining her subscription for a Liberty Bond.

At those training camps last spring sickness was down to less than one-half of one per cent. These figures prove that a man was surer to be in good health in an army camp than among his friends in the city or on the farm. Never before in history have such efforts been made for the bodily care of soldiers.

Besides large quarters of clean iron beds, trained cooks everywhere, and sanitation perfect, there are extra comforts, amusements, libraries, religious centers, rest rooms for meeting mothers, sisters and sweethearts, movie theatres and other attractions to make the men feel "at home."

The food allowance is about forty-eight cents—nearly fifty cents a day. That is

**Food Pledge Week
Begins
October 28th.
Sign Up.**

BUY A LIBERTY BOND

the same as three dollars a day or twenty-one dollars a week for a family of six. Any woman with a family of six can feed them well if she has twenty-one dollars weekly for food alone. In a company of 250 men, this allowance goes much further than in a family of six.

The army's quartermaster department for supplies, clothing, buildings and transportation is to spend three and one-half billions. The war department plans three and one-half billions more for ordnance, ammunition, field and coast artillery, and so on. Forty-five million has been allowed for war-risk insurance. For aviation, we

have had an appropriation of \$640,000,000, and we have already ten aviation fields and eight ground schools, a ground school teaching the workings of aviation preliminary to flying. An aviation field contains about two square miles, the camp two more. A \$1,000,000 aircraft factory is building at one place alone.

The greatest aircraft engine in the world, making possible the production of airplanes by the thousands while Europe has counted by the hundreds, has just been developed.

From being completely outclassed by Europe in the air, we, the inventors and pioneers in aviation, give

promise to participate on a mammoth scale in the battles of the skies.

What Bell employees did in the first Liberty Loan was a typical American performance. The subscriptions were not large, the average amount taken being seventy dollars, and the total of three and one-half millions was distributed amongst fifty thousand men and women of our organization. It is such distribution that marks truly patriotic sentiment, each contributing his and her mite; no hanging back because one cannot do much, but each coming forward and doing what he can. That is what every boy at the front is doing. He does not go in to lick the Kaiser single handed—he does go in to stand shoulder to shoulder with millions of patriots, each with his job to do, and the unflinching resolution to do that job with the best there is in him.

So let it be with us who are behind the line, as regards this second Liberty Loan. Let each take hold and do his part, realizing that his subscription may be the one that will win the war.

Central Group Officers Bid Goodbye to Boys of Eleventh Battalion

"Good Luck and God Speed" Is Message of Employers to Brave Bell Men in Camp at Little Silver, N. J.

Rows of sturdy, stalwart, young men clad in the khaki of Uncle Sam with strong, manly faces tanned by exposure, happy and smiling, but nevertheless showing a grim determination and a knowledge of the task before them, the task of doing their part in the great struggle for democracy. Young men who but a few short weeks ago were accountants, clerks, linemen, engineers, etc., engaged in the business of rendering telephone service, but now engaged in the serious business of war. These were the men of the Reserve Signal Corps who listened to the words of President B. E. Sunny and other officials of the Central Group of telephone companies on Friday, September 21st at Camp Alfred Vail, historic old Monmouth Park, New Jersey.

For President Sunny and the others had come hundreds of miles "to see the boys," bringing with them the greetings of their fellow employes of the Central Group who follow their activities with the keenest interest, and pride that they have been and will be associated again with these men who answered their country's call.

President Sunny, Vice-president H. F. Hill and Chief Engineer W. R. McGovern, of the Central Group, General Manager W. R. Abbott, of the Chicago Telephone Company, General Manager Allard Smith of the Cleveland Telephone Company, and General Manager George M. Welch of the Michigan State Telephone Company, made up the party which left New York on the morning of September 21st. The trip had been planned some time ago, and it was with a keen feeling of satisfaction that the visitors realized that they were at last about to visit the Signal Corps—their Signal Corps, for this organization is a part of the great Bell family.

On their arrival at the camp they were met by Major Russell, commanding the Eleventh Telegraph Battalion. Major Russell was formerly a consulting engineer in Boston, Massachusetts, and was assigned to the Eleventh Battalion by the War Department. He arranged that the visitors should see everything worth while in and about the camp, and there were plenty of things worth while seeing, for Camp Alfred Vail, which but a few weeks ago looked lonely and deserted, was now teeming with activity. Rows of tents, all kinds of equipment, men busy at their allotted tasks, and other scenes made the historic old park look as if it had taken on a new lease of life, and President Sunny and his associates ex-

pressed again and again to Major Russell their admiration and satisfaction at the appearance of efficiency and preparedness which prevailed everywhere.

Other officers to greet the visitors were Captain Elmore of Company D, Captain Brooks of Company E (lately engineer in the New York Telephone Company), who has succeeded Captain Code, assigned to other duties, and Lieutenants Norwood, Moran, Borden, Seguin, Cole and Little.

After inspection, the telephone officials were invited to the officers' mess, and found that the cooks were also efficient, and that they need not worry about their boys not getting enough to eat. The commissary is under the efficient care of Lieutenant Charles Moran, who was transferred from Company D to the major's staff to handle this important branch of the work because of his propensity of getting "blood out of a turnip." Those in charge remember the words of Napoleon that "an army marches on its stomach." His chums say that Charlie intends to take on the Blackstone Hotel as a side line when he returns to the Chicago company after slipping a pill to Kaiser Bill.

But the business of eating was one of the minor details of the day. President Sunny and his party had come to see things instead. After lunch, a review of the battalion was held for the special benefit of the telephone visitors, and they were given the opportunity of watching the men drill. And the drill was a revelation. Men whom they had been accustomed to see using the fountain pen, the pencil, the adding machine, or the lineman's pliers now showed what they could do with the implements of the soldier and his calling. Very skillful work in the semaphore, heliograph and tent pitching drills soon convinced the visitors that the Signal Corps was rapidly mastering this important branch of modern warfare. And the marching—it was an inspiring sight to see the soldier telephone boys march past with heads erect, shoulder to shoulder, with perfect step and looking straight ahead almost as if they could see the enemies' line in the distance. Lieutenant Fred Norwood, adjutant on the major's staff and veteran (this is his third war) acted the part and drew particularly (they all got it) favorable comment from Lieutenant Flood—regular army inspector at the camp. Captain Vaughn, medical officer, pleased the officials by testifying to the particular cleanliness and general good health of the battalion.

Shortly after the drill Lieutenant Colonel Cowan, who is in command of

the camp, visited the Eleventh Battalion headquarters to pay his respects to the visitors and take the opportunity of telling them what he thought of the spirit and ability of their boys.

The men then drew up into a square to hear the few words of greeting of President Sunny in a voice which was strong and steady, although some might have detected a slight trace of emotion. He spoke as follows to his boys:

"It is a great satisfaction and gratification to my associates and myself to be here and to see you all before you leave for France, and we are thrilled with pride in your appearance and efficiency in your work.

"You have evidently put into your new duties the same energy and spirit that you gave to the telephone service, and which makes us miss you in the daily routine, and also will make us glad to welcome you when you come home again.

"I congratulate you that you are under the guidance and direction of skilled and experienced officers, whose first care is the comfort and safety of their men. Your health and welfare are uppermost in their minds, and we go back home with the conviction that you will be well cared for. I can assure them, from my own experience, that their interest in and loyalty to you will be reciprocated always and generously."

Mr. Hill, in talking with the boys of the Signal Corps, said that his day's experience had been a revelation to him and that he had scarcely realized what short training, properly directed, would do for young men. He said that from the determined look in the eyes of the men he would not care to be the one whom they were going up against. He wished them God speed and hoped they might all return safely, as they were needed in the telephone business and that he did not know how the business could get along without them.

Mr. McGovern spoke as follows:

"Major Russell, Fellow Employes, Ladies and Gentlemen: When Mr. Hill asked me to assist in organizing two battalions of Signal Reserve Corps from volunteers among the employes, I did not fully appreciate the work before us. As the organization began to take form I early realized that this was a real and a large undertaking.

"My experience today, however, has shown me to the fullest degree what a

grand work you boys have assumed, and has made me very proud of my connection with your battalion, even though it has only been in what might be styled a small civilian way.

"I know that in the great field before you you will give as good an account of yourselves as you have in the past in our business, for I see today that in selecting you from many volunteers we have made no mistake.

"In saying good-bye to you for the short time you will be away from us, I can voice my sentiments no better than to say, GOD SPEED you to a safe return.

"And now I wish you all good luck and godspeed."

Mr. McGovern was followed by each of the other members of the party in turn, all of whom spoke in a way that caused the members of the Signal Corps to feel that their work and welfare are uppermost in the minds of the men under whom they worked and will work again.

It was with regret that President Sunny and his party left for New York at 5:30, regret that they could not spend longer with the boys, but pride in the work the boys had accomplished, and confidence that they will bring glory and credit upon themselves, upon their families, and upon the Bell system when they take their places on the battlefields of France.

Notes from Company D, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

One of the boys was given a wrist watch with a luminous dial, and learned the value of a watch of this kind at the expense of depriving everyone in his tent of a good night's sleep. Along about midnight he awakened with a war-whoop that would do credit to an Apache. "Hey! Hey! fellows! Look at this d— thing burn!" Before the fellows could see it, he was on his way to the water barrel to quench "the fire."

(Of course, this happened during the early days of the encampment before many of the fellows were acquainted with this novelty.)

The guard was walking his post complaining of the dreariness of a guard's life when suddenly a sharp report caused him to crouch behind the hot water barrel back of the mess kitchen. The next instant a similar report directly behind him caused his hair to stand on end. After about ten minutes of silence during which

he regained his self composure somewhat, he began to investigate cautiously and discovered that the supposed "gun crack"



LIEUTENANT HERB AND GENERAL AUDITOR GARVEY AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

was nothing but the cracking, because of dryness, of the hot water barrel behind him.

It is nothing unusual to hear a half dozen men rehearsing commands in their sleep. This is not because they are dreaming of the future when they may become captains and generals, but because of intensive training during the day when the men hear nothing else.

A Signal Corps Sunday Dinner

Under date of September 30th, Sergeant Walter A. Haglund of Company D, Sixth Telegraph Battalion, Signal Reserve Corps, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., wrote an



GENERAL AUDITOR GARVEY IN THE BREAD LINE.

interesting letter to Publicity Manager Clifford Arrick. He enclosed several pictures, among them the accompanying one of the mess line in which General Auditor Benjamin S. Garvey appears while visiting the boys.

Most of the letters received from the boys in the battalion have mentioned the fact that they were well fed. Sergeant Haglund includes in his letter a Sunday dinner menu, which seems to be ample proof. Here it is; judge for yourself:

Soup, fried chicken, mashed potatoes, sweet potatoes, green corn, rice custard pudding, cocoanut pudding, apple pie a la mode, fresh peaches, lemonade.

Company D. Honors Departing Friends

It was with a feeling of sadness that the boys of Company D, Sixth Telegraph Battalion, Reserve Signal Corps, bade farewell to Mrs. E. G. Carter, president, and Mrs. J. B. Pitts, treasurer, of the company's auxiliary, who visited them at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., during September. Mrs. Carter is the mother of Captain Le Roy B. Boylan of the company.

The kindly, motherly ways and keen interest of these women in the welfare of the boys had won their hearts, and they are sure that the auxiliary will leave no stone unturned that can contribute toward their comfort and happiness.

It was decided to allow the men to volunteer to march as an escort of honor to the railroad station when Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Pitts left. Needless to say, every man was in line, and after good-byes had been said, the men formed a double line from the station to the car steps through which their two departing friends passed.

Signals from Little Silver

Emil Krafft, a member of Company E, Eleventh Telegraph Battalion, Signal Reserve Corps, thinks Uncle Sam keeps the boys hustling more than the telephone company did. In a letter to a fellow employé in the Chicago Telephone Company, he writes:

"Well, Monty, they certainly keep us hustling more here than while we were with the telephone company, but the boys don't mind it so much now, as they seem to be accustomed to it.

"We get up at 5 a. m. and keep busy until 5 p. m. There are setting-up exercises



COMPANY E, ELEVENTH TELEGRAPH BATTALION

from 5:25 to 5:45, breakfast from 6 to 6:45, infantry drill from 7 to 9, and telephone and telegraph construction for about two and one-half hours. We then have lunch from 12 to 1:30. The next thing is signal practice in pitching up tents. This completes the day. At 6 we have supper, and then, as a rule, are at leisure, which permits us to go to Red Bank or Long Branch. These are two pretty good towns. Long Branch is a very lively place in summer, as it is a coast town. Red Bank is a good town in the fall and winter, as it is inland.

"We are usually off every Saturday afternoon and evening and every Sunday. We have what is called a free pass, which is the most liberal one given in the army, allowing us to leave camp without a pass until 11 p. m. It is not granted to all camps, as it gives the real soldier too much privilege.

"Give all the boys my best regards and tell them I will see them again some time.

"Monty, I certainly thank you for your kind offer and please do not forget that I miss my good old pal as much as he misses me. Your friend,

"EMIL KRAFFT."

Another Letter from Company E

This letter is from Sergeant E. N. Thilmont, correspondent of Company E, Eleventh Telegraph Battalion, Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N. J., and dated Sept. 29th. The last paragraph expresses in a nutshell the spirit of the Bell Telephone boys:

"We are blessed with oceans of rain this month, occasionally on Saturday or Sunday. However, it served its purpose, for many had little money until pay day, September 12th. If it hadn't rained, we would have been in the hands of the receivers.

"Equipment has been issued to all for foreign service, and we are well provided for, as nothing apparently that makes for our health and comfort has been overlooked. Comfort kits and sweaters were given to us by the ladies of the Rumson Road Club.

"We made an excellent showing at pistol practice and will say that the bull's eye suffered the most. Woe to the Germans.

"We have had several interesting long hikes. The most important one was held on September 6th, when upon arriving at our destination, we found ourselves at the beautiful Pullman summer home near As-

bury Park, N. J. We were served with delicious coffee and cookies, also fourteen karat cigarettes, 'Pall Mall.'

"Upon returning we passed by President Wilson's summer home, 'Shadow Lawn,' which for appearance certainly deserves the name.

"On the thirteenth we had an over night hike and our first experience in pitching dog tents.

"President Sunny and his party favored us with a visit on the twenty-first. They were escorted through the camp by Major Russell, and, after mess with the officers, a revue was held on the drill grounds. After the photographer had completed his work, a few impressive speeches were made by the spectators.

"At quarters we had good cause for exultation and rejoicing when President Sunny donated \$1,000 towards our company fund, and, as the psychological moment provided the excuse for three rousing cheers, President Sunny's name was echoed through the Jersey hills propelled by 100 lung power and all hitting on high.

"Our boys under the leadership of Sergeant Phil Stockhausen, who is captain of the football team, gathered in some more laurels by defeating Company D by

COMPANY D, ELEVENTH TELEGRAPH BATTALION
(Because of the length of this picture)



ON; MAJOR RUSSELL AND STAFF AT RIGHT.

the score of 32 to 6. Many snappy plays were executed in a successful manner. Our jass band was one of the features and hits of the afternoon and escorted the company to and from the field. The band played a few selections between rests, and also entertained with a few tricks and comics.

"Exceptionally pleased were Major Russell and his staff with the brand of football and the sterling entertainment which afforded great pleasure to the 1,000 spectators.

"In conclusion, you can be sure of one thing from us boys, and that is that we are going to do our duty and do it manfully in a manner characteristic of Bell Telephone men.

"So goodbye,

"SERGEANT E. N. THILMONT."

(Signed)

Plenty of Work for the Signal Corps

According to John Robertson of the fourth city ledger section, accounting department, who is now with the Signal Corps, the life of a man in this branch of the service may be summed up in one word—work.

Under date of September 11th he responded to letters sent him by several of his fellow employees at once, and his letter was read with great interest by a number of accounting department officials.

Mr. Robertson's letter follows:

"Messrs. Wendorf, Andresen, Boissy, Holly, Dobroth, Jaquith, Wedekind, Davis and other dear friends of the fourth section.

"My Dear Friends: Received your package of notes and was very glad to hear from all of you. It certainly is very fine of all of you to remember me. I wish I had the time to write to each one of you. You would be surprised at all the work there is to being a soldier.

"We are up in the morning at 5:15 and have setting-up exercises until 5:45, breakfast at 6, assemble for drill at 6:45, drill until 8:30; one-half hour rest; drill until 10:30, and a fifteen-minute rest, and then another drill until 11:30. Off for the rest of the morning. Mess at noon. The afternoon is taken up with construction work of telephone and telegraph lines.

"The work here is very interesting. The only drawback is that they are working us very hard, trying to teach us a six-

months course in a little over three weeks.

"That sounds like bunk, but it is the truth nevertheless. When I tell you that to date we have had drills in wig-wag signaling (using one flag), after first learning the Continental telegraph code; semaphore signaling, using two flags; heliograph signaling, using mirrors; telegraph code and the sun; and all sorts of dismounted infantry drills, to say nothing about lectures on first aid, camp sanitation, personal hygiene and having to memorize general orders for guards, you will get an idea of what we have had so far.

"A section of signal corps men with three motor trucks and four motorcycles is supposed to be able to string twenty miles of wire a day. Lines set up in this manner are supposed to stay up for six months.

"This is no place for a fellow looking for a vacation. I found that out after I had been here about two days.

"I am feeling fine though. None the worse for a little hard work. You fellows don't know what a cinch you have getting a balance. Eight hours a day work for you. Uncle Sam's day consists of twenty-four hours if he needs you.



LEGRAPH BATTALION.
(as necessary to divide it as above.)



A FEW SNAPSHOTS OF BELL TELEPHONE BOYS IN CAMP.

Top row, left to right—Company E, 11th Telephone Battalion, in line for mess. Fred P. Thomas (right), formerly chief installer at the Appleton, Wis., Exchange, now cook in Company E, 6th Telegraph Battalion, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Supply Sergeant Elmer Thilmont, Company E, 11th Telegraph Battalion. Sergeant-Major Stuart G. McIntosh, Headquarters 11th Battalion (inside car). Sergeant P. Stockhausen, Jr., Company E, 11th Battalion (driving motorcycle).

Middle row, left to right—Privates Francis, Cline and Freeman. Sergeant John Doyle, chief mechanic, Company E, 11th Telegraph Battalion. Louis P. Helmreich—"It's a great life if you don't weaken! Regards to the Auditing Department." Company Clerk Corporal Charles J. Minich, Company E, 11th Telegraph Battalion.

Bottom row, left to right—First Sergeant Felix Lassa, formerly nickel collector in the Milwaukee Exchange, now in 5th Wisconsin Infantry, W. N. G., at Camp McArthur, Waco, Tex. George E. Rice, Company D, 6th Telegraph Battalion, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Sergeant (First Class) Albert Rush, Company E, 11th Telegraph Battalion.

Just now he is at war, and none of his help are getting much sleep.

"The first thing the major here told us was that when in active service the signal corps never sleeps. Something to do all the time. According to that it will be worse instead of better after we are sufficiently trained to be considered real signal corps men.

"We are getting our equipment very fast now. I don't think we will be here very much longer. We have our guns (forty-five caliber Colt automatics) and holsters. Last week we had our first target practice. Made a 45 score out of a possible 70. Would not kill many Germans at that rate. I will learn to shoot better than that very soon, though.

"We have with us in this outfit, Philip Stockhausen, who played with the suburban commercial team, also Walter Penfold, who played ball and bowled with the construction team. Don't get much chance to play ball in this camp.

"I will have to cut this short now, wishing you all the best of luck with your balances and hoping that none of you will ever have to join the army. Also want to thank you all again for remembering me.

"I am your sincere friend and fellow-worker,
JOHN ROBERTSON."

Another Letter from the Signal Corps

Michigan boys with the Signal Corps at Little Silver, New Jersey, are faring well and enjoying army life, according to word received from Robert Coyle, formerly of the Detroit commercial department.

Writing under date of Saturday, September 15th, Mr. Coyle says he had made arrangements to get leave over Sunday, but all passes were rescinded, and no one has been allowed out of camp since the previous Friday morning, as word is likely to come at any minute to prepare for the trip across the ocean.

"Since we have been here, the time has certainly slipped away fast," he writes. "I have been transferred from Company D of the Eleventh Battalion to headquarters of the same battalion. I have not had to attend drills, so had it pretty easy. Was in on two hikes. The first was eleven and one-half miles. We went to the home of Mrs. Pullman, widow of the man for whom the Pullman cars are named, where we were served coffee and cakes and cigarettes by the daughters of Governor Lowden, of Illinois. On the way back, we passed Shadow Lawn, the 'Summer White House'—some pretty place.

"The second hike was camp over night. The distance was about fourteen miles. We went fully equipped. I did not have to carry my pack on account of being attached to headquarters. All I carried was my gun and canteen. We had a great time, but the ground was rather

BUY A LIBERTY BOND

hard to sleep on. I think there is a hole where I placed my hip.

"We were all furnished comfort kits by a club of rich women around here. They contained powder, wash cloth, tooth brush and paste, two spools of thread and two needles, pencil and paper and a few other little things. They will sure be mighty handy. I also understand we are to be furnished with sleeveless knitted sweaters by the Red Cross. Some of them have already arrived. One of the Detroit boys received a comfort kit bearing the name of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson as the donor.

"This is sure a dandy bunch of fellows in our battalion. We have a branch of the Y. M. C. A. here. The office is in a tent. They hold religious services twice Sundays and through the week there is something doing all the time. There is a piano, reading matter and writing materials in the tent which may be had for the asking.

Entertainment for Company E

Miss Helen Walsh, who is a sister of Captain Richard E. Walsh of Company E, Sixth Telegraph Battalion, has arranged a vaudeville entertainment, to be given on



CAPTAIN RICHARD E. WALSH.

the night of October 30th in the auditorium of Our Lady of Sorrows Church on Albany avenue.

Miss Walsh promises that the patrons will "get their money's worth." Tickets are fifty cents each and the entire proceeds are to go to the company fund of Company E. This fund is used to purchase for the soldiers extra comforts not provided by the government. It is hoped that a very large number of the friends and well-wishers of the battalion will be present.

An Ambulance Driver's Experiences at the Front

Humor and pathos are combined in three interesting letters written to friends here by C. C. Battershell, of the commercial engineering department, Chicago Telephone Company, who enlisted for service with the French ambulance corps when the Allied Bazaar was held in Chicago.

Writing from Paris on August 22d, he describes a trip to the front on August 9th, which he says "had it on anything I have ever seen." He was sent to live in a town that was being shelled day and night, and it was impossible to rest when off duty.

Facing the Gas Fumes

On the night of August 13th there came a hurry call for four cars with instructions to come prepared, as the enemy was using gas. Battershell had gone about a quarter of a mile along a dark road, when he discovered, thanks to an assistant's carelessness, he was out of gasoline, a most interesting predicament with shells landing all around him. At last, he managed to borrow some gasoline from another car, and proceeded about a half mile, when he smelled gas, and with his companions donned masks. He found, however, that it was not chlorine gas, and it took plenty of nerve to go into it, for there was no certainty that his gas mask was proof against the new kind.

Battershell and his companions drove on about another mile, and at times the gas was so thick that the motor would miss fire as if the carburetor mixture was too lean. They found the road blockaded, so had to turn back. He then went to the base to telephone that the road was blockaded and that they would be unable to serve the farther posts, but would take "blesses" that they could get through the blockade by hand. Only a few of the posts could be reached by telephone, for the shelling was so heavy that even most of the protected lines were cut off.

On going to see how soon the road could be cleared, Battershell was stopped by a tree blown down across the road, and was just getting out to see if there was some way to get by when an artillery caisson came crashing through, knocked him down and jerked the fender of the car crosswise in the road. Forgetting for a moment, Battershell pulled off his mask, getting a few whiffs of gas that at the time of writing he says he was still regretting. He finally managed to get past the tree and found the blockade was caused by about thirty ammunition caissons piled up in the road, horses killed by gas or shells, and the shells still coming.

He went back to camp and with a companion started out to find a road that could be used. "Daybreak," he says, "found us up in the woods, and you can't imagine such a sight; dead horses, brok-

en wagons and trucks everywhere, and the roads so full of shell holes that a fellow wonders how he ever got the car over them in the dark."

Cigarettes a Consolation

Battershell says the new gas, besides being an asphyxiant, produces nausea, the effect lasting for several days. Several of his companions on the eventful trip described were too ill to work the next morning. He says his lungs burned a little, and he has been a trifle uncomfortable, but the doctor "thumped" him and said he would be all right in a few days.

Thanking his friends who sent him cigarettes, Battershell says the gas does not affect a fellow who smokes nearly as badly as one who doesn't. "Besides," he writes, "you can't imagine how consoling a cigarette is when you can hear those shells whistling around."

At the time of writing this letter, he was *back on repose*, but says that "even this is about as restful as sitting on a tack, for the Boche aviators are up to their old tricks of dropping bombs around on the villages. They take an especial delight, it seems, in bombing hospitals."

Battershell concludes this letter with a postscript as follows:

"Had a German prisoner in the car the other day. If I thought you folks would appreciate it, I would cut off an ear or something and send it to you for a souvenir."

English at Lunch; French at Dinner

He writes again on August 23d, dwelling on the more pleasant side of his life in the ambulance corps. He states that at mess three Frenchmen and four American boys eat together, and it is very interesting because they have a rule that only English be spoken at lunch and French at dinner. The violation of this rule costs the offender one sou, and it is surprising how often there are enough sous to buy some little treat for the table.

Breakfast consists of black coffee and army bread, but one day Battershell "blew the crowd" by canvassing the houses in the village and securing enough eggs and milk for an omelette.

The day before he wrote this letter, some American ladies came by and left



BATTERSHELL'S CAR AFTER "LOOPING THE LOOP"

100 small pillows to be used in the cars for the wounded.

Writing of "our French lieutenant whose home is in the north of France, a territory that is now being held by the Germans," he says, "this man's daughter was six months old when he was called to war, which makes her three and one-half years old now. Naturally when he was home last, his daughter did not know him, insisted on calling him 'Monsieur,' and was very angry because her mother



C. C. BATTERSHELL

wanted to walk with 'that man' when they went out."

He concludes this letter by more comments on the new gas used by the Germans, and states that, although he wants to come home, he is afraid that if he does he would not be contented so long as the war is still going on.

Some Companions

In his letter of August 25th, he describes several of his companions. One of them is "Doc," a boy of only eighteen. "Doc" has not killed anybody to date," Battershell writes. He is always on the job ready to help somebody and never flinches.

G. is a sort of a lazy, fat fellow, whose mother gave a car to the service, and thinks that should entitle him to a great deal of consideration. He is perfectly willing to let others do the work, and spends most of his waking hours (they are not so many) eating and cooking on a little gas stove.

"W. was a theological student in civil life. He always has the appearance of being scared stiff, but never hesitates to go into the thick of it. Once he stalled his engine while under a very severe shell fire, and his only comment was 'Gracious, how unfortunate!'"

Battershell also mentions another fellow who is always complaining about no action when away from the front, and boasting about his bravery, but when the work is a little risky, he almost has to be driven to his work under shell fire.

The real prize is M., a Chicago boy, who was some sort of an artist. He is always in trouble running into something with his car, or getting lost and losing his baggage, etc.

In this letter, Battershell tells another of the Germans' "favorite stunts." He says, "Their aviators flew over and dropped a lot of small packages of candy which, on examination, were found to be poisoned."

Entertaining the Major

He also describes a little diplomatic entertainment. The Major de Cantonment, who has charge of the village and quarters the men, is a man to stand well with, and has "a sort of weakness for a good dinner well washed down." Battershell and his companions, despite regulations, were able to secure from a blind pig suitable refreshments for the Major.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND

BUY A LIBERTY BOND

Milwaukee's New Telephone Building

Located on Site of Original Offices Occupied by Wisconsin Telephone Company in 1879.

The fine new building of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, at Milwaukee, marks an epoch in the telephone history of Wisconsin and typifies the remarkable development of this now universal necessity of civilized life the world over.

This building is of sentimental as well as historical interest to all the telephone people of Wisconsin, for it signifies the return, after an absence of eleven years, of the executive offices to the block where this company began its existence.

Wisconsin was early in the telephone field. Professor Haskins, general manager of the Northwestern Telegraph Company, in that position was associated with an effort of telegraph people, who also had Edison and Dolbear in their employ, to supersede the Bell. When the Bell supremacy was finally acknowledged, and the National Bell Telephone Company was organized in the spring of 1879, Professor Haskins was in touch with all its principal officials, and few were better informed than he concerning the invention and its work up to that time. He entered into what is reported to have been the first contract ever made by the National Bell Telephone Company, at the urgent solicitation of his son, Harry, a young man just out of his teens, who believed in the possibilities of the invention.

Under this contract, C. H. Haskins was appointed agent for Wisconsin, Minnesota and what is now North Dakota, the territory then within his jurisdiction as general manager of the Northwestern Telegraph Company. The Milwaukee business was organized August 4, 1879, the incorporators being Professor Haskins, president; Alfred Weller, secretary, and Harry C. Haskins, treasurer.

The Milwaukee exchange was opened in

a rear room at 411 Broadway. There, for about three years, the telephone business of Wisconsin had its infant struggles and learned to creep. In the fall of 1882 it was absorbed by the newly organized Wisconsin Telephone Company, a "great cor-

Peshtigo and Marinette; Green Bay and Flintville.

The following year the central office was moved across the street to 424 Broadway, where the old building was supplanted in 1891 by a little one which now gives way to the new \$700,000 Broadway structure recently occupied.

This new building includes, as about one-third of its site, the site that the general offices of the company have occupied since 1883, except for eleven years in the Grand building on Fifth street, because of lack of room in the old Broadway building.

The history of Wisconsin telephony has, therefore, been associated with this block on Broadway from its beginning thirty-eight years ago, and with the present site for thirty-five years.

Reminiscences

General Manager H. O. Seymour was in a reminiscent mood the other day, and among other things said:

"When I applied for a job with the telephone company seventeen years ago, the general office was at 424 Broadway, the present site of part of this building. The company then had 6,394 subscribers in Milwaukee and 15,694 in Wisconsin, with 12,465 miles of toll line. That was the year when the telephone company started to do away

with the 'turn the crank' method of signaling the operator.

"In 1906 we moved into the Grand office building on Fifth street, which then became our general office. At that time we had 18,069 subscribers in Milwaukee, 48,987 in Wisconsin, and 26,204 miles of toll line. and while we expected great things for the future, ten years seemed a long way off. However, only a little over ten years have elapsed and we have now gone into a building more than twice as large as the Fifth street building. We now have



NEW BROADWAY BUILDING AT MILWAUKEE.

poration" for its time, with authorized capital of \$600,000. There were then 600 subscribers in Milwaukee.

Seventeen Exchanges in 1882

The following exchanges were then in operation in the state: Appleton, Beloit, De Pere, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Janesville, La Crosse, Madison, Manitowoc, Marinette, Milwaukee, Neenah, Oshkosh, Racine, Sheboygan and Wausau.

The company also had toll lines between the following points: Milwaukee and Racine; Oshkosh and Fond du Lac;

62,583 subscribers in Milwaukee alone, and 163,424 in the state. We have 55,980 miles of toll line in Wisconsin.

"In 1900 the company owned three buildings in Milwaukee. In 1906, when the move to the Grand office was made, the company owned seven buildings. Today we own thirteen buildings in Milwaukee and fifteen in the state outside of Milwaukee. These facts illustrate, concretely, why these new quarters were a necessity."

Completely Fireproof

The new building is U-shaped, with a court in the center, and is eight stories in height. It has been designed, however, for an ultimate height of sixteen stories. A building of this size, it is estimated, will care for three local switchboard units, the toll boards and all the general offices of the company.

The first story of the street elevation is of granite, the lower part being polished. The remainder of the street elevation is of yellow brick with terra cotta trim around the windows. The light court is faced with cream-colored enamel brick.

The first floor is occupied by the commercial offices, and the second will care for the terminal room and operators' quarters. The third will house the new Broadway switchboard, and the remaining floors will be used at present for general offices. All the floors have been designed, however, to provide for switchboards if necessary.

The building is completely fireproof, and is provided with four standpipes with hose connections on every floor. There is a main stairway at the front of the building, and smokeproof stairways at the rear of each wing. The exits are protected by fire walls and metal fire doors. All the windows are of metal set with wired glass. In addition to the wired glass windows, rolling steel shutters which close automatically in case of fire are provided on the sides of the building.

There are no wood floors. The cement floors are covered with linoleum or rugs, depending upon the use made of the space. The corridors, stair halls and entrance lobby have marble floors, and marble baseboards are used throughout the building.

The offices in the front portion of the building are finished in mahogany, but all the other finish is of quarter-sawed oak.

There are several bubbling drinking fountains on every floor. Filtered water is sterilized by the violet ray method and cooled by the ammonia system. The refrigerating plant will also cool the refrigerator in the operators' kitchen.

Indirect Lighting Method

The working spaces throughout the building are lighted by luminous bowl indirect fixtures with the exception of the terminal room frames, which are lighted by direct ceiling fixtures instead of drop lights. By the indirect method, practically

Personal Income Tax

As soon as the new income tax law is passed the accounting department will prepare slips showing exactly how the tax is to be figured on incomes running from \$2,000 up. These slips will be sent as a matter of information to all group employes receiving a salary of \$150 per month or more. For people receiving less than \$150 per month, there are no complications, but as a matter of information slips will be prepared for these also and furnished to department heads to whom any employes who want one should apply.

All slips will give information as to how much of the tax will be deducted "at the source"; that is, how much will be withheld by the company and how much will have to be made a matter of direct payment to the government. The new law presumably will substitute "information at the source" for "deduction at the source" for at least a part of the tax.

Any employes in the Chicago office who wish help in filling out the returns after the blanks have been furnished by the government will be given assistance if they will call upon W. R. Hearne, Room 1502. Mr. Hearne can be reached on Local 565.

Any employes outside of Chicago desiring assistance in making return to the government may write to Mr. Hearne, Room 1502, 212 West Washington street, Chicago.

B. S. GARVEY,
General Auditor.

October 1, 1917.

all of the light is reflected from the ceiling, the glass bowls being illuminated merely to improve the effectiveness of the arrangement. So far as is known, this is the first telephone building almost completely lighted by the indirect method. Emergency gas lighting is provided in the operating rooms and hallways.

Mr. McGovern Honored

W. R. McGovern, chief engineer of the Central Group of Bell Telephone companies, has been elected a Fellow in the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. This is the highest grade of membership in this association and members elected are those who have shown special proficiency in the electrical arts and who are qualified to design and take charge of important electrical work.

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Some War Time Recipes

Everybody is familiar with that old saying about the way to a man's heart. Mrs. E. G. Drew, wife of the division auditor of receipts, furnishes satisfactory evidence that she knows the way by sending the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS some of her economical recipes for war times.

As for Mr. Drew, he says nothing, as his genial smile and even disposition are sufficient proof that his wife's ability in the culinary art is not wasted. Mrs. Drew's recipes follow:

BAKED STEAK.

(Enough for six persons.)

Take two pounds of flank steak and pound in flour on both sides with edge of a plate, as much as steak will take.

Season and brown on both sides in a hot frying pan.

Transfer steak into a casserole or tightly covered pan.

Add a little water to the juice in the hot frying pan.

Mix well and then pour it over steak. Slice a small onion and lay on top of steak.

Take two bunches of carrots, remove tops and ends and scrape them and lay them on steak.

Add eight or nine small potatoes.

Add any little pieces of tomatoes or other left-over vegetables; also a bit of chili sauce if you have it.

Bake for two hours in a slow oven.

BEEF LOAF.

(Enough for ten persons.)

Two pounds round steak or hamburger, half pound pork chops ground together, one egg, one cup of milk, one cup of bread crumbs, two teaspoons of salt, half teaspoon of pepper. Stir ingredients together, add meat, mix well, cover with bread crumbs, bake one hour.

Easily warmed over in a double boiler.

SALMON LOAF.

(Enough for nine persons.)

Take one good sized can of salmon, one cup milk, two tablespoons butter, one tablespoon flour, one egg, one pint of dry bread crumbs, pepper and salt. Chop salmon fine; mix flour and butter. Let milk get hot in double boiler; stir in butter and flour, bread crumbs and salmon.

Let it all get hot and put in a dish and bake to a nice brown (about twenty minutes).

CORN OYSTERS.

As a substitute for a meat dish corn oysters are excellent and are very economical.

Take stewed corn left over from a meal or buy a small can of corn and add milk and seasoning.

Stir in rolled crackers until stiff enough to mold into the shape of oysters.

Set them in a cool place and allow a few hours for a slight crust to form.

Fry them in a liberal amount of bacon fat or lard (for about twenty minutes) until they are rich brown.

A FINE CHEAP SALAD DRESSING.

(One and one-half pints.)

One tablespoon sifted flour, one teaspoon pepper, half tablespoon mustard, one tablespoon butter, one tablespoon salt, three eggs, beaten, three tablespoons sugar, one cup vinegar, one cup milk. Mix dry ingredients and add to melted butter. Stir in (slowly) milk and eggs, then vinegar. Boil in double boiler until thick. Will keep indefinitely in a cool place if covered.

GRAHAM PUDDING.

One and one-half cups graham flour, one egg, half cup molasses, one teaspoon soda, half cup sweet milk, little salt and spice, one-fourth cup butter.

Steam one and one-half hours. Nice with orange sauce. Can be warmed over in a steamer or eaten like bread.

CHOCOLATE BREAD PUDDING.

Two cups scalded milk poured over one cup bread crumbs. After this gets cold, add two well beaten eggs, half cup sugar, a little salt, one teaspoon of vanilla, three tablespoons of grated chocolate.

Bake about an hour in a slow oven. Serve with warm lemon sauce or drawn butter sauce.

BROWN BREAD.

Half cup molasses, half cup sugar, two well beaten eggs, one and one-half cups white flour, two teaspoons melted butter, one teaspoon soda, two cups sour milk, two and one-half cups graham flour; mix rather thick. Add half cup raisins and bake with cover for one hour in slow oven.

Safety First and Accident Prevention

MEMBER NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

MEMBER AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY

"DIDN'T THINK" IS THE CAUSE OF MUCH SUFFERING

SOME MEN ARE BORN SAFETY MEN, SOME ACQUIRE SAFETY AND SOME HAVE SAFETY THRUST UPON THEM

A WORD FOR THE WISE—WATCH YOUR STEP

August Preventable Accidents

Learn from the experience of others.

In reading over the following statements of some of the August accidents which could have been prevented, the thought may come to us that it is very unlikely that the same conditions that existed in the cases reviewed would occur again.

However, a study of the accidents reported from month to month prove that the same sort of accidents happen over and over again. Almost exactly the same situations are met with repeatedly and as a matter of fact it will not be difficult for many of us to recognize that we have found ourselves in almost the same situations, possibly during the past year. Hence, if we remember what happened to the other fellow we may, when we find ourselves in the same situation, be able to avoid an accident.

A lineman at Milwaukee was descend-

Splendid Accident Record of Three Chicago Districts

BEVERLY—No lost time accidents in twenty months.

CANAL—No lost time accidents in twenty months.

WOODSTOCK DISTRICT—No lost time accidents in twelve months.

ing a telephone pole when one of his spurs cut out. He slid down the pole and in so doing struck his left arm against a clothes hook in the pole. His arm was severely lacerated.

A lineman at Lake Geneva was riding in a cable car trimming trees when a tree trimmer he was using struck against an electric light wire, resulting in a severe burn to his left hand, wrist and forearm.

A cableman at Milwaukee was standing on a fence reaching up to get hold of a pole step. While so doing his foot slipped from the fence and his left knee struck a pole step.

An equipment installer was scraping old numbers from a terminal block with a chisel, when the chisel slipped and severed an artery in the first finger of the left hand.

A groundman while trimming up the side of a new manhole struck his hand against a piece of glass which was sticking from the side of the bank.

A cable helper was lifting a pot of hot paraffine off a furnace when the pot struck the furnace shield and spilled the hot paraffine on his right hand and right leg.

A frameman had left an electric soldering iron on a ladder and as he reached for it he pushed it to the floor. In attempting to pick it up, he caught hold of it and received a burn.

If we keep on the way we are going, we won't have to say either "Too Bad" or "Why?"

Days Disability
per Employee
per Month

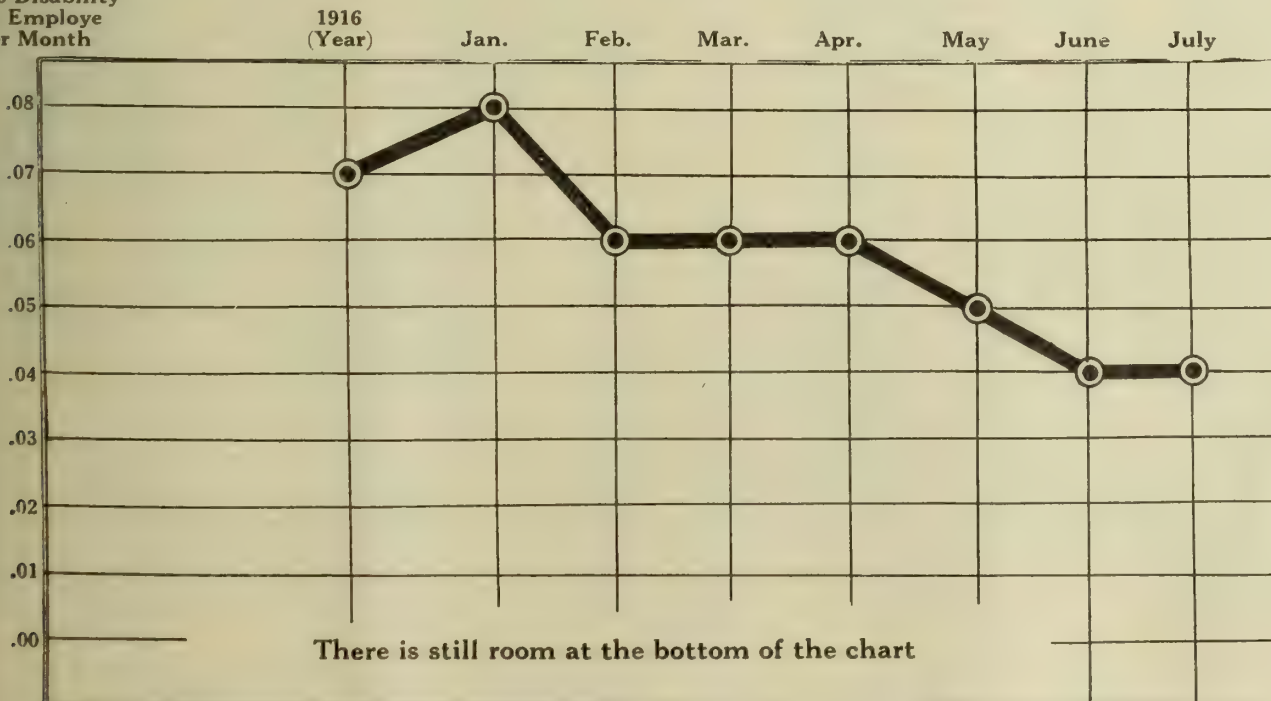


CHART SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF ACCIDENTS PER TELEPHONE EMPLOYEE PER MONTH IN CHICAGO DURING 1916 AND GRADUAL DECREASE DURING FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1917.

A plant department clerk had a broken desk glass on his desk which he had been warned several times to dispose of. He did not do so, however, and in reaching for some forms, he scratched his right arm severely on one of the rough edges of the broken parts.

A building cableman was cleaning up cable and in driving a nail into a beam in the ceiling, he struck the nail a glancing blow and the nail flew back and struck him in the eye.

A cable splicer was unloading a Ford truck. While lifting a tool box from the truck, a lead sleeve fell from the truck and struck his right foot, causing a lacerated wound on his toe.

An installer while walking past the cable side of the main distributing frame struck his right eye against the bare end of a piece of jumper wire which was projecting about a foot from the frame.

A cable repairman was wiping a joint when some of the hot solder slipped off of his wiping cloth and caught under his signet ring.

The Accident Prevention Trophy

The standing for the period ending August 31st of the various districts in the three divisions of the plant department contesting for the accident prevention trophy is as follows:

Suburban Plant

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. La Grange. | 8. Harvey. |
| 2. Elgin. | 9. Aurora. |
| 3. Wheaton. | 10. Joliet. |
| 4. Woodstock. | 11. Special Estimate. |
| 5. Hammond. | 12. Evanston. |
| 6. Oak Park. | |
| 7. Waukegan. | |

Construction

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Building Cabling. | 5. North Construction. |
| 2. Shops. | 6. Garage. |
| 3. South Construction. | 7. Supplies. |
| 4. Cable Repair. | 8. Central Construction. |

Maintenance

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Canal. | 15. Lake View. |
| 2. Beverly. | 16. Calumet. |
| 3. Main. | 17. South Chicago. |
| 4. Wabash. | 18. West. |
| 5. Central. | 19. Kedzie. |
| 6. Rogers Park. | 20. Lincoln. |
| 7. Austin. | 21. Pullman. |
| 8. Monroe. | 22. Irving. |
| 9. Hyde Park. | 23. Wentworth. |
| 10. Stewart. | 24. Humboldt. |
| 11. Edgewater. | 25. Yards. |
| 12. Oakland. | 26. Belmont. |
| 13. Superior. | 27. Lawndale. |
| 14. Douglas. | 28. Prospect. |

During October the trophy will be exhibited by Messrs. Wylie of La Grange district, Ruttle of the building cabling, and Cerny of the Canal exchange. Messrs.

Cerny and Ruttle have had possession of the trophy in their respective divisions before, but this is the first time Mr. Wylie and his staff have attained first place in the suburban division.

Congratulations are in order.

Stairway Accidents

A number of stairway accidents were reported, all of which could have been prevented had a little more care on the part of the individual reporting the accident been exercised, or in some cases by a little more consideration on the part of others using the stairways. In running up and down stairways, for instance, it is very possible to slip or trip, but if we will walk and use the hand rails which are placed there for our convenience, we will avoid accidents of this kind. Typical of the accidents reported of this kind are the following:

An operator was descending the stairs when she caught her heel on one of the steps. She tripped and fell the rest of the way downstairs.

An operator was about to descend a stairway when she slipped on a piece of banana peel which some one had carelessly dropped on the top step.

A supervisor in descending a stairway slipped on a pencil which was on one of the steps, carelessly dropped there by some one.



WHEAT PRICE FIXING COMMITTEE.

Whose work led to President Wilson's fixing the price of wheat at \$2.20 a bushel, No. 1 Chicago.

Frominent in this picture will be noticed Theodore N. Vail, who, besides his achievements in the field of telephony, is well known as an authority on agriculture and keenly interested in everything pertaining to the farm. Mr. Vail traveled from Portland, Oregon, to Washington to serve on this committee.

Reading from left to right the members of the committee are: James W. Sullivan; George W. Nasmyth, secretary; Henry J. Waters; William N. Doak; R. Goodwyn Rhett; Dr. Henry A. Garfield, chairman; Professor Frank W. Taussig; Theodore N. Vail; Eugene E. Funk; J. W. Shorthill; L. J. Tabor; and Dr. Edwin F. Ladd.

Of Interest To Our Girls

Conducted by Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst

The Battalion of Life

In the September magazine our girls' page was devoted to the Battalion of Death. Let us turn this month to the more beautiful thought of our own girls, who may truly be called the Battalion of Life. We shall not cease to admire those brave, self-sacrificing girls, who, in Russia, are in the desperate struggle, but let us be thankful that the mission of our girls is to serve by *saving life*. Ours is the Battalion of Life. We are sure that there is no less courage and latent self-sacrifice in the girls in our telephone exchanges, who are, every day, serving their country, and, sometimes, at the risk of their own lives, saving others.

Around this page are the faces of a few who have rendered splendid service in emergencies. Their quick action and unselfish devotion saved lives, and averted disasters of flood and fire. These are only a few faces; the Battalion of Life is a great army. It circles the earth and its forces are invisible. There is no array of uniform—no sound of trumpets—but night and day, within the silence, they are watching for the calls for help—the calls that may mean life if they give their very best.

When the Zeppelin raids have been anticipated, sometimes in the midst of them, says a government report from London, the operators have gone from their homes to their offices even when bombs were dropping. They have played an important part in saving life by their air-raid warnings. In Dublin when the bullets were flying and the fires were raging, they stuck to their work and kept up communication which brought military force to suppress the rioting.

In the terrible West India hurricane that swept the Texas coast a year ago, thousands of lives were saved by the girls who telephoned the warnings of the coming storm—"Till the wires went dead," they stuck to their posts.

Out of the Gulf the Storm King swept
On the crest of his shrieking hurricane,
Rousing the chaos that long had slept,
Lashing the cities with fierce disdain.
Sudden his rush—but the swift refrain
Of a warning far and wide was spread
By the girls who worked with their might and main—
Who stayed at their posts till the wires went dead.

Sisters in stern and loveliest truth
To the great race-heroes, side by side
They take their place—it is earned, in sooth—
By those whom the last great test has tried.
"Comrades, salute!" Can you hear the call
From the ghostly ranks of the men who sped
To death when their duty demanded all—
Who stayed at THEIR posts till the wires went dead.



BERNICE FIELD,
Operator, Goodrich,
Mich., who worked at
switchboard till cable
was burned out, sav-
ing the town in big
fire.



NELLIE SEAMON,
Operator, Hillsdale,
Mich., by her common
sense and nerve saved
the town from a de-
structive fire.



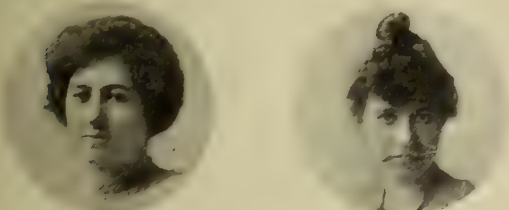
OLGA WALTERS
Chief Operator, Man-
istee, Mich., who,
hearing faint cry of
distress, traced call,
sent doctor, and saved
a life.



NELLIE STAYER,
Operator, Chicago
Heights, who, by her
quick wit, caught safe
blowers who had elud-
ed the police for
weeks.



CLARA GRASSL,
Operator, Andale,
Kansas, who pre-
vented bank robbery,
driving four men away
with pistol and noti-
fying the town.



HAZEL POLCAR,
Clerk, Cleveland,
Ohio, who, by presence
of mind extinguished
a serious fire in Rose-
dale Office.



RAY SUGGS,
Operator, Beaumont,
Texas, in hurricane,
struggled to office,
clothing torn and
water soaked, to give
her service for others.



VERA REID,
Operator, Emmett,
Mich., saved lives and
property by her ser-
vice, "plugging in" till
driven out by the
flames.



IRENE KRIER,
Operator, Stewart
Office, Chicago, who
saved the Scoutmas-
ter from drowning,
Flint Lake, Indiana.
Has seventeen medals.



VERDIE CHENEY,
Operator, Fairview,
Utah, who gave the
first warning of dan-
ger when the Mam-
moth Reservoir dam
gave way.



FRANCES A. WEISS,
Operator, Monroe,
Mich., whose prompt
action resulted in the
capture of a hold-up
man.



BELLE MOE,
Operator, Union
Grove, Wisc., tele-
phoned till the place
became too hot, arous-
ing the community in
big fire.



MARIE DEAN,
Evening Chief Op-
erator, Eddy Office,
Cleveland, Ohio, who
averted a panic and
prevented damage to
telephone equipment.

THE UNEXPECTED IN FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN IS THE COLORFUL FROCK

Quiet Tones Enhanced by Smart Silk Braiding, Embroidery and Contrasting Velvets—Black Permissible if Enriched with Glowing Tints of Wool Stitchery—Good Looking Woolen Materials in Great Demand.



7381—Misses' Coat (Pattern 20 cents).
Four sizes, 14 to 20 years.

7411—Misses' Dress (Pattern 20 cents).
Three sizes, 16 to 20 years.

7396—Misses' Dress (Pattern 20 cents).
Three sizes, 16 to 20 years.

By Maude Hall

United States soldiers are going to sing their way to the trenches, and the girls they leave behind are going to reflect this cheerfulness and optimism in their frocks. The unexpected note in autumn fashions is the colorful frock. It is not gay, but

Patterns for Bell News Designs

The designs shown on this page are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

it is a fashion misdemeanor to have it sombre.

Quiet colors enhanced by smart silk braiding, embroidery and collars and cuffs of toneful velvets are considered *de rigueur* both at home and abroad. Black is permissible only if enriched with the glowing

tones of wool stitchery, or if combined with contrasting fabric such as duvetyn or velour de laine in China blue, old gold or cerise.

A one-piece costume of pilot twill has several interesting features, such as a plaited tunic, draped collar, wide belt and button-trimmed sleeves. The ample waist, the close shoulder and straight line from shoulder to hip, the narrow skirt bottom, all are kind to the figure. The waist of the frock in question buttons at the front and is without trimming other than the wide belt of self-material and collar of spotted chiffon cloth.

Plaids are in greater demand than ever for separate skirts. The sports girl and the college girl—who can distinguish one from the other—are devotees of big plaids and use them with simple waists of silk and flannel. The waists button up close to the throat and have high collars.

The simplest and most youthful of frocks is one fashioned in jade green velveteen. The skirt is plaited under a belt of green satin, the collar is also of satin and the waist buttons at the left side. The velvet and suede finished cloths are exceedingly smart.

The semi-princess frocks are charming and becoming to all figures. For informal home affairs is a frock in rose broadcloth trimmed with plaid velvet. The front panel extends from neck to hem, the adjustment being at the left side. The collar is cut in shawl effect, the points crossing at the front and fastening at either side of the panel where the belt is interrupted.

There are also delightful little shirt-waist dresses of satin, crepe, voile, etc., made with plaited skirts and simple blouses. Frequently several rows of stitches are added to the lower edge of the skirt and the trimming may be repeated on the collar and belt.

For combinations of materials, satin and twill, for instance, or charmeuse and georgette, there comes a pretty model with applied box plaits, which extend from the waist to a deep flounce on the skirt into which they are lost. The skirt is gathered and the very deep flounce is of contrasting material, while the upper part corresponds with the waist and sleeves. The plaits, however, match the flounces.

Girdles on autumn frocks are both wide and narrow, the former being a natural holdover in connection with the Russian modes. Side fastening, too, is a feature, though one sees many good looking frocks opening straight up the front to the collar line, or in some instances, buttoning down each side of the front from shoulder to hip line or further.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND

New American colors share favor with those sent over from Paris.

No mistake will be made in selecting a



LUNCHEON CLOTH AND NAPKIN.

plaited model. The lines of the newest skirts are straighter and longer than those of last season. Tunic arrangements with narrow underskirts are promised much popularity. Flying panels, lined, perhaps with contrasting color, are liked, and softly draped yet comparatively straight tunics are liked also. This tunic and underskirt idea offers excellent opportunities for making over old frocks.

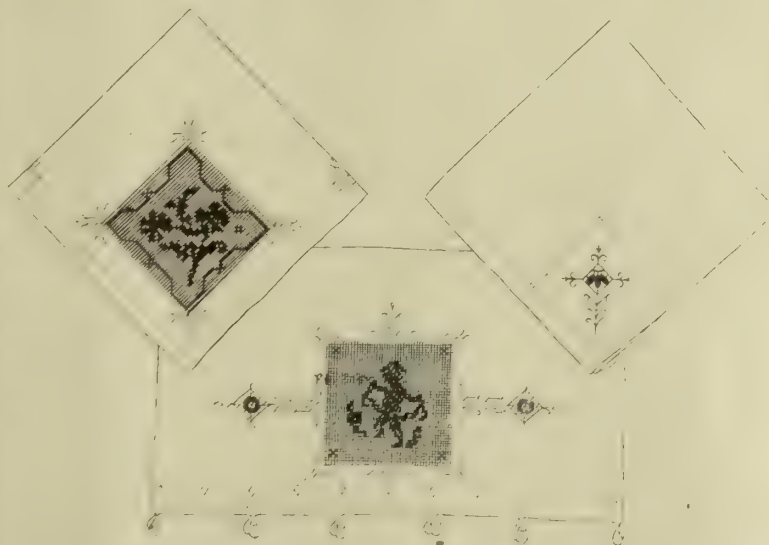
Ginghams have been so popular during the summer just closed that they will be continued for house dresses.

Dining Room Embroideries for White or Colors.

By KATHRYN MUTTERER

(Specially prepared for the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS.)

It pays to have pretty dining room linens, and they need not be expensive either. Two very pretty sets are pictured,



NAPKIN AND SCARF IN EMBROIDERY AND FILET.

one for luncheon and the other for a tea service. The luncheon cloth is 24 inches square and the napkins to be used with it are 12 inches square. It may be made of pure linen, art linen, scrim or some of the substitutes employed in these war times when all the linen that is manufactured is contracted for months in advance by the warring nations. Delft blue cotton is effective for working up the design, as well as the narrow crochet edging for the cloth and napkins. The flowers are done in outline stitch, filled in with seeding stitch. Outlining is used for the stems, while the dots are in raised satin stitch. Rose, tan, lavender or any other may be used instead of blue, but the white and blue sets are especially stylish just now, due, perhaps, to the rage for all things Japanese. Ecru or brown linen may be utilized in making the tea cloth, accompanied by napkins and scarf. The embroidered motifs at the corners are executed in flat satin stitch. The napkin is done in Italian hemstitching and Reticella work. The oblong design below the cloth and napkin may be used for either a buffet or dresser scarf. The embroidery is quickly worked and the filet square is inserted and buttonholed in position after the embroidery is completed. The conventional motifs around the filet square and above the double row of hemstitching are embroidered in white, in flat satin stitch, the square motifs at the right and left of bell-shaped motifs are in Reticella embroidery. Twelve crochet pendants give a graceful finish to the edges of the scarf.

The stem stitch used in working the lunch cloth is next in importance to the raised satin stitch. Many persons confuse the stem stitch of French embroidery with the outline stitch. In reality stem stitch is partly outline stitch, with the outline stitches concealed with whipping stitches.

First outline the line to be covered. Instead of the outlining one may cover the line with one row of running stitches, then a second row of running stitches, in the second row covering the spaces left in the first row.

Having outlined or run the line, bring the needle up at the extreme left and in front of the line, then whip over and over, picking up as little of the linen as possible—and having the whipping stitches lying close together, and so smooth that they give the effect of a fine cord. This stitch should be made with fine thread.

With these instructions it should be easy for young women with sewing ability to make at small cost, attractive and useful dining room linens.

Public Utilities Commission Rulings

Application of Business Rate to Residence Telephone with Extension in Business Office Reasonable

Public Service Commission of New York.

Complainant, a physician, who had a telephone in his residence with an extension in his office and who also had a business telephone in his office in the name of the Port Jervis Hospital, objected to the action of the company in charging him the business rate for the telephone in his residence. Respondent's rules and regulations provided that where there is an extension station in a business location, the business rate shall apply to the station with which the extension is connected.

Held: Although complainant was not shown to be using the extension in his office for business purposes, nevertheless the extension could be so used and, except for the rules and regulations of the respondent, a subscriber similarly situated to complainant could get all the benefits of a business telephone at a much lower rate than other subscribers. While the rule may work a hardship on some, as in this case, nevertheless it is necessary in order to prevent discrimination between the subscribers of the company. The rule is not unreasonable nor should it be changed.

Utility Mty Remove Obstructions to Its Facilities

District Court of Appeals, California.

One Altpeter and others sued the Postal Telegraph Cable Company for damages for alleged injury to certain trees growing in the streets in front of their premises. The District Court of Appeals, Third District, California, in which the case was tried, rendered judgment for the company, holding that while trees may be lawfully grown and maintained along the sidewalks of cities and towns and are not nuisances, the owner of the property in which such trees are grown has only a qualified or limited interest in the trees, which interest is subject and subordinate to the rights of the city to trim or remove the trees whenever the public interest requires. The court points out that cities and towns are empowered as agents of the state to grant to public utilities the right to use the streets for the purpose of installing and maintaining the equipment essential to the carrying on of their business, and that when such franchises are granted, such corporations are authorized to remove from the streets anything which, if permitted to exist, would prevent proper and efficient service by such utilities. This proposition, says the court, is peculiarly applicable to telegraph and telephone corporations maintaining wires over and along the streets of urban communities, and therefore the defendant telegraph

company did not subject itself to an action for damages by cutting the branches of the trees growing in front of plaintiff's premises in order to clear its wires and to prevent interference with their proper operation. The court stated further that in trimming or severing the branches of trees to prevent contact of their wires therewith telegraph or telephone companies can do no more than is necessary for the proper and efficient working of their wires. That, moreover, the burden was upon the plaintiffs herein to show either that it was entirely unnecessary to remove any branches from the trees or that defendant company removed more branches than the situation with respect to its wires called for.

Public Convenience and Necessity Held Not to Require Invasion of Disadvantages of Duplication Discussed

Public Service Commission of Indiana.

Applicant sought a declaration from the commission that public convenience and necessity required that the board of trustees of the town of Milan grant a franchise to the Farmers Telephone Company of Milan to construct and operate a telephone exchange and system in said town. The Osgood Telephone Company, which was operating in said town, had recently purchased a competing plant in said town and was furnishing good service at low rates. Some dissatisfaction had arisen as the Osgood company, upon absorbing the property of its competitor, had only retained the long-distance service which it had had prior to the consolidation, having given up the long-distance connection which its competitor had formerly had.

Held: 1. The establishment of another telephone system in Milan would only increase the present dissatisfaction and complicate the service to a greater degree. The telephone business, more than any other, demands a single service or single utility. Each patron of a telephone company desires to be connected with all other telephone patrons in the community. This can be accomplished more cheaply and more satisfactorily by a single company than by two or more companies.

2. As the rates of the occupying company were exceedingly low and the service reasonably adequate and efficient, no reason was apparent for the establishment of a competing company. The fact that a new company might construct a cheaper system or render cheaper long-distance service is not a reasonable excuse for granting an application to compete. The mere fact that long-distance service over co-operative companies' lines may

be free was not sufficient reason for granting applicant's petition.

3. Applicant might, if allowed to enter the territory, try to destroy the income of the present company entirely and render its investment valueless. It is not the purpose of the Public Service Commission Act to encourage such action.

4. One of the results sure to follow the construction of a new telephone system in the town would be that (a) either the citizens would be required to pay for two telephones in order to get all the service where they now pay for one, or (b) an appeal would be made to the commission to require a physical connection of the two companies. Neither of these conditions is desirable; furthermore, it is hardly conceivable that a new company would entirely supplant the present one, and even if such a thing were probable, this commission ought not to aid in the destruction of property of an existing utility merely to make room for another, until all reasonable efforts have been employed to get from the existing utility satisfactory service.

Free Service to Municipal Forbidden

Public Service Commission, West Virginia.

In disposing of the application of the Warwood Water and Light Company for permission to increase its rates, it was held, among other things, that the town of Warwood could not be given free water for fire protection even if it could not raise enough to pay the proper charge therefor by taxes. The commission pointed out that such free service was absolutely wrong in principle, since it inflicted upon small consumers a burden that should be borne by the wealthier class.

Commission Not Interested as to How Service is Furnished, Provided Service is Adequate and the Price Therefore is Reasonable

Corporation Commission, Oklahoma.

Petition was filed on behalf of the citizens of Wirt protesting against the removal of the Pioneer exchange from Wirt to New Healdton, two and one-half miles away.

Held: The commission is interested only in seeing that service is maintained at reasonable rates. So long as adequate service is given and the price therefor is not increased, the commission will not interfere with such arrangements as the defendant company may see fit to make in order to give this service. Accordingly, the complaint should be dismissed.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS



"Another year of health and bountiful harvests has passed and while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, we can but press on, guided by the best light He gives us, trusting that in His own good time and wise way, all will yet be well."

Abraham Lincoln

Bell Telephones

AND CONNECTIONS

In the Territory of the Central Group of Companies

OCTOBER 1, 1917

	<u>Regular</u>	<u>Connected</u>	<u>Total</u>
ILLINOIS	678,671	284,197	962,868
OHIO	255,970	235,702	491,672
INDIANA	121,904	226,738	348,642
MICHIGAN	265,937	84,794	350,731
WISCONSIN	<u>176,487</u>	<u>155,862</u>	<u>332,349</u>
	1,498,969	987,293	2,486,262

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

ONE POLICY

UNIVERSAL SERVICE

ONE SYSTEM

Volume 7

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER, 1917

Number 4

The Month in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

Ohio Division

D. H. Morris, Correspondent,
Columbus

Akron District

W. R. Brock, commercial agent at Youngstown, has been transferred to the division commercial office at Columbus.

J. A. Chilcote, commercial agent at Youngstown, is now in the new national army at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe.

D. A. Holcomb and J. J. Fialla, commercial agents at Youngstown, have resigned.

Miss Rose Young, clerk in the manager's office, Youngstown, has resigned to accept a position with the General Fireproofing Company and has been succeeded by Mrs. Mary Haid.

Thompson Robinson and Arthur Morcomb, of the plant department, Youngstown, are now in the new national army at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe. Mr. Morcomb is taking instructions to qualify as a bugler.

Robert Phillips, Scott Hubbard and William Hass, of the plant department, Youngstown, are now serving with the Signal Corps in Kansas.

A. E. Holmes, formerly plant chief at Youngstown, has been transferred to Akron as district plant chief and has been succeeded by D. C. Dunlap, formerly construction foreman.

William Reynolds, formerly city foreman at Youngstown, has been made plant chief at Akron and has been succeeded by William McIlwain, formerly wagon foreman.

Six new toll positions, made necessary by the rush of business, have been cut into service at the Youngstown exchange.

A new three-position wire chief's desk of the latest type and a new toll test board have been installed at the Youngstown exchange.

The following contracts were recently secured at the Youngstown exchange: Pennsylvania Railroad Company, number 1, P. B. X., seven trunks, one switchboard and sixteen stations; B. H. Printz Company, men's furnishings store, number 2, P. B. X., one trunk and eight stations; Yahrling-Rayner Piano Company, number

2, P. B. X., one trunk and five stations; Miller-Smythe Electric Company, number 2, P. B. X., two trunks and seven stations; B. McManus Company, ladies' furnishings, number 1, P. B. X., two



A ONE DAY'S CATCH.

Miss Ida Krebs, cashier at Canton exchange, and one of her friends display their skill as disciples of Izaak Walton at Lotus Lake, Mich.

trunks, one switchboard and eleven stations. Contracts have also been secured for an order table for the Western Union Telegraph Company, consisting of five trunks and seven stations and an order table for G. M. McKelvey Company.

Miss Dorothy Phillips, local chief operator at Akron, has announced her engagement to Donald Gass of East Liverpool, O.

Miss Mabel Steffenson, local instructor at Akron, has resigned to accept a position as chief operator at the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. She has been succeeded by Miss Catherine Whitehead.

Mrs. Ada Clarke and Mrs. Louise Carlisle, local supervisors at Akron, have resigned and gone to Glens Falls, N. Y.

Misses Fae Stover, Nellie Chester and Allene Lawson, local operators at Akron, have been promoted to local supervisors.

Miss Helen Maloney, local supervisor at Akron, was married to C. G. Faine on September 24th. She was granted two weeks' leave of absence.

R. E. Marberger, traffic chief at Akron, spent his vacation in Colorado visiting his mother and friends.

Misses Olive Smith and Gertrude Rowe, clerks at Akron, have returned from a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Agnes Smith, toll operator at Akron, has returned after a month's leave of absence.

Misses Goldie and Pearl Merrill of the Akron exchange have returned from a two weeks' vacation spent visiting friends and relatives in Linton, Ind., and Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Misses Osa and Ada Smith of the Akron exchange have returned from a two weeks' vacation spent visiting relatives in Buckhannon, W. Va.

Misses Edna Foley and Katherine Darrah, toll operators at Akron, have been promoted to toll supervisors.

Miss Marie Snyder, toll operator, at Akron, has returned to her duties.

Miss Lena Schweiker, local operator at Akron, has returned after a two months' leave of absence.

A. P. Shortridge, commercial agent at the Canton exchange for five years, has resigned to accept a responsible position with the lodge of Ben Hur at Warren, O. The commercial employees presented Mr. Shortridge with a traveling bag.

Miss Mary Miller has accepted a position as stenographer in the commercial department at the Canton exchange.

Sub-foreman Charles J. Hexamer of the Canton exchange has resigned.

Samuel G. Hicks, former repairman at Canton, has left for Montgomery, Ala., with the Fourth Ohio Ambulance Corps.

F. S. Fadley has accepted a position as repairman at the Canton exchange.

Newspaper Comments Favorably on Lancaster Telephone Building

The following article recently appeared in the Lancaster *Daily Eagle*:

"Through the courtesy of W. E. Putnam, manager of the Central Union Telephone Company, the writer was recently permitted to go through its plant and visit the operating room. This is indeed a fine building and everything for the comfort and convenience of the employees is

U—

arranged. The large engine and storage room, the wire chief's headquarters, and the battery room are all very nicely fixed up and kept very clean. Each room in the plant has plenty of sunshine and fresh air.

"Upstairs we went through the operating room, where a large number of girls are kept busy every minute of the time answering calls and questions. The long-distance operators and the information girl are also busy and no one in the room loses a moment of time. Next we saw the two splendid rest rooms, which are equipped for the use of the operators, where they can rest, read books, use the telephone or enjoy themselves in a social way during their fifteen minutes of relief. Each girl has her own locker and her own transmitter and receiver, so everything is arranged for the health of each one.

"This is indeed a splendid plant and well worth anyone's time to go through each part, all of which are kept as clean and tidy as the well-equipped office."

Chillicothe District

Miss Mildred Kiger, operator at Columbus, has been transferred to the Circleville exchange.

Miss Nellie Hughes has resigned as toll operator at the Circleville exchange.

V. K. Curtis, manager of the Circleville exchange, has been called for service in the new national army.

Foremen Walker and Perdue have completed the stringing of additional circuits between Columbus, Circleville and Chillicothe.

Misses Mildred Wolfe and Edythe Blackburn have accepted positions as local operators at Washington C. H.

H. E. Brown has accepted the position of repairman at Washington C. H., succeeding B. Maddox, resigned.

A surprise party was recently given in honor of the nineteenth birthday of Miss Beatrice Overly, local operator, by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Overly. Miss Overly received many gifts. Several games were played, and refreshments were served. In an amusing contest Miss Hazel Reaster won first prize and Miss Helen Orr second.

Miss Maureal Flint, clerk, daughter of Mrs. Emma Flint of Broadway, was recently married to Julian Kier, the ceremony taking place at the Church of Christ. The bride was attended by Miss Gibson, of Dayton, and Miss Amy Kier, sister of the groom, played the wedding march. Mr. and Mrs. Kier will make their home on Broadway.

Dayton District

On the evening of October 13th a birthday party was given in honor of Miss Mayme Ryan, senior supervisor at the Dayton exchange, at her home on Webster street. A delightful lunch was served, after which the girls presented Miss Ryan

with a beautiful cameo ring. Those present were Misses Jessie Robinson, Marie Kyle, Florence Roman, Henrietta Nahn, Helen Ralls, Margaret Cyphers, Grace Stephans, Pearl Beam, Grace Faulkner, Florence Reussenzehn, Gertrude Engle, Geraldine Williams and the Mes. Hester Stevers, Margaret Kellner, Cordelia Gridley and Mary Koellner.

Miss Hazel Cole, toll operator at the Dayton exchange, has been appointed night toll chief operator.

Miss Grace Faulkner, supervisor at the Dayton exchange, has resigned to enter a convent at Hartman. Miss Bertha Aylsworth, local operator, succeeds her.

Miss Kathryn Jefferies, local operator, has been promoted to instructor.

Mrs. Chester Stevers, formerly Miss Hester Snyder, was recently presented with a beautiful mahogany clock by the girls at the Dayton office.

Miss Ona Jacobs, operator at the Dayton East office, was married to Paul Marshall of this city on the evening of October 8th. Mr. Marshall is connected with the Y. M. C. A.

Miss Anna Plannerer, local operator, has returned to work after an illness of four months.

A Letter of Appreciation

While the plant of the Alliance Gas and Power Company was being repaired recently it was necessary nearly every evening to shut off the electric current. As a result the company's subscribers often telephoned to learn why they were deprived of service. The local operators at the Alliance exchange explained the situation when telephone subscribers called the electric light company.

To show its appreciation the Alliance Gas and Power Company sent the following letter, accompanied by a ten-pound box of candy for the operators:

"Alliance, Ohio, October 23, 1917.

"Central Union Telephone Company,

"Alliance, Ohio.

"Gentlemen:—During the last week or ten days we have experienced many difficulties in our electric station, due to our inability to get deliveries on material ordered. During this time we were prevented from giving uninterrupted service to our customers at all times, and naturally received a great many telephone inquiries as to the cause of the trouble.

"We believe that we have received very good service from your employes during our hardship, and wish to convey, in a measure, our appreciation of their attention.

"We assure you that we appreciate this co-operation, and at any time we can reciprocate we will be only too glad to do so.

"Again thanking you, we are,

"Very truly yours;

"THE ALLIANCE GAS AND POWER CO."

Nelson Edwin Matthews

Nelson Edwin Matthews of Defiance, ex-representative to Congress from the Fifth Ohio District, and formerly president of the Putnam Telephone Company of Ottawa, Ohio, died in Maumee on October 3d after an illness of several months. He was born in Ottawa in 1852, and for many years was identified with banking interests there. Mr. Matthews was a delegate to the Ohio constitutional convention in 1912. He is survived by his widow and a daughter, Mrs. C. C. Sherwood, of Maumee.

Toledo District

Carl Brown, repairman at Sandusky, left for Fort Riley, Kan., on October 10th to join the Signal Reserve Corps, in which he recently enlisted.

Miss Edna Faulhaber, local operator at Sandusky, has resigned to become the bride of Earl E. Murray. Miss Faulhaber has been in the employ of the Central Union Telephone Company for four years.

Miss Clara Martin, local operator at Sandusky, has resigned to attend to home duties.

Miss Christine Schollart, local operator at Sandusky, has resigned to take up her residence at Detroit, Mich.

Miss Helen Coles, local operator at Sandusky, has resigned and is now teaching school at Parkertown.

Minnie Geisler, traffic chief at Sandusky, spent her vacation at Peru, Ohio.

The following new private branch exchange contracts have been secured: Ritter and Gardner, one trunk, switchboard and four stations; Bunting Brass and Bronze Company, two trunks, switchboard and seven stations; Lasalle and Koch Company, ten trunks, switchboard and sixty stations; B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, one trunk, switchboard and six stations; Toledo Cadillac Company, one trunk and five stations.

The telephone men have entered a team in the Colonade Bowling Alley League, and at the time of writing it is leading the league with eight games won and one lost.

The girls in the commercial manager's office gave a surprise party for Miss Ellen Williams on Wednesday evening, October 17th. Features of the evening's entertainment were the dancing and music by Miss Miller and Miss Williams.

A number of girls from the commercial manager's office enjoyed a hickory-nutting party at Napoleon on Saturday and Sunday, October 13th and 14th.

Lincoln Stevenson, switchboardman at the Toledo exchange, who served in the ambulance corps on the border during the Mexican trouble, has gone to Montgomery, Ala., where he is now with the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ambulance Corps.

A. F. Sailor, toll wire chief at Lima, and W. B. Snyder, lineman at Findlay,

who enlisted in the U. S. Signal Corps, have been called to camp at Atlanta, Ga.

R. T. Hewlett, lineman at Findlay, has enlisted in the U. S. Signal Corps and left for Fort Riley, Kan., on October 10th.

Charles Sucher, manager of the Norwalk exchange, left on October 19th for Atlanta, Ga., to enter the service of the U. S. Signal Corps in which he enlisted several months ago.

Indiana Division

**D. H. Whitham, Correspondent,
Indianapolis**

Indianapolis District

Mr. Archer succeeds Lieutenant Harrington as military instructor of the Lawton and Harrison Guards, which consists of boys ranging from eight to sixteen years of age. They have very attractive uniforms and drill remarkably well.

Mr. Hall is at Camp Taylor and reports that he is enjoying the work and in the best of health.

Central Union Bowling League

The Commercial boys have yet to taste defeat in the Central Union Bowling League of Indianapolis but the season is young, and members of the other teams declare the leaders are due for a fall.

STANDING ON OCTOBER 4TH.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Commercial	6	0	.1000
Wire Chiefs	4	2	.667
Cable	3	3	.500
Engineers	2	4	.333
Draftsmen	1	5	.167
Construction	1	5	.167

Johnson holds high individual average with a mark of 170 closely pressed by Hathaway with 168.

Pay Stations in Indianapolis Drug Stores

The drug store telephone was again a prominent subject among those discussed at the nineteenth annual convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists held in Cleveland, September 17th to 21st.

William A. Oren, secretary of the Marion County Retail Druggists' Association, made a report to Wilhelm Bodemann, chairman telephone committee, N. A. R. D., which was printed in N. A. R. D. notes and read, in part, as follows:

"When Mr. Bodemann came to Indianapolis to attend the N. A. R. D. convention a year ago he saw the necessity of the much-needed nickel-in-slot telephone for the druggist. At that time he called on the Central Union Telephone Company and made arrangements for the Indianapolis druggists and telephone company to get together.

"Following the convention, the secretary of the Marion County Retail Druggists' Association took the proposition up with

the company, where Mr. Bodemann had left off, which resulted in the company assigning Mr. Young to the duty of getting druggists to install pay telephones.

"When we started there were only a few of us who had pay telephones, possibly half a dozen. After working eight months, we have pay telephones in all real drug stores and almost all so-called drug stores; even the giant cutters have pay telephones. I would estimate that out of two hundred and forty-three stores we have pay telephones in all but twenty to twenty-three.

"The druggists are well satisfied with the Central Union Telephone Company."

Analyzing the report, N. A. R. D. Notes says:

"We have the whole situation in a nutshell, crystallized into one sentence, 'Where there is a will there is a way.' Indianapolis had about six pay telephones a year ago, got busy and has practically all drug stores lined up on the side of common sense, revenue instead of expense—and good service.

"Another lesson of great importance to be drawn from this Indianapolis experience is that the pay telephone not only brings revenue, but nurses the organization spirit. And a further lesson we should learn from the Oren letter is the curse of the double telephone system."

Telephone Service at Indiana State Fair

Telephone service for the Indiana state fair was furnished almost exclusively by the Central Union Telephone Company. A large number of telephones were installed for the use of the fair officials as well as numerous pay stations, which proved to be a great convenience to the public.

The usual auto show was held at the fair grounds and about fifty telephones were installed for the use of exhibitors.

Northern and Southern District

Miss Myrtle Staudacher, formerly chief toll operator at Terre Haute, was recently called to Greeley, Colo., by the death of her brother. Miss Staudacher's health has greatly improved, and she has decided to remain in Denver, where she has accepted a position with the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company. Miss Leonor Landers has taken the position vacated by Miss Staudacher.

Mrs. Grace David, toll supervisor at Terre Haute, who recently returned from her vacation, gives a glowing account of a boat trip to Muscatine, Iowa. She also attended the world's series at Chicago and is an enthusiastic baseball fan.

Cashius E. Miller, collector at Terre Haute, has resigned, and Earl Fuerstenberger has accepted the position.

Floyd D. Allen, special agent at Terre Haute, has taken up camp work with the

Y. M. C. A. and will be located at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.

Leo T. Osman, formerly contract agent at Terre Haute, is now connected with the Sheldon schools and is located at Evansville, Ind.

E. S. Ball, repairman at the Terre Haute exchange, has been transferred to Indianapolis.

Miss Lois Anderson, toll instructor, is now acting traffic chief at Terre Haute, succeeding Miss Irene Judkins, who resigned to be married. Miss Dean Creason, formerly chief operator at Anderson, is now toll instructor at Terre Haute.

Miss Edna Fasig, repair clerk at Terre Haute, has been very ill with diphtheria. She is improving and is expected back in a short time.

An interesting operators' meeting was held at Terre Haute Thursday evening, October 4th. Miss Anderson, traffic chief, gave a "get together" talk and started the use of a suggestion box. This box is to be opened before each operators' meeting and the points suggested are to be considered. Manager Kissling met the girls and gave a very interesting talk on the war and its bearing on telephone work.

Miss Grace Dunn, toll operator at Terre Haute, who has been very ill, is recuperating and expects to return in about three weeks.

Miss Clara Dupke, toll supervisor, Terre Haute, was recently absent for a week because of sickness.

Miss Leonor Landers, chief toll operator, Terre Haute, has returned from a two weeks' vacation, part of which was spent in Chicago and Indianapolis.

The blow fell on September 28th when at a dinner given by Mrs. James Bradley the engagement of Miss Irene Judkins, traffic chief at Terre Haute, to Cove Knipple of Huntington, Ind., was announced. As Miss Judkins was to leave on the twenty-ninth, a hurry-up party was arranged and held in the rest rooms of the telephone building. The rugs were taken up and the phonograph was started in one room, while in the other a game of "one chair less" was played. A lunch was served late in the evening and at the table a gift of three dozen etched glasses was presented with the love and best wishes of the girls.

The Blue Bell Club, made up of the employés of the Terre Haute exchange, gave a baby show at the Y. W. C. A. as its share in the formal opening for the year of the Federated Industrial Clubs. This is the largest club in the Terre Haute Federation, having a membership of sixty-six. Miss Miriam Kelly, toll clerk, was awarded first prize; Miss Annis Walker, toll student, second, and Miss Hilda Hantz, local operator, third.

Miss Avis Baxter, night local chief operator at Terre Haute, spent her vacation with her mother in Kansas.

George W. Cook, son of Mr. and Mrs.

W. A. Cook, of 2108 South Sixth street, Terre Haute, and an employé of the Central Union Telephone Company, who enlisted in the signal corps, has received his orders and left recently for Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.

Misses Florence Green and Roberta Gilliatt, local operators at Bedford, have resigned to attend school.

A new recording position was recently installed at Bedford. The work was done by the equipment department.

A fire on October 8th at Bedford burned four cables, putting about 400 telephones out of service. The plant men worked night and day repairing the damage.

Work on the new operators' quarters at Bedford is nearing completion.

Miss Lillie Plummer, chief operator at Brooklyn, spent her vacation at Martinsville, Ind. Miss Edith Plummer substituted for her.

Fundamental Patriotism

In this time of labor unrest, there is just one principle to apply, and that is the principle of fundamental patriotism.

What is fundamental patriotism?

It is a devotion to country based on justice and fair dealing. It is a devotion that puts America first and that attempts to get no unfair advantage out of America's need.

Fundamental patriotism restrains a business man from using this crisis as a means of taking advantage either of the public or of his working force. It keeps him from grabbing for huge war profits in an effort to use the emergency on a get-rich-quick basis.

Under the terrible destructiveness of war there is bound to be scarcity of food and material for the world's needs. That means a higher cost of living. Fundamental patriotism impels the employer to recognize this fact so far as possible in dealing with his employees. It insists that the employe share in whatever prosperity comes to him.

But fundamental patriotism makes its demands on the workers as well as on the employers. There is a temptation for the workers as well as for the employers to attempt to take advantage of the situation created by war. The emergency makes a tieup of business far more serious than under peace conditions.

Delays in the production and transpor-

tation of material handicap war preparations and so tend to lengthen the war.—*Kansas City Star.*

Death of Bertha Fultz

Miss Bertha Fultz, for many years chief operator for the Central Union Telephone Company at Columbus, Ind., died on Octo-



MISS BERTHA FULTZ AT HER SWITCHBOARD.

ber 16th. She had been an invalid for several years.

Miss Fultz was well known in Columbus and southern Indiana. During her service with the telephone company the Central Union exchange was a small one, but handled a large amount of long-distance traffic, and Miss Fultz, through her efficient and painstaking work, made thousands of friends.

Several years ago when an Indianapolis newspaper conducted a popularity contest, Columbus business men and traveling men, who were in the habit of making long-distance calls from Columbus, began boosting for Miss Fultz. She was not only one of the winners, but when the votes were counted, it was found that she had received more than any other woman in Indiana. As a result of this deserved popularity, she enjoyed a free trip to Europe.

Miss Fultz retired from the service a short time before the Central Union exchange at Columbus was taken over by the Columbus Citizens Telephone Company, which now operates there.

Illinois Division

A. J. Parsons, Correspondent.
Springfield

Springfield District

Miss Mary McIntosh has accepted the position of toll evening chief operator, succeeding Miss Alice Velie.

Miss Elizabeth Mallon, toll operator, has been promoted to service observer.

Miss Margaret McGurk, toll operator, has been promoted to instructor.

Miss Alma Highshoe, traffic chief, has resigned to marry B. M. Meranda.

Miss Helen Gaffigan, service observer, has been promoted to traffic chief.

Miss Julia Waters, local supervisor, has been promoted to local chief operator, succeeding Miss Nellie Connell, who has been appointed assistant traffic chief.

Misses Ida Seigel, Clara Burman, N. Williams and Mary Key, local operators, have been promoted to local supervisors.

Miss Julia Waters, chief operator, has returned from her vacation. Miss Waters visited in St. Louis and Louisville, Ky.

Miss Margie Jennings, evening chief operator, recently spent several days in Kansas City.

Miss Essie Hall, toll chief operator, has re-

turned from a three weeks' trip through the East. Miss Hall visited Akron, several other places in Ohio, Atlantic City, N. J., New York, and Portland, Me.

Miss Nellie Connell, assistant traffic chief, has returned from her vacation, which was spent in Washington, D. C., Virginia, Maryland, New York City, Niagara Falls, and Detroit.

Miss Edna Dant has returned from her vacation. She spent two weeks in Decatur.

Miss Mary Hending has returned from a three weeks' leave of absence, which was spent in Rockford and Chicago.

Miss Marie Baugh has accepted a position as clerk in the local manager's office.

The following have accepted positions as operators: Misses Pearl Burt, Pansy Hickey, Ruth Stephens, Helen Ford, Genevieve Harney, Mary Fox, Mary Mayfield, Catherine Franks, Anna Logue and Hazel Emmerson.

Misses Mayme Tierney and May C. Doyle of the local manager's office have returned from their vacations.

Miss Joe Keefe, pay station attendant in the manager's office, spent the week end of October 6th in Chicago.

Centralia District

Miss Helen Morgan has accepted a position as local operator at Centralia.

Miss Grace Collins has accepted a position as local operator at Centralia.

Scott Ray has accepted a position as toll repairman at Centralia.

Miss Nelle Blanchard, collector at Centuria, has returned from a visit to St. Louis.

Miss Marica Thomas, collector at Centuria, has returned from a week's vacation spent at Decatur, Bloomington and Springfield.

Michael Heidler, toll repairman at Centuria, left on September 19th for military training at Camp Taylor, Ky., with the First Company, 326th Machine Gun Battalion.

Galesburg District

Miss Maud Haggengos has been transferred to Rockford as traffic chief of the new exchange at Camp Grant.

L. H. Harlow has been transferred to Springfield as toll line testman.

W. C. Shields, toll line repairman at Galva, and family spent a recent Sunday with W. E. Pickering and called at the Galesburg exchange.

Frank Asplund, cableman, spent his vacation with relatives in Rock Island.

D. S. Barnstead, commercial agent at Galesburg for the past three years, has resigned and moved to Denver, Colo., to accept a position with the Sinclair Oil Company.

James Conaty, plant chief, Galesburg, has been assisting the plant superintendent with the work in the Centuria district.

Fred Fisher, toll line repairman at Galesburg, has resigned and moved to Rock Island.

W. J. McQuiston, manager of the Monmouth Telephone Company for the past fifteen years, has resigned and will take a well-earned rest of several months.

Fred Norris, formerly plant chief at Monmouth, has been appointed manager to succeed Mr. McQuiston, resigned. Mr. Norris is a first-class telephone man and a genial fellow and is sure to be successful in his new position.

Paris District

Miss Nina Blair, night operator at Paris, has resigned and been succeeded by Miss Kathleen Preston.

Miss Bernice Hunt of Mattoon has accepted a position as local operator.

Hill Moss, manager at Charleston, has returned from a two weeks' stay at French Lick Springs, Ind.

Miss Florence Sissell, night operator at Kansas, was married on September 16th to Oliver Water, telegraph operator at Nokomis. Mrs. James Chapman has succeeded Miss Sissell.

Miss Inez Hogshead has accepted a position as relief operator at Kansas.

Miss Mabel Laughead, bookkeeper at Kansas, recently spent two weeks' vacation at Terre Haute and Petersburg, Ind.

Peoria District

Private branch exchanges have recently been installed in Peoria as follows: Mayer Hotel, two trunks, switchboard and 173

sub-stations; L. M. Disney, two trunks, switchboard and ten sub-stations; Peoria Dry Goods Company, one trunk, switchboard and seven sub-stations.

T. E. Keltner, construction foreman at Kankakee, died there on Friday, August 31st. Mr. Keltner started with the company on September 3, 1894, at Upper Sandusky, O., working as a groundman, and later as a lineman. He came to Illinois in 1897 and after working as lineman in a construction gang for a short period, was made assistant foreman and a little later foreman. Shortly after his appointment as foreman the state was divided into construction districts and Mr. Keltner was appointed foreman of the Jacksonville district. When this district was abolished he was transferred to Decatur as city foreman and later became chief inspector. He remained in Decatur for several years and was transferred to Peoria as chief inspector in 1906. With the change of organization in 1911 his position was changed from chief inspector to plant chief, which position he filled until March 1, 1917, when he was transferred to the construction department, assuming charge of a construction gang at Kankakee, and held this position at the time of his death. The body was taken to Upper Sandusky, O., and the funeral was held there on Tuesday, September 3d. A beautiful floral piece was sent by the employes of the Peoria exchange. Mr. Keltner is survived by his widow, his father and one brother, Clyde Keltner, of Fostoria, O.

George C. Brandes, assignment clerk at Peoria, has gone to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, with the second contingent of 400 men. George's many friends among the employes of the Peoria exchange assembled at the Main exchange building on September 17th to bid him farewell. He did not report at the gathering, according to the arrangements, and it was necessary to send an escort of four men to apprehend him. The employes presented him with a wrist watch, one dozen pairs of woolen hose, an army shirt, and a woolen vest, which will come in mighty handy in the cold days to come, as it can be worn underneath the blouse. George was very appreciative of the attitude shown by his co-workers and left Peoria with the determination to win recognition by meritorious service in behalf of his country. He has been assigned to Company H, 349th Infantry, and has the best wishes of every one in the Peoria district.

Miss Ellen Venell, clerk in the commercial department at Peoria, has resigned and been succeeded by Miss Clarabelle Calkins.

Quincy District

Miss Helen Fuhrman, local supervisor, was recently married to T. McPheeters, who was here on a furlough from the Battleship Kansas. Mrs. McPheeters will continue in the service. When her husband returned to duty, he was given a

rousing send-off at the station by many of the operators and other friends.

Miss Sadie Sweney recently entertained the toll operators at her home by giving a miscellaneous shower for her sister Lillian. Card games were played and a very pleasant evening was spent.

Miss Lillian Sweney, toll operator, was recently married to O. Kosyan. Mr. and Mrs. Kosyan went to St. Louis on their wedding trip and will live in Quincy.

Miss Beulah Rusta, local operator, was married recently to A. Wright of Mendon. Mr. and Mrs. Wright will live on a farm near Mendon, Ill.

Miss Agnes Heckenkamp, toll clerk in the Quincy exchange, died Saturday, October 13th, of cerebral hemorrhage, after an illness dating from last March. Miss Heckenkamp was born in Quincy on February 27, 1894, and entered the service of the Central Union Telephone Company as pay station attendant on May 1, 1910. In 1913 she was transferred to the toll department as an operator. In August, 1914, she became toll clerk, filling that position until March, when she was obliged to remain at home on account of failing health. Agnes endeared herself to all of the employes by her sunny and cheerful disposition, was a leader in all their pleasures and will be greatly missed by all her friends.

Miss Rilla Eames, local operator, has resigned and joined the ranks of the war brides. She was married on October 2d in Brookfield, Mo., to R. Hawks. He has reported for duty, and Mrs. Hawks will live with her parents in Quincy.

About twenty operators, local and toll, enjoyed a moonlight hayrack party not long ago. They rode out to South Park, roasted weiners over a huge bonfire and had the time of their young lives.

Miss Alma Goetsche, local operator, has resigned to accept a position with the Chicago Telephone Company.

Miss Edyth Winter, cashier at the Quincy exchange, spent a week in Chicago attending the forty-third annual session of the Eastern Star of Illinois. She served on a committee during the three days' session and saw the sights of the big city.

Quincy has two more new toll circuits, one coming from St. Louis on the south and one from Chicago on the east.

Preston P. Denton, repairman, has resigned to accept a position with the Electric Wheel Company. Earl Rigg, formerly manager at Camp Point, has succeeded him.

Albert J. Heckenkamp, formerly a clerk for Foreman Banta, has accepted a position in the plant department as installer.

Rockford District

Although friends and fellow employes of Miss Erma Kelly knew she had been granted a short leave of absence, they were very much surprised to read the announcement of her marriage in Chicago to Walter Schmidt of Rockford. Mrs. Schmidt will continue as chief operator until spring.

The entire force extend their best wishes.

Lieutenant A. A. Langlund, formerly with the construction department of the Chicago Telephone Company, was a recent visitor at the Rockford exchange. He is now with the machine gun company, First Illinois Infantry, stationed at Camp Grant, Rockford, prior to its departure for Houston, Tex.

Bowling at Rockford

On October 5th the "Answering Jacks" and "Multiples" of Rockford clashed in a three-game bowling match, the former taking their rivals into camp by the score of 1883 to 1781. The "Multiples" take consolation in the fact that their conquerors called in two reserves.

The members of these teams are from the Western Electric Company, Chicago, and working in the Rockford exchange.

THE SCORES.

Answering Jacks.	Multiples.
Bombrow	386
Christenson	371
Cohan	453
Stuth (2 games)	230
Ruthven (2 games)	199
Black (1 game)	148
Janousek (1 game)	96
	1883
	1781

Rock Island District

Miss Sarah Gibson, stenographer in the plant chief's office, has resigned to accept a similar position at the Rock Island arsenal. Her friends all wish Sarah good luck in her new position. Miss Lillian Paulsen has succeeded her.

Lyle Reynolds, toll testman at Rock Island, has been called to service in the new national army. He is at present in training at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa. All the boys were at the depot to see him off and wish him luck.

C. E. Wood, Neil Wilcox and L. H. Harlow, employes of the Galesburg exchange, were recent visitors at the Rock Island exchange.

C. G. Abbott, wire chief at Rock Island, spent his vacation in Quincy visiting relatives.

Miss Mildred Miller, chief operator at Rock Island, spent a very enjoyable vacation with friends in Waterloo, Iowa.

A. K. Fox, cable repairman at Rock Island, spent his vacation camping and fishing on Rock River.

Daniel Smith, commercial agent at Moline, spent his vacation at Spirit Lake, Iowa.

The following private branch exchanges have recently been installed: Peoples Power Company, three trunks and fourteen stations; Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation, three trunks and nine stations; Thomas Dunn Sons Hardware Company, two trunks and five stations; Victor Storage Battery Company, one trunk and five stations; Rock Island arsenal, three trunks and seven stations.

Frank Willhite, repairman at Rock Island, has returned to work after being

absent since last June on account of an accident.

H. D. Burke has accepted a position as night switchboardman at the Rock Island exchange.

Wilmar Vermillion has accepted a position as repairman at the Moline exchange.

Harvey Navin, formerly with the Postal Telegraph Company, has accepted a position as frameman at Rock Island.

Miss Winifred Blythe, local operator at Rock Island, resigned recently to be married.

Miss Clara Shean, local operator at Rock Island, has resigned to accept a position with the Modern Woodman.

Misses Elsie and Freida Paul, local operators at Rock Island, have resigned to accept positions at the Rock Island arsenal.

Miss Sophie Brown has accepted a position with the Daniel Hayes Company as private branch exchange operator.

Miss Greta Graham recently entertained a number of the Central Union employes at her home. Christy McAfee, a former employe of the company, who enlisted in the Marine Corps and has been in training during the summer, was the guest of honor. A good time was enjoyed by all.

Miss Alpha Hartman has accepted a position as local operator at the Rock Island office.

Misses Marvel Rutherford, Veda Johnson and Velma Bender are among the new employes at Rock Island.

Miss Alice Chandler has accepted a position with the Rock Island Sash and Door Works.

Miss Margaret Dingeldein, toll operator at Rock Island, has resigned to take a stenographic course.

Misses Helen Nylin and Myrtle Shean have been transferred to the Rockford exchange.

Miss Nellie McFall, local operator at East Moline, has been complaining of a lame arm, but cannot give any reason for it. The operators at that exchange think she sprained her wrist playing her new ukulele.

Ralph Ellinghouse, testman at East Moline, spent his vacation with his relatives at Bellevue, Iowa.

Miss Sybil Esping, chief clerk at East Moline, spent her vacation in Chicago gazing at the tall buildings. She has complained several times since of a stiff neck.

Miss Edna Peterson, local operator at East Moline, has resigned to attend Augustana College.

Miss Sadie Hendricks, chief operator at East Moline, reports a very enjoyable vacation.

Miss Bernice Giesler has accepted a position as night chief operator at East Moline.

Miss Hazel Kerr, local operator at Moline, died on September 20th, after an illness of many weeks.

Miss Mabel Swanson, chief operator at Moline, spent a two weeks' vacation with

friends in Detroit, Mich., Chicago and Rockford, Ill.

During the summer the telephone girls at Moline had a boat excursion and very generously donated \$28 of the proceeds to the Red Cross chapter.

Miss Ellen Aft is a new employe at the Moline office.

Miss Anna Peska, local operator at Sterling, has resigned and her position has been filled by Miss Marie Bongartz.

Miss Lillie Wigun, local operator at Sterling, has resigned to accept the position of chief operator for the Interstate Telephone and Telegraph Company of Sterling. Miss Marie Stroben has succeeded her.

Miss Helen Eberhardt, local operator at Sterling, has resigned and her position has been filled by Miss Grace Newton.

Miss Leona Peters, local operator at Sterling, has resigned and her position has been filled by Miss Leah Johnson.

E. N. Purdey, cable repairman at Sterling, was severely injured on September 8th by falling from a pole.

E. F. Hage, repairman at Sterling, has resigned and entered the employ of the Cincinnati and Suburban Bell Telephone Company at Cincinnati.

A number of the Sterling operating force visited the new exchange of the Dixon Home Telephone Company during its recent "open house" and report large crowds of interested telephone subscribers to whom the telephone guides showed every courtesy. Favors were given each visitor.

Americans Have Great Lead in Inventive Genius

In an interesting article on the Patent Office at Washington by Garrett P. Serviss, the *Chicago American* says:

"The United States almost balances half the rest of the world in invention! Here are the statistics: From the beginning of the patenting system until December 31, 1915, our Patent Office issued 1,176,375 patents for new inventions, and during the same space of time the patents issued by all the other countries of the earth combined numbered 2,605,214. France stands next to us with 508,448 patents. Then come Great Britain with 503,848, Germany with 306,510, Belgium with 277,311, Canada with 170,280, and Italy and Sardinia with 134,151. All the others fall below 100,000, and most of them far below. Tiny Liberia, true to her American origin, has two patents listed—two little candle lights in Africa; the Bahamas have two, St. Helena, where Napoleon departed, has four, and the Fiji Islands have forty-seven. The number credited to Japan is 28,722. During 1916 alone the United States issued 43,970 patents."

Through the Transom

Subscriber having difficulty in hearing the operator: "Operator, I don't hear you; please speak through your transom."

What Food Control Really Means

By James H. Collins,
Editor, Trade, and Technical Press Section,
United States Food Administration.

Speaking recently at a meeting of state food commissioners and his personal staff, Herbert A. Hoover gave a striking explanation of the part that food control plays in war.

He said that European nations went into the war giving little thought to the subject of food. Even Germany with all its preparations had not foreseen the significance of this factor. With millions of men taken from production, and thousands of square miles of fertile fields laid waste by armies, the world's cupboard quickly began developing a bareness like that of Mother Hubbard. Country after country went to the cupboard to get a bone, and found a diminished supply.

This made it necessary to organize food supply and distribution, and the various countries tried various methods. They fixed maximum prices, and minimum prices, regulated the production and distributing trades, and put their people on rations. Those countries which established the earliest and best methods of food control secured the greatest efficiency in war. The best system, on the whole, is still that of Germany, and she has been able to maintain efficiency with a food supply which in some of her enemy countries might be most embarrassing. Russia, with perhaps the greatest possibilities of food production in Europe, did nothing at all, and out of Russia's food situation grew her revolution.

Mr. Hoover said, that whether we like it or not, we must deal with the food problem of war in one of two ways. There is not enough food to go around if we stick to the lavish methods of peace times. Rising prices, coupled with depreciation of money, due to issues of war bonds in every country, which make the purchasing power of money shrink, compel us to adjust the food supply to the world's appetite, either by controlling that supply in ways that lead to economy and make it suffice, or by letting wages rise as prices rise, to keep pace roughly with fluctuations. Even an amateur economist can see at a glance that food control is better than wage increase, because wage increase is a crude force operating slowly, unevenly and with great injustice and suffering to millions of workers. The wages of many workers do not rise—the professional men, clerical workers, public employés, and so forth. Russia tried the experiment of letting wages adjust themselves to the diminishing food supply, and it did not work. Russia was brought to a state bordering on anarchy by the intolerable pressure of the food situation on the ordinary peaceful citizen.

Therefore, whether we like it or not—this is a favorite phrase of the food administrator, and typifies the impersonal

attitude he takes toward these great economic problems—whether we like it or not, we must meet the food situation in one way or the other, and food control seems to be the lesser of two evils.

This viewpoint explains most of the work thus far done by the United States food administration. From August 10th, when President Wilson signed the food law, until today, much of the work of the food administration has centered upon the organization of food control machinery. The farmer, the grain man, the miller, the baker, the packer, the grocer, the wholesaler and retailer, the traveling salesman and the canned goods broker, have gone to Washington in bodies representing the best men and the best minds in their respective trades, and have conferred there, not only with the food administrator himself, but with leading men in their own lines who are acting as volunteers on the food administration. Sometimes they have gone with fear in their hearts, or resentment at the prospect of government interference in their business affairs. But there is something in Washington which quickly dissipates fear and resentment, and leads these men to offer their unanimous support to food control measures.

"Whether we like it or not" they are told, "this is the situation. Business cannot go on as usual in war times because the law of supply and demand is thrown out of operation. These are the conditions, and here is the only remedy that has been found in countries with greater experience in war than we have yet had. What do you think about it, gentlemen?"

What the business men think is shown in every case by their action in recognizing the necessity for food control. They have promised their patriotic co-operation, and are readjusting their trade organization and methods for loyal support of food administration policies.

With sensible food control it is possible to handle the other two outstanding problems of food supply in war. One is increased production and the other is economical use of food. With stable prices, absence of speculation, and the temporary surrender of individual trade advantages, the farmer can have an assurance of prices ample enough to encourage larger planting and live stock raising. And by these same safeguards, thrown round the food supply, the consumer is made willing to economize in food, and is also able to purchase the necessities of life at prices which are at least reasonable, and what is more important do not suffer wild fluctuations.

This is food control in a nut shell. Whatever fear or hostility there may be in the country over food control arises entirely from misunderstanding of what food control really means, why it is necessary and how it is being carried out. In no case does this feeling persist after real food control has been explained.

A Portable Telephone

A forest officer of Missoula, Mont., has invented a very ingenious portable telephone, weighing only two and a half pounds and so practical that it has been adopted by the government and is part of the regular equipment of patrol in the national forests this season.

It is said that a field man equipped with this telephone, a few yards of light emergency wire, and a short piece of heavy wire to make the ground connection, can "cut in" anywhere along the more than 20,000 miles of forest service telephone lines and get in touch with the headquarters of a supervisor or district ranger. To talk, one end of the emergency wire is thrown over the telephone line, the two ends are connected to the portable instrument, and the instrument is connected to the ground wire, the end of which must be thrust into the damp earth or into water. Contact with the line wire is made possible by removal of the insulation from a few inches of the emergency wire.

The instrument does not ring the bell of the receiving telephone, but, instead, causes a screeching sound from a small megaphone-shaped apparatus descriptively known as a "howler." This instrument is installed at the ranger station telephone and is said to give effective notice that someone is on the wire. The transmission is equal to any standard wall telephone, conversations having been held with it for a distance of 1,000 miles.—E. L. G., in *St. Nicholas*.

Salute the Flag

Workman and president, clerk and the rest,
Citizens all when the colors fly;
Baring your head with your hand on your
breast,
Stand and salute as the Flag goes by!

Symbol of liberty, honor, and love;
Crimson and silver, blue as the sky;
Spangled with stars like the heavens
above,
Stand and salute as the Flag goes by!

Reddened with blood which your fore-
fathers shed,
Whitened with tears from many an eye;
Badge of your motherland, cloak for your
dead;
Stand and salute as the Flag goes by!—
Chicago Tribune.

No, Sir!

William Penn had just completed his real estate transactions with the Indians.

"Now that thou hast the territory, friend William," quoth a companion, "what wilt thou do with it?"

"Raise Quaker oats," came the prompt reply.

Flour wasn't \$19.50 a barrel in those days.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Telephone Operator Saves a Family

From *Public Service*.

The public hears so often of a telephone operator performing some deed of heroism that maybe it becomes a little indifferent to such things. But it should not. Such deeds, for example, as the following are often done at the risk of a life—a life is saved at such a hazard—and these are not things to be lightly passed over.

The Atlanta *Georgian* gives this splendid account of the incident:

"Miss Lillian Coody, popular telephone operator at East Point, is wearing the laurels of a heroine, for it was by her prompt action and presence of mind that Dr. C. H. Jewell, Mrs. Jewell and their child were saved from probable cremation when their handsome bungalow in Church street, East Point, was destroyed by fire shortly before daybreak.

"Miss Coody, who was awakened in her home next to the Jewell bungalow by a glare in her bedroom, rushed out as the rear of the bungalow was caving in, and as the remainder of the roof was burning fiercely. Telephoning an alarm to the East Point fire department, Miss Coody hurriedly gave her attention to the Jewell family, awakening them and aiding them in getting out of the burning house just as the roof was about to fall. The fire had gained such headway that the saving of any of the furnishings or other valuables was out of the question, Miss Coody getting the family themselves out just in time.

"The fire department, in response to the telephone girl's call, was on the scene within a few minutes, but it then was too late to save the bungalow. The flames already were seriously menacing the adjacent houses, and the firemen directed their attention to these. By hard work the fire was confined to the Jewell bungalow."

Clean Kitchen, Dishes and Cooking Utensils

These are of vital importance. Recent investigations with subsequent rigid enforcement of sanitary precautions in public eating places by the health department have brought to light surprising conditions of uncleanness and various abuses in the selection and preparation of food.

These are being corrected by proper regulation. A great lesson should be drawn from the results and applied at home. It is probably true that the care and preparation of food in the average home kitchen is quite satisfactory; but there are many little points in cleanliness which are often carelessly overlooked.

The kitchen floor is the one more exposed to dirt and contamination than perhaps any other floor in the home. There is more or less constant traffic over it and tradespeople frequently enter direct from the street, bringing in all varieties of refuse—especially during bad weather. Of course these floors are carefully scrubbed

at intervals, but in between such times they are usually dry swept.

A broom, employed for vigorous dry sweeping of the floor, is about the worst thing to have in the kitchen. Dust, although often imperceptible, thus rises and settles upon everything—tables, chairs, cooking utensils and dishes, even though some precaution is observed—and upon food, whether prepared or unprepared, which is usually about the room. In place of the sweeping, a mopping with good hot or boiling water is far better as a cleansing agent, as well as being a preventive against spreading dust and contaminating matter. All persons before entering this room should clean their shoes upon a mat placed in a convenient position for that purpose.

The kitchen should never be "dusted." A moist cloth must be used in going over furniture, walls, wood work, etc.—*American Medicine*.

The Use of Slang

Within the last decade, the use of distorted hyperbolic idioms, even by persons supposedly well versed in the use of our mother tongue, has become quite the vogue. Now as our language has reached its present state of refined development only after many generations of unceasing toil by such philological giants as Chaucer, Shakespeare, Johnson, Lamb, and our own Hawthorne, Irving and Poe, it seems an act of sacrilege for a mob of highbrows to be putting the bee on a line of regular chatter.

Of course, the use of these idiomatic expressions is merely a habit, but withal, a most reprehensible one. Newcomers to our shores, strangers to the land of liberty, often experience considerable difficulty in understanding some of the foolish lingo handed out by some of our hard-boiled specialists. But some of these latter birds are so inoculated with this method of expression that it fairly permeates their every sentence—every time they open their mouth they stick their walkover in it.

These strangers, flung into the melting pot of metropolitan life, speedily get hep to this vocabulary of the dip, come-on and shake-down, and it is but a short time when they, too, are capable of slinging a line of con that has your constant patron of baseball pulling a fadeaway.

The dames are the babies that know how to spread that stuff. These daughters of Eve perpetrate this native outrage with astonishing ease and facility; it is a sort of second nature to them; they wield the bleacher talk with the same dexterity as the powder puff.

Undoubtedly this pernicious practice is undermining our industrial and civil life; putting the kibosh on the dough-getting as it were. Perspicacious employers will refuse employment to a man or woman whose mode of expression savors strongly of that region known as "back of the yards." Any gasabo that articulates as

though he was brung up where most of our fodder gets the go-by, stands about as much chance of making a soft lay as Bill Bryan has of hitting the White House hill on high—you know—of getting enough fall-guys to name him High Mogul of the little old U. S. A.

The vast number of inflections contained in our language should enable even the most illiterate to express themselves, after they have said a trunkful, without resorting to the exigencies of the ungrammatical slang.

Fellow citizens, you've got to chop that stuff. Our national life is deteriorating fast enough without a mob of dock laborers disguised as gentlemen, and a flock of spearmint masticators chewing a line of fat that would make Chuck Connors macerate his cranium.

Teachers should reprehend the children, not directly, but indirectly by use of striking examples of faultless English clearly enunciated. Mothers should wise the kids to cut it out.

This deleterious practice must be extirpated, root and branch. Sand your track, you're slipping.—E. S. B., in the *Edison Round Table Monthly*.

Telephones on Moving Trains

"If the series of tests about to be carried out by the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois in respect to the use of wireless telephones for load dispatching prove satisfactory, it is quite likely that one set will be installed in the system operator's office at Joliet, Ill., generating station, and another will be placed in the company's generating station at Blue Island, Ill.," says the *Wireless Age*.

It is hoped to use the instruments to facilitate load dispatching in the event of any emergency that may be occasioned by failure of the company's private metallic-circuit line. Two wireless telephone sets suitable for communicating between stations 150 miles apart have been purchased and are being tested with the coöperation of the United States navy department.

While it is thoroughly understood that the government will not permit the use of wireless telegraph and telephone equipments except under its own supervision, these tests are being made to determine its practicability when conditions will permit its use. The probable extensions of the service are commented upon in the *Electrical World* as follows:

"If the unit proves practicable in these locations, their use will probably be extended to other important switching centers. The use of the radio telephone rather than the wireless telegraph was favored by the engineering department of the public service of northern Illinois because the instruments can be used without a knowledge of the continental Morse code and because it is possible to transmit messages with greater speed by telephone than by telegraph."

Thirty-Fifth Birthday of Incandescent Light

A New York electrical anniversary was celebrated recently at the Electrical Exposition at Grand Central Palace. Thirty-five years ago the first incandescent light was installed in New York and a bronze tablet, on view at the exposition, will be erected at 257 Pearl street, which housed the original generating plant.

The bas relief shows the interior of the old station, with six generators to serve a territory one mile in area and to provide 1,000 lamps. The power plant that has succeeded it supplies to Manhattan an equivalent of 15,000,000 lamps. Forty-five cents will buy as much of this electricity now as \$7.50 would thirty-five years ago. Thomas A. Edison supervised the building of the original power plant, and when the pressure of work was great he slept on a pile of material in the building.

In reviewing the progress of electricity in New York, Arthur Williams, president of the exposition, said that one of the greatest services was to do away with the heavy work in the home. Electricity had emancipated women from household drudgery in the cities. In the present exposition there was an electric laundry and kitchen in which all the laborious work was done by motor.

One of the military features of the show is the exhibit of the Signal Corps, in charge of three experts in straight arm signaling. They are Sergeant Joseph R. Donath and Corporals Brandon and Borden, stationed at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island. A contest in signaling, open to teams of three men from the various branches of the service, including the navy and the Naval Reserve, will be held next Wednesday afternoon. The transmitting signal men will be on the roof of the Grand Central Palace, and the receivers and recorders on the roof of buildings within a third of a mile radius.—*New York Times*, October 13, 1917.

The Banner of the Red Cross

"A standard, or flag, represents not only the patriotism and strength, but also the sentiment or thought of the nation. These emblems have existed from the most remote periods, and have always exercised a powerful influence upon mankind. In the time of Moses, 1491 B. C., the Hebrews had their standards; Solomon hoisted the standard of the Lion in Jerusalem, upon which was inscribed the sentiment, 'Rise, Lord, let Thine enemies be dispersed, and let those that hate Thee flee before Thee.' Romulus, when he founded Rome, adopted on his standard the image of a she-wolf (his reputed foster-mother), combined with the eagle of Jupiter, which was the emblem of his senate. Mahomet selected a green standard, which is always preserved with the greatest veneration, enveloped in four

coverings of green taffeta; inclosed in a case of green cloth, and only on occasions of extreme danger is this sacred symbol taken from its place of deposit. His devout followers believe it was brought down from heaven by the angel Gabriel.

"A well-known United States senator, returning from a prolonged tour in foreign lands in 1878, said: 'I have seen the glories of art and architecture, and mountain and river. I have seen the sunset on the Jungfrau, and the full moon rise on Mount Blanc, but the fairest vision on which these eyes ever looked was the flag of my country in a foreign land—beautiful as a flower to those who love it, and terrible as a meteor to those who hate it. It is the symbol of the power and glory and the honor of 50,000,000 of Americans.'

"But, after all, one of the most glorious of flags is the banner of the Red Cross. An international public conference was called at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1863. At this time, a treaty was drawn up and signed by representatives of twenty-five different governments, which provided for the neutrality of all sanitary supplies, ambulances, surgeons, nurses, attendants, sick or wounded men, and their safe conduct when they bear the banner of the Red Cross. Largely through the influence and perseverance of Miss Clara Barton, our government was induced, eventually, to instruct its proper representative to sign the treaty. As a compliment to Switzerland, the association adopted as its banner the colors of the Swiss flag, reversed, the red cross on a white ground. The flag is held sacred by all civilized nations of the world. In the fiercest battle no shot is ever aimed at this symbol. It protects alike castle or cottage, friend or foe. It insures safe conduct to all transports in an enemy's country. Under this banner social distinctions are abolished. The proudest rulers of the kingdoms of the earth bow with respect and submission to this banner, the universal representative of man's humanity to man and the harbinger of the time when all nations shall 'beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks, and learn war no more.'"

NOTE: This article was written years ago when it was believed that the Red Cross flag was "held sacred by all civilized nations of the world." Subsequent events have proven that one nation, at least, in this respect, as well as in others, is outside the pale of civilization.

Are You on Time?

Caesar's delay in reading a message cost him his life when he reached the senate house.

Alexander the Great was asked how he conquered the world. He answered quickly, "By being on time and not delaying."

Franklin said to a servant who was always late, but always ready with an excuse: "I have generally found that the man who was good at an excuse is good for nothing else."

Grouchy failed to be on the job, the imperial guard was licked, Waterloo was lost.

Napoleon was yanked off a prisoner to the rock at an early age—all because one of his generals was behind time.

The grand old man of Regent street, William Ewart Gladstone, was an early riser. One of our greatest retailers has this for one of his favorite sayings: "The better the tardy man's excuse, the worse the reason."

Peter the Great always rose as the little stars were fading from the sky; so did Alfred the Great. In the small hours of the morning Columbus planned his voyage of discovery. Napoleon planned his great campaign in the early morning hours. Copernicus was an early riser. Bryant rose at five, Bancroft at dawn.—*John Miles, in System.*

Telephone Operating in Japan

Contrast between the telephone methods of the United States and of Japan has been marked in many respects, but in nothing, perhaps, is the difference more pronounced than in the provision for "the most important unit in the telephone system," the operator.

In the rest rooms of Japan the operators are not furnished with chairs, but sit upon the floor, and the long reading table is so low that it looks like a bench just raised off the floor. It is plenty high enough though for convenience in resting a book there while one sits on the floor to read. Doubtless this is far more comfortable to the little operators of Japan than the restful chairs where our operators find their relaxation could possibly be, for custom in Japan has made the floor a sufficiently comfortable substitute for chairs.

In the operating room, however, where the American telephone engineers have planned for the operators' comfort and convenience to the smallest detail, the Japanese authorities seem to have given little heed to this form of efficiency. The Japanese operators sit on stools without backs. Sometimes these stools are like the plain wooden counter stools used in American stores; sometimes they are topped with plush, but apparently there is no provision for regulating the height to suit the stature of the operator.—*The Telephone Review.*

A Pittsburgh Local

Pittsburgh Man (telephoning to Long Island from New York)—"Ten cents? Why, in Pittsburgh we can telephone to Hades for a nickel."

Central—"But this is a long distance call."—*Pitt Panther.*

Information Desired

The lecturer had been describing some of the sights he had seen abroad.

"There are some spectacles," he said, "that one never forgets."

"I wish you would tell me where I can get a pair," exclaimed an old lady in the audience. "I am always forgetting mine."—*Exchange.*

Organization Changes in Suburban Division

Organization changes of considerable importance in the suburban division of the Chicago Telephone Company went into effect on November 1st. John W. Schramm, district manager at Elgin, resigned. Joseph H. Conrath, formerly district manager at Woodstock, was promoted to district manager for the combined Elgin and Woodstock districts, and E. A. Judd, formerly special representative in the headquarters office of the division, was promoted to commercial manager at Woodstock.

Mr. Schramm leaves behind him a serv-



JOHN W. SCHRAMM.

ice period of twenty years with the Chicago Telephone Company. In 1897, when there were less than 200 telephones in the Elgin exchange, he was appointed local manager. With his thorough business training and intimate knowledge of local conditions, he foresaw the growth that might be expected in the Elgin exchange, and soon after becoming manager urgently recommended the erection of a building adequate for future needs. Under his capable management the Elgin exchange grew rapidly and soon became the largest single exchange in the Chicago Telephone Company outside the city of Chicago. In 1911, when important changes took place in the telephone organization, he was appointed district manager of one of the largest and most important groups of exchanges. On November 1st, when he resigned, there were more than 5,200 stations in the Elgin exchange and more than 7,000 in his district. Mr. Schramm has enjoyed the confidence and respect of all with whom he has been associated during his long period of service with the company. His ability as an organizer was recognized, and he was considered one of the most capable district managers in the suburban field.

Tribute to Mr. Schramm

Elgin, Ill., October 31, 1917.

Mr. John W. Schramm:

We, the undersigned, being the supervisors of the several departments of the Elgin district of the Chicago Telephone Company, speaking for ourselves and for the employes in our departments, hereby wish to express our sincere appreciation for the courteous treatment always accorded us by you.

While you have never allowed anything to interfere with the efficiency of the service, your treatment of our subordinates has always been more as that of a friend than as an employer or superior, and you have by your genial manner and thoughtfulness made it a pleasure to follow your direction and to do our utmost for the success of the Chicago Telephone Company in this district.

We regret exceedingly that you are about to sever your active connection with the management of this district, and we wish to assure you that wherever you may be, the good wishes of every one connected with the Elgin district go with you and that we will never forget your kindness nor the lessons of efficiency imparted by you during all the years that you have been our superior officer in this great corporation which actually shows by its actions that it is thoughtful of the welfare of its employes.

With sincere affection, we remain,
Sincerely,

(Signed) CAROLINE CHRISTIANSEN,
OWEN E. McMAHON,
LOUIS ROTHSTEIN,
WILLIAM H. NISH.

Joseph H. Conrath, now district manager for the combined Elgin and Woodstock districts, entered the telephone business at St. Charles in 1902 as a repairman. Later he was called to the Joliet district and given supervision of the new Lenox exchange. In 1909 he became manager for the Woodstock Telephone and Telegraph Company at Woodstock, and during the same year, when this company sold its equipment, he became district manager for the Chicago Telephone Company in the Woodstock district. Because of his long and varied experience in all departments of the company, Mr. Conrath is looked upon as the logical successor to Mr. Schramm and great confidence is expressed in his ability to discharge his new duties with credit to himself and the company.

E. A. Judd has been with the Chicago Telephone Company for ten years and during this time has risen from salesman to

special representative in the Chicago office. His headquarters will hereafter be at Woodstock, and under the direction of Mr. Conrath he will discharge many of the duties of a district manager. He is especially well qualified for his new work because his early boyhood was spent in McHenry County.

Exciting Gridiron Battle at Camp Vail

In an exciting football game replete with good plays and sportsmanlike conduct on both sides and cheered to the echo by their respective rooters, the eleven of Company E, Eleventh Telegraph Battalion,



JOSEPH H. CONRATH.

recently defeated the aggregation of Company D, Second Field Battalion, by the close score of 6 to 0 at Camp Vail.

Both teams fought tooth and nail to the finish, the Eleventh because they had never tasted of the bitter dregs of defeat, and the Second because they were anxious to mar the perfect record of their rivals. The Eleventh team was the better drilled, while the Texas boys showed strength in abundance but lack of proper preparation.

The victors scored a touchdown in the last quarter on a well executed forward pass of thirty yards from Quarter-back Stockhausen to Right End Heinzleman. The try for goal failed.

Marshall, Francis and Rush, of the Eleventh, played a star game, and Stockhausen ran his team in a most brainy fashion. For the losers, Robinson was a tower of strength at full back, and Donnelly, at left guard, was strong on the defensive. Captain Davis, of the Second, showed that he was well fitted for the position by his sportsmanlike conduct.

The game was marred by only one accident, Barnum, the game little right end of the Eleventh, sustaining a dislocation of the left elbow, which was immediately re-

duced. It was only the insistence of the doctor that prevented him from going back in the game.

The winning team lined up as follows:

Barnum (Cleveland Telephone Co.), O'Brien (Chicago Telephone Co.), left end; Cosgrove (Chicago Telephone Co.), Doyle (Chicago Telephone Co.), left tackle; Carroll (Chicago Telephone Co.), left guard; Francis (Chicago Telephone Co.), center; Helstein (Chicago Telephone Co.), right guard; Field (Chicago Telephone Co.), Sack (Chicago Telephone Co.), right tackle; Heinzeleman (Michigan State Telephone Co.), right end; Stockhausen



BERT FRANCIS
Of LaGrange, now with Company E, Eleventh Telegraph Battalion.

Capt. (Chicago Telephone Co.), quarterback; Rush (Chicago Telephone Co.), left halfback; Marshall (not in telephone organization), O'Brien (Chicago Telephone Co.), right halfback; Penfold (Chicago Telephone Co.), fullback.

Bell Telephone Bowling League

The Supply team has gone over the top and wrested first place from the Commercial boys in the Bell Telephone Bowling League. Besides holding the lead in the standing this team has high team score, with the fine mark for one game of 1,000, and high team average for three games of 960-2.

Bontemps of the leaders has high individual score of 244 and Kingsbury, his teammate, high individual average, for three games, with 203-2.

The first weekly prize was won by Schwimmer, Supply, with 222, and the second by Bontemps with 221.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS OCT. 24TH.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	Av.
Supply	15	3	.834	898-17
Commercial	13	5	.723	853-10
Construction	10	8	.556	858-13
Accounting	9	9	.500	832-16
Garage	9	9	.500	812-2
Maintenance	8	10	.445	856-5
Cable Splicers	8	10	.445	813-12
Wentworth	8	10	.445	802-8
P. B. X. (Inst.)	6	12	.333	784-14
Long Lines	4	14	.222	733-11

Outlaw Bowling League

The race in the Outlaw Bowling League has developed very close competition for first place as well as the cellar position.

The Pirates now have a fairly tight hold on last position in the spite of the game fight put up by Schramm of Evanston.

"Through the efforts of Kingman and Welter the Highbrows are now temporarily

in seventh place," said Mr. Welter in a modest statement recently.

Mr. Pratt, who was formerly the mainstay of the Highbinders, is back hitting his old stride with a score of 94. He claims he missed his turn for several frames.

The bowlers have always wondered why L. B. Lyle of the Suburban Commercial "wolves" when he doesn't get a strike. His friend and adviser J. Vranek says it's because he is absolutely sure of missing a spare.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	Total.
Raiders	12	6	.667	13,154
Destroyers	12	6	.667	12,411
Highbinders	10	8	.556	12,780
Wreckers	10	8	.556	12,725
Repeaters	9	9	.500	12,683
Goats	8	10	.444	12,490
Highbrows	6	12	.333	12,158
Pirates	5	13	.278	12,373

Ideal Bowling League

The standing of the teams in the Ideal Bowling League for the first fifteen games of the season is as follows:

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Avge.
General Commercial	13	2	.792
Executive	10	5	.807
Relief and Safety	10	5	.801
Plant Accounting	9	6	.801
Hookers	9	6	.793
Commercial Engrs.	9	6	.780
Assignment	7	8	.791
Maintenance	6	9	.755
Invincibles	1	14	.693
Traffic	1	14	.654

Of last season's players, not including some of the new blood which has been infused in the league through the entry of two more teams, those who show the results of their practice are Tobin, with fifteen games to his credit and an average of 170; J. Lindholm, with an average of 160, and U. S. Grant in the same class. By referring to last year's scores it is noticed that even players like Hovey, Noble and Simpson of the Maintenance and Simpson of the General Commercial, George Holden, Freddie Klein and Mort Flynn, are shooting away over their heads.

November 26th will be "B. B." night (Big Boys' night). Some of the players who started last season, such as Bone, Redmund, Ray, Jones, Webber, dePeyster and Allen, have been invited. The captains of the teams are urged to use every means in their power to cajole, coerce or influence these men to come and assault the pins in their old form.



A GROUP OF COMPANY D BOYS, SIXTH TELEGRAPH BATTALION.

Bell Checker Players Win

After sleeping soundly since last May, attempting no doubt to recuperate from the effects of the banquet in King's restaurant which closed the winter season, the Bell Telephone Chess and Checker Club has awakened. On Tuesday evening, October 9th, the members turned out on short notice and made another successful drive against the Advance Club checker players of the Peoples' Gas Light and Coke Company.

The Advance Club players have gone down in defeat for three successive years,

and apparently arranged an early season game with the hopes of catching the telephone men asleep and thereby winning a tournament, but were again defeated decisively.

To quote from the Advance Club's semi-monthly magazine, "The checker crew went 'over the top' after the 'hello crowd,' but the ascent was in a balloon. Out of a score of 88 registered shots, the telephone sharpshooters scored 59 hits against our 29."

DETAILED SCORE.

Advance Club	Chicago Telephone Company
Burra	0
Dwyer	2
Collins	2
Columbatto	0
Matha	2
Douglas	2
White	6
Gunderson	2
Hewitt	6
Holland	0
Leonard	7
Singer	8
Martin	6
O'Grady	6
Blodgett	5
Baker	6
Golden	6
Crow	2
Trainor	6
Scott	2
Tiedtke	8
Lee	1
29	59

An Inglorious Defeat

By a Spectator.

E. F. Riddle, T. J. Enright and F. E. J. Young of the fundamental plan department, chief engineer's office, were recently badly defeated by O. N. Sandeen, F. A. Durand and C. K. Brydges of the traffic department, same office, in a bowling match. It would not be proper to print the score.

After the games all one could hear was, "Oh, I had a sore finger," "Well, I wasn't in trim," etc., all three of the losers having a different excuse. One of the winners sarcastically remarked that he had a little son at home who could bowl fairly well.

Never mind, boys, you will learn. Keep up the good work. Practice more and perhaps some day you will be good bowlers. Good luck to you in your next game if you ever play again.



SERG. TED PENFOLD
Of Company E, Eleventh Telegraph Battalion.



VISIT OF TELEPHONE OFFICIALS TO FORT LEAVENWORTH ON OCTOBER 9TH.

(1) Company street. President Sunny shaking hands with enlisted men. (2) The 410th Battalion at attention before the drill. (3) Mr. Sunny addressing our men. (4) Mr. Hill addressing our men. (5) Watching the drill. Left to right—Col. Hartmann, C. S. Gleed, Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company; Messrs. Sunny, Seymour, Hill, McGovern, Abbott, Carter, Garvey, Major Turner and Mr. Kercher. (6) Left to right—Major Turner, Messrs. Hill, Sunny, Seymour, McGovern, Colonel Hartmann, Lieut. Paul Kenny, Messrs. Garvey and Kercher.

Telephone Officials Visit the Boys at Fort Leavenworth

Great Progress Made by the Members of Sixth Telegraph Battalion Convinces Visitors that Central Group Has Furnished America with Some Real Soldiers.



GROUP OF VISITORS AND OFFICERS AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Left to right—Major John R. Turner of 410th Telegraph Battalion; Colonel Carl F. Hartmann of the Signal Corps; H. F. Hill, Vice-president, Central Group; B. E. Sunny, President, Central Group; H. O. Seymour, General Manager, Wisconsin Telephone Company; B. S. Garvey, General Auditor, Central Group; W. R. McGovern, Chief Engineer, Central Group; W. R. Abbott, General Manager, Chicago Telephone Company; Hal Gaylor, Kansas City; C. S. Gleed, Chairman Board of Directors, Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company; E. F. Carter, General Manager (Kansas), Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company; Paul B. Gaylor, Denver, Colo.; W. R. Kercher, Publicity Manager (Kansas), Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company; Colonel Sedgwick Rice of Fort Leavenworth Federal Disciplinary Institution.

This time it was Fort Leavenworth.

On October 9th, President B. E. Sunny, Vice President H. F. Hill, Chief Engineer W. R. McGovern and General Auditor B. S. Garvey, of the Central Group of Telephone Companies, General Manager H. O. Seymour of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, and General Manager W. R. Abbott of the Chicago Telephone Company visited the boys of the Sixth (now the 410th) Telegraph Battalion, Reserve Signal Corps at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. All these officials had been looking forward for some time to seeing the boys, and Mr. Garvey in particular, as he has a son in Company D.

The visitors were met at the station and warmly greeted by Colonel Sedgwick Rice, who is in charge of the Federal Disciplinary Institution at Fort Leavenworth, and Major John R. Turner, in command of the 410th Telegraph Battalion. They were then escorted to the Commandant's headquarters where they met Colonel Carl F. Hartmann, who is in charge of the Signal Corps at Fort Leavenworth.

Fort Leavenworth is one of the best equipped forts in the United States and well adapted for the training of embryo soldiers. The well-constructed buildings and carefully kept grounds provide every facility for the instruction and development of Uncle Sam's young fighters, and aroused keen interest on the part of President Sunny and his party.

After the usual greetings had been exchanged, the telephone officials went to the

parade grounds, where they witnessed drilling and exercises by the Federal Regulars. The members of the 410th Battalion were also interested spectators of this drill.

After the drill, the visitors went to the headquarters of the 410th Battalion, where they shook hands with the men and officers. Captain Richard E. Walsh and Lieutenants Moore and Wightman of Company E; Captain LeRoy B. Boylan and Lieutenants Hoover and Helmer of Company D, and Lieutenants Kenny and Brock of Major Turner's staff were among those who received them.

By this time mess was ready, so the visitors sat down at the tables with the officers, and partook of some of Uncle Sam's best. The consensus of opinion was that the former Central Group employes' cooks are capable in every respect.

Colonel Rice then showed the party through the Federal prison, which with its cold, forbidding walls but general lack of iron bars, demonstrated that Uncle Sam knows how to handle offenders. The prison was quite a contrast to the free, happy life enjoyed by the soldiers outside.

The 410th Battalion then lined up for a drill, and the visitors had an opportunity to see for themselves how quickly rookies can be transformed into soldiers. The last time the visiting officials had seen the boys of the 410th, they were raw recruits, whose work in the telephone business had been interrupted by the stern duties of war. Now, they were real soldiers, and their soldierly, erect bearing and attitude showed

the remarkable progress made in a few weeks.

The visitors were surprised and pleased to find three officials of the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company also visiting Fort Leavenworth, and greeted C. S. Gleed, chairman of the Board of Directors, E. F. Carter, general manager for the State of Kansas, and W. R. Kercher, publicity agent for the State of Kansas. These gentlemen were warm in their praise of the boys of the Central Group, but assured the Central Group officials that there were plenty more like them from the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company. Paul B. Gaylor of Denver, Colo., and Hal Gaylor of Kansas City were other visitors present.

A drill was then given in radio field work by a Regular Battalion. An address then followed by each member of the visiting party, in which they expressed their surprise at the progress made by the Bell soldiers and wished the boys good luck and a safe return. Mr. Gleed and Colonel Hartman also spoke briefly and their talks were much appreciated by both the soldiers and the visiting officials.

President Sunny and his party were escorted to the station by Colonel Hartmann, Major Turner and Lieutenant Kenny, and left Fort Leavenworth with a feeling of regret. It was, as one of the party remarked, "the end of a perfect day," and the courtesy and attention shown by the officers at the fort had made the visit a most enjoyable one.

With the Boys of the Sixth Telegraph Battalion

By MAJOR JOHN R. TURNER, U. S. R.

Now that the officers of the Sixth Reserve Telegraph Battalion have completed their training in the signal schools at Fort Leavenworth and have rejoined their organization, it is an appropriate time to give our former fellow-workers of the Bell companies some idea of the life we have been leading both in school and with the battalion.

The general impression that seemed to prevail among us at the outset was that our training would consist principally of technical work. However, as the officers were trained along these lines before coming here, the government very wisely limited the studies to a large extent to those along military lines, giving us just enough of the technical to reconstruct ideas according to the more temporary methods found necessary in the rapid construction work of the army. The course was most complete in every sense of the word, and the officers have acquired a good knowledge of the work in all branches of the service. It will prove of the utmost importance to them, as the Signal Corps problems are greatly dependent upon the tactical movements of various other branches of the army.

The Signal Reserve officers, while at the school, were organized into two companies, each officer acting as a private in the ranks, but, in turn, they were detailed to act as captain, lieutenant, etcetera, each day. In this way each man was given an opportunity to try his hand at commanding others. Our days were very busy ones, as the time between 5:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. was a continual round of drills, recitations and lectures, with short intervals between sessions. The evenings from 7:30 to 9:30 were devoted to study and it meant real study, too. No one felt inclined to neglect his books during those hours, for we could picture the embarrassing situation that would result the following day, when the instructor might ask us any one of the many detailed questions regarding those particular lessons. On the other hand, we had nothing whatever to do from Saturday noon until Sunday evening, so when those days came around the officers who did not go to Kansas City were lost, not knowing what on earth to do with themselves after being suddenly released from the continual go of the week.

There were two classes in which certain officers of the Sixth distinguished themselves. It is hard for me to overcome my natural modesty in speaking of my prowess in the equitation class, but I must say that I have been frequently complimented on my ability to fall off a horse without hurting the animal. Our calvary instructor would take great pride in watching me; in fact, he would even have me continue rid-

ing after the rest of the class had finished. This I always delighted in doing, especially during that period when I used to shy at a chair. One of my fondest recollections of our riding instructor is the sympathetic question he used to ask when a man fell off his horse and all but broke his neck



MAJOR JOHN R. TURNER.

(which happened about every fifteen minutes in my case), "Who in h—l gave you permission to dismount?"

The French class is the other in which the Sixth upholds its glory and Capt. Richard E. Walsh (formerly of the Chicago Telephone Company) is the hero. The captain delves most deeply into the mysteries of that language, in fact, his concentration upon the book in his lap has been so great that he has been falsely accused of sleeping in class. When the instructor requests him to read a sentence in French, he responds with a willingness that is wonderful, the enjoyment of the situation shining radiantly forth from his features. There were other officers of our battalion who did equally as well, but space prevents my mentioning them.

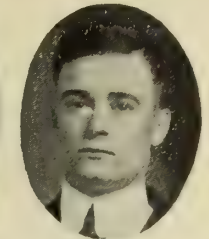
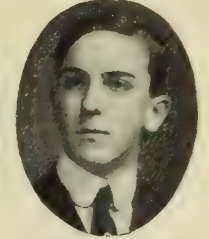
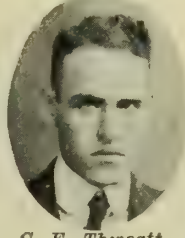
On October 4th, when I rejoined the battalion, I was particularly gratified to notice the wonderful progress made by the men since leaving civil life. Little stories had reached me regarding their fine military bearing and conduct at all times, and when I saw them for myself I realized why they had created so much favorable comment. It does not take a visitor long to understand that here is a body of men gathered together, who, when put to a task, will accomplish it quickly and thor-

oughly. Major General Squier, who honored us with a visit some time ago, praised the men highly after questioning a number of them regarding their former occupations and experience. Should the general pay us another visit he will be still more pleased with the big improvement in the men, as far as the military end of it is concerned. They require very little technical training, as the setting of poles, stringing of wire and all such work seems to be a sort of second nature with them.

The men have been under canvas since August 1st and this has done much toward building them into their present good, healthy condition. They have also been working in the open air every day, and I can assure their relatives and friends back home that they were never in better shape. They are all as hard as iron, having worked off all the soft flesh and left muscles which are gradually turning to steel. They manage to stow away plenty of good, wholesome food and sleep soundly. Mr. Garvey, general auditor, will vouch for this, I am sure. I have heard it said that he did pretty well himself while visiting the camp. A big athletic event is scheduled to take place here within the next couple of weeks, and the men of the Sixth will demonstrate the value of clean, wholesome out-of-doors living at that time or I shall be badly mistaken.

We are especially fortunate in having within our organization a number of splendid telegraph operators, upon whom we rely to handle the numerous messages of a most important nature that we will be called upon to transmit along the fighting lines in France. It is quite obvious that as the first battalion called to the colors in the central department of the army we were given the best operators they had. The rest of the men are studying telegraphy, and some of them will develop into fast operators in the near future.

A word about the ideal living conditions here. Fort Leavenworth is more on the order of a little city than a camp. It has paved streets throughout, concrete sidewalks, and electric lights. The grounds are kept in good condition. Just outside the post proper is an enormous reservation offering all the advantages that we could desire for maneuvers and long practice marches. It is rolling country, and from the tops of the hills beautiful views may be had for miles in all directions. The men are still in tents, but have been provided with stoves which will keep them warm, at least until the extremely cold weather arrives, when no doubt they will be placed in buildings, if still in this country. At this point I wish to emphasize the fact that the officers, although entitled to quarters in one of the fine buildings pro-

Geo. E. Doran
GaryRaphael C. Bogardus
ChicagoThos. W. Hesterman
Lake ForestJoe C. Washburn
DetroitG. F. Furton
DetroitFrank L. Ganz
ClevelandWm. H. McCarthy, Jr.
ChicagoStewart Lehman
ClevelandBenjamin T. Walker
ChicagoThomas R. Freeman
ChicagoThos. Corcoran
ChicagoGeo. E. Rouse
La GrangeRobert S. Coyle
DetroitLawrence F. Hyde
WoodstockEdwin Polcar
Cleveland HeightsChas. E. Galavan
HinsdaleArlington Eaton
ChicagoC. E. Thweatt
ChicagoEdgar C. Davenport
DetroitRoland A. Helsten
La GrangeHarold L. Branch
ClevelandAlbert G. Rush
ChicagoHarold J. Connelly
ChicagoAlbert A. Zahler
ClevelandJ. J. Buckley
ClevelandJohn H. Richardson
DetroitReginald E. Johnson
ChicagoAnthony John Rio
ChicagoElihu C. Turk
Rapid CityChas. A. Schmidt
ChicagoWill R. Goodwin
GlencoeMelvin T. Bergstrom
La GrangeFrank Zwadzich
MilwaukeeJas. A. Kain
DetroitStuart G. McIntosh
ChicagoTheodore Burgman
ChicagoLeo C. Quinn
Blue IslandJos. Carmody
DetroitAleck Vine
DetroitPaul L. Emery
DetroitPaul A. Larson
ChicagoRobt. C. Cline, Jr.
La GrangeWillard A. Gibson
ChicagoFred F. Mondt
ChicagoOtto Hrack
ChicagoFelix L. Golden
ChicagoJohn C. Powers
ChicagoBenedict L. Malinski
ChicagoMartin Wilmsen
Chicago

vided for that purpose, have joined the men under canvas, and will put up with any hardships that may come along, just the same as the men do.

I shall not attempt to cover the recent visit of the officials of the Central Group of Bell Companies, as those gentlemen are better qualified to tell you of that, but I do wish to state that their visit was thoroughly appreciated by the officers' and men of this battalion. The little talks given by the officials struck a responsive chord in the hearts of all of us, and although our entire energy is devoted to the cause of Uncle Sam, we shall look forward to the successful termination of the war and our return to the Bell Companies.

Sergeant Major H. B. Crowell Adds a Word

The seriousness with which the men are adapting themselves to this military life omits the out for an outing spirit and strikes the keynote of success in the real work ahead. Their prompt obedience when given orders, respect for their superior officers, desire to learn and cheerful omission when necessary of many little things that make life more pleasant are noteworthy.

The battalion is not immune from rumors and while here it has traveled many miles. We have been to Alaska and the cable has been most judiciously guarded and maintained. Honolulu has charmed and hypnotized us with its Ya-Ka-Hula dances and balmy atmosphere. Southern training camps have had us, the call of the east (Camp Alfred Vail) has come and gone many times. Russian winter has frozen us, we have bathed in the Rhine and it is generally admitted that our final headquarters will be some spot in the Kaiser's courtyard with a Bell desk set to gather the latest baseball news.

Extra Pay in Signal Corps

Approval has been given by the War Department to an agreement reached be-

tween the three great communication companies of the country and their employes who have been drafted into the new signal corps organizations of the army for fair treatment of these men. The agreement provides that the companies guarantee for at least one year the difference between the

Corps had completed a remarkable reserve organization which included not only the telegraphers and telephone men, but the office managers and district managers. When the United States entered the war there existed a large number of complete field signal battalions, officered by their own managers. These were taken bodily into the service.

Among the higher officials of the companies who became reserve majors were J. J. Carty, chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, recently promoted to the rank of colonel; F. A. Stevenson, general superintendent of plant of the same concern; George M. Yerks, vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph Company; F. B. Jewett, chief engineer of the Western Electric Company, and Charles P. Bruch, vice-president of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company. These men have continued as supervising the activities of the same men who were under them in civil life.—*New York Times*.



PRIVATE, FIRST CLASS, R. H. MEEBOER,
SERGEANT MAJOR H. B. CROWELL,
PRIVATE, FIRST CLASS, JAMES
M. SCHOLLAR.

salaries earned before the men became part of the military establishment and the pay received from the government.

Some time before the break with Germany officers at the head of the Signal

Vermont Boy Receives First Greetings from Kaiser

To First Lieutenant De Vere H. Harden, of the Signal Reserve Corps, falls the honor of being the first American to be wounded in the trenches, announces General Pershing in a recent cable to Washington. This shows that the Signal Corps, composed mainly of Bell telephone men, is already striking blows for freedom and is destined to do its part in the great war.

Harden received greetings from the Kaiser in the form of shrapnel which struck him in the left leg. According to the viewpoint of our gallant French allies, he was open to hearty congratulations which they lost no time in extending.

"They thought I ought to be proud to shed the first American blood for world freedom," said the lieutenant.

Harden's home is in Burlington, Vt.



FORT LEAVENWORTH TRENCHES
READY FOR A BAYONET ATTACK.



SERGEANT HARRY HATHAWAY IN THE
FIRST LINE TRENCH.



RIG USED IN SABER DRILL AT FORT
LEAVENWORTH.

Bert G. Francis
La GrangeJohn I. Sorenson
ChicagoAdolph Roosen
ChicagoLouis F. Ganong
ChicagoJohn H. Mangan
ChicagoEdw. F. Nachtigall
ChicagoWalter E. Penfold
ChicagoElmer F. Wortman
ChicagoStephen C. Brough
ChicagoGuy L. Walkup
ClevelandOrville Ingalsbe
PetoskeyBryan E. Sewell
HammondEmil F. Kraft
ChicagoJas. F. Hogan
ChicagoAllister H. O'Brien
ChicagoChas. A. Hasseler
HarveyE. E. Stothard
Blue IslandJames M. West
DetroitW. Keady
DetroitAllie J. Bishop
MarquetteWm. T. Woods
ChicagoCliff S. Lally
ChicagoLorenz J. Hausheer
ChicagoWm. P. Sobieski
ChicagoJos. Miscovic
ChicagoJos. E. Mooney
ChicagoThos. E. Fitzgerald
ChicagoHomer L. Shields
ChicagoElmer F. Filley
ChicagoJos. F. Rush
ChicagoJos. J. Hesch
ChicagoThos. J. Slattery
ChicagoHarold D. Kukuk
AuroraEdw. Montroy
DetroitMartin C. Oesterreich
ChicagoJames E. Reilly
ChicagoE. S. Conway
ClevelandRobert G. Rand
ChicagoL. O. Harfele
Highland ParkGeorge Spall
ClevelandMelvin T. Bergstrom
LaGrange

The portraits printed on this page and on page 15 are those of members of the Sixth and Eleventh Telegraph Battalions not published in previous issues of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS. All the photographs received have now been printed except a few snapshots from which the engraver was not able to make satisfactory plates.

Canada Honors Alexander Graham Bell

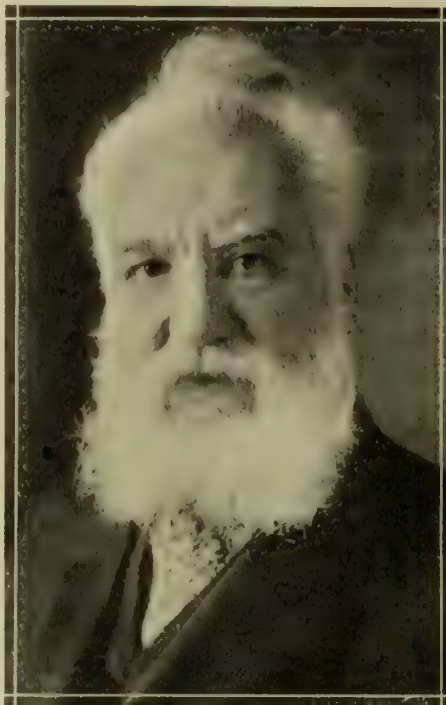
Memorial to the Invention of the Telephone Unveiled on October 24th at Brantford, Ontario—Governor General Participates in Ceremonies.

"To Commemorate the Invention of the Telephone by Alexander Graham Bell, in Brantford in 1874."

So runs the inscription, cut in granite, ever enduring, on the Bell Memorial, which was unveiled in Brantford, Ont., on October 24th, by His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada. Thus to the world is emblazoned the fact that in this city was the telephone conceived, and invented; and that from Brantford emanated the first telephone message to be transmitted over a telegraph line and the first "long distance" call.

The principle embodied in the Bell telephone as invented in Brantford is in use in practically all the telephones used throughout the world. And they are many. In Canada alone, there are 365,000 telephones in the Bell and connecting systems, the total for the Dominion, all lines included, being estimated at 580,000. The United States, with its greater population largely concentrated in the cities, leads the world in telephones, with 10,540,000 in the Bell and connecting systems, and an estimated total of 14,200,000 for all lines. While the older countries have not adapted the telephone to their daily use to the extent that Canadians and United States citizens have, yet the total mounts into the millions.

Though the telephone was invented in Brantford in 1874, and the first long dis-



DR. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL

tance messages were transmitted in 1876, also from this city, it was not until 1906 that steps were taken to commemorate the fact. The matter was taken up, and was rousingly endorsed at a banquet held on

March 9, 1906, under the auspices of the Board of Trade, at which Dr. Alexander Graham Bell was an honored and distinguished guest. At this banquet Doctor Bell in reminiscent vein recalled his early experiments here, experiments which were crowned with success. He remarked, in answering the toast to "The Telephone and Its Inventor," that it was so long since he had been in Brantford that it seemed almost a dream, yet that day, at his old home on Tutela Heights, he had met two men who had helped him to put up the first telephone line in the world.

It was in the same year, 1906, that the Bell Telephone Memorial Association was organized and incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Ontario for the purpose of commemorating the invention of the telephone here and of perpetuating the name of the inventor. Organized under the patronage of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, now His Majesty, King George V, and His Excellency, the Earl of Minto, then Governor-General of the Dominion, the latter's successor, the late Earl Grey and many other men of eminence in Canada and the United States endorsed the proposal and gave it their support.

The response to a call for funds was immediate and generous. The Dominion and Provincial governments made splendid contributions, as did the city and county



THE BELL MEMORIAL AT BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

councils, and with liberal contributions from present and former residents of Brantford, \$65,000 was secured. The memorial cost over \$25,000 and the remainder of the amount subscribed was used to purchase the old Bell homestead and grounds.

By 1908 invitations had been sent to sculptors in Europe, the United States and Canada, inviting them to submit models for a memorial. A special "committee of award" was appointed, the members being Sir Edmund Walker, of Toronto, Sir George C. Gibbons, of London, and Senator Davis, of New York State. Nine models were submitted to the committee, and after much consideration the award was made to W. S. Allward, of Toronto, under an agreement that the work should be completed by 1912. For reasons which the committee accepted, the memorial was not completed until this year.

The Bell Memorial is one of the most impressive monuments in Canada today. Not a towering shaft of granite and bronze, it is so designed as to indicate by a stroke of genius, the wide spaces traversed by the telephone. On the crest of a series of steps is the main portion of the monument—a huge mass of white granite. This is faced by the largest single bronze casting ever turned out, a casting which taxed the capacity of the foundry. The sculptor sought to bring out, as the dominant note, the discovery by man of his power to transmit sound through space. Above the reclining figure of man is Inspiration, urging him on to greater endeavors, while, at the other end of the panel, are the floating figures of Knowledge, Joy and Sorrow, brought to man by the telephone. A former resident of Brantford named Kinsella, invalided home from the front, acted as Mr. Allward's model, and afterwards re-enlisted. At the side of the main portion of the monument are two heroic figures in bronze on granite, representing Humanity, the one being depicted in the act of sending, the other of receiving, a message over the telephone. These two figures are some distance apart, to tell in stone the power of the telephone to traverse great distances. In this, as all observers have commented, the sculptor has achieved his object.

The Stanstead granite, of which the foundation, steps, pedestals and walls are composed, is declared to be indestructible. On the rear is a stone fountain, with bullfrog gargoyles, while cut in the stone, on pilasters, are representations of the British Crown and the maple leaf. On the rear, also, it is probable, will be placed a bronze tablet giving the names of the patrons and of the executive committee.

Force of Habit

Employer—Haven't you got anything else to do besides calling up girls on the 'phone all day long? Employé—Well, you see, I was formerly a street car conductor. Employer—What has that to do with it? Employé—I got into the habit of ringing up the fair.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

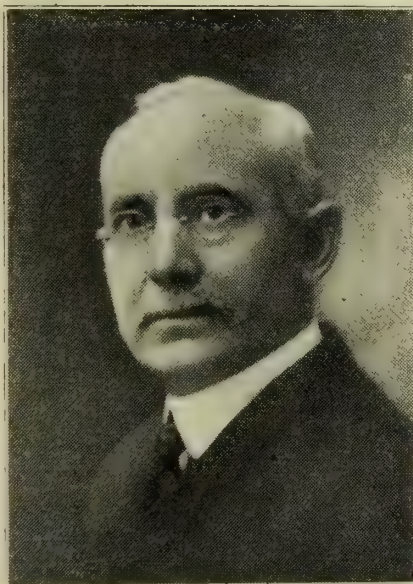
Pioneer Telephone Days in Elk Rapids

By O. J. HOLBROOK
Commercial Superintendent, Suburban
Division, Chicago Telephone
Company.

Reprinted from the *Progress*, Elk Rapids, Mich.

If there are any who dispute my claim of getting the first tinkle out of the bells and hearing the first spoken words over a telephone in Elk Rapids, let him come forward now, or forever hold his peace.

It was sometime during the spring of 1883 that the first telephone was installed



O. J. HOLBROOK.

in Elk Rapids. Prior to this time I had experimented with an acoustic telephone, that is, a telephone without any battery, placing one in the office of the Lake View House, conducted at that time by the late George A. Dyer, and the other in my office in the building on the lot where the *Progress* office now stands. If weather conditions were favorable, fairly good results could be obtained by the acoustic, but if the weather was bad, the results were anything but satisfactory. For this reason we made little use of it.

The First Telephones

In the spring of 1883, seeing in a Detroit paper an advertisement of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company, I wrote for a price, and a few days later received a reply that this company did not sell telephones, but would rent them on the basis of \$20 a set per annum. As manager and operator for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and as the Lake View House was filled to overflowing with summer guests who used the telegraph wires freely, to expedite the delivery of messages, I consulted with Mr. Dyer and we decided to order two Bell telephones, one for his office and one for mine. After ordering them, and before they arrived, I placed the wires in position on the Western Union poles, expecting that when the telephones came it

would simply be necessary to connect the wires on the poles to the instruments. To my surprise, they were not received in shape to connect to the line. The box in which the instruments were packed was filled with parts and altogether too many wires and binding posts for us, who had never before seen a telephone, to make out their uses. It was the putting of the parts together and connecting the wires to their proper places that upset the peace and tranquility of our small, but progressive community.

The First Talk

After changing the wires from one binding-post to the other several times without results, one night while in the quiet of my home the thought came to me that we had no ground rods at the ends of the wire. The next morning these were procured and placed in position and I turned the crank, the bells rang, and in a few seconds I was in communication, through the telephone, with Mr. Dyer in the Lake View House. The telephone had been born in Elk Rapids, and I thought then that my troubles were all at an end.

Talking Was Popular

The next issue of the *Progress* announced to the world the birth of the telephone in Elk Rapids. People came from near and far to look at it and talk over the line. In fact, talking over this line was extremely popular for several days, until Mr. Dyer said one of two things must happen—either give up the hotel or stop talking. As it was desirable that the hotel continue running, service was placed on a business basis. Business up and down the street was becoming normal when E. S. Noble dropped into my office and placed an order for three more telephones. Orders were telegraphed to Detroit for the instruments, and men, under "my expert guidance," were soon at work putting the wires in place. In a few days the instruments came, and I lost no time in putting them in place, for by that time I was a real wizard of the wires. When they were connected up and the information given to the populace, pandemonium broke loose again, and on the heels of this came an application to place one in the brewery.

Back in those days Elk Rapids, like all other manufacturing towns in northern Michigan, was decidedly "wet," and the placing of a telephone in the brewery was soon followed by requests from a number of the "thirst parlors" up and down the street for telephone service, which was supplied them without much delay.

A Switchboard Needed

As the system increased in numbers, it was soon apparent that telephones were no longer considered a plaything, but, by many, a necessity. As orders for a time kept coming in, I began to have gloomy forebodings of the approaching storm. Having implicit confidence in my co-workers, I laid before them the question as to how many telephones could be worked satisfactorily on one line, for by this time complaints of the service, in a good natured way, were of

daily occurrence. While my co-workers in the past had given of their time and advice freely, no answer to this new problem was forthcoming. I realized that a crisis was at hand—could I meet it, and how? My good wife encouraged me, the cat purred, the dog barked and business seemed to be going on as usual; but with friends gone, and never having met a condition of this kind, I decided to tell my troubles to the Michigan Bell Telephone Company. A few days later a reply came stating that I needed a switchboard. Having never seen or heard of one, and not wishing to expose my ignorance any more than I had in my former letter, I told them to make and ship me one as suggested by them, as soon as possible.

Operating the Switchboard

In due course of time the switchboard came, and I regret that I did not preserve it when I left Elk Rapids, for it certainly would be in the archives of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The news having spread that Elk Rapids would have a telephone switchboard, my old friends returned, and as before offered their service and advice. We soon had the switchboard under control, cutting the line extending from the brewery in two. All telephones on the north of my office were put on one line and those on the south on the other, and the two lines were connected by plugs in the switchboard as is done today.

After taking up my residence in Chicago a few years later I met an official of the Chicago Telephone Company, and more as an amusing incident than anything else, told him of my experience in Elk Rapids. To my surprise, a few days later I received a cordial invitation to call at his office, and before leaving was introduced to a number of other officials. A short time later I was offered a position, which I finally accepted, and have continued in the employ of the Chicago Telephone Company ever since, nearly a quarter of a century.

As I look back upon the old days and trace the development of the Bell Telephone system, it hardly seems possible that so much has been accomplished in one person's lifetime. To-day we talk from Chicago to San Francisco and from Chicago to New York, and, in fact, from New York to San Francisco with as much ease as we talked in those days across the street.

Twelve Things to Remember

- The value of time.
- The success of perseverance.
- The pleasure of working.
- The dignity of simplicity.
- The worth of character.
- The power of kindness.
- The influence of example.
- The obligation of duty.
- The wisdom of economy.
- The virtue of patience.
- The improvement of talent.
- The joy of originating.

Red Cross Enlists the Services of Comptroller DuBois

Charles G. DuBois, comptroller of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, has been loaned to the American Red Cross, for a period of six months, to systematize the society's accounting methods. He will serve the Red Cross as comptroller, a position which was created for him as soon as his services were obtained. During his absence H. Blair Smith, general



CHARLES G. DU BOIS.

auditor of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, will serve as acting comptroller. E. V. Cox, chief accountant, has been appointed general auditor, and C. A. Heiss, assistant chief accountant, has been promoted to the position of chief accountant.

In the selection of Mr. DuBois for the office of comptroller of the Red Cross the Bell System is again complimented upon the efficiency of its organization and its individual workers. When the government or an organization working with the government, to carry out the American war program in an efficient and comprehensive way, desires to secure someone capable of handling a particularly difficult task, it turns with remarkable frequency to the Bell System, and gets the right person for the place.

The request for the services of Mr. DuBois came from Henry P. Davison, chairman of the war council of the Red Cross. Mr. Davison met Theodore N. Vail, who, as all Bell workers know, is serving the government on the Council of National Defense. The meeting was not accidental, so far as Mr. Davison was concerned. He wanted something, and a conversation along these lines took place:

"Mr. Vail," said Mr. Davison, "we want the Bell System to do something more for us. You have already loaned us several of your men, but we want to borrow another, your comptroller, Mr. DuBois. We want him to come down here to Washington and to arrange the accounting methods of the Red Cross, so that we will know as much about our business affairs as the Bell System does about its own. Can we have him?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Vail, "for six months." So Mr. DuBois is now at Washington putting the accounts of the Red Cross in such shape as to give the executive officers of the society at any time an accurate picture of the activities of the organization, expressed in figures.

In his new work, Mr. DuBois will follow the methods which enabled him to put the accounting system of the Bell companies in such good shape that the Interstate Commerce Commission accepted it, with minor changes, for the prescribed system under which the telephone companies must keep their accounts and make their regular reports to the Federal body.

Mr. DuBois is an accountant with imagination. Figures are not cold to him. For instance, such an item in a statement as "Repairs to Aerial Plant" means to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's comptroller, the linemen working on the poles, in rain and snow and sleet, in windstorm and sandstorm, striving to restore service as rapidly as possible. It means the trouble-hunter pushing through snow-drifts and rushing over muddy roads and through salt lands, and the brush and boulders of the western hills to find and repair breaks in the transcontinental line. In other words, he pictures the human and the physical side first and the monetary cost afterwards.

He will try to paint the picture of the activities of the Red Cross through his figures in the same way that he visualizes the efforts of the workers in the nationwide Bell System. He will see surgeons bending over wounded soldiers on the field of battle and in the base hospitals. He will see ambulances rushing over shell-swept roads to gather up the injured, and the bandages and surgical dressings and other equipment which the Red Cross procures and distributes where most needed. Then, too, he will find the relation between all parts of the organization, the collection of raw materials, the production of the finished articles and their distribution, and will translate all this into a statistical picture, which the executives of the Red Cross War Council can use in directing the further expenditure of the millions of dollars placed in their hands.

It is hardly necessary to say that all Bell employees congratulate Mr. DuBois upon his selection for the comptrollership of the Red Cross, not only because it recognizes his ability, but also because it carries with it a compliment to every man and woman in the Bell organization.



Safety First and Accident Prevention

MEMBER NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

MEMBER AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY



TIME IS THE STUFF LIFE IS MADE OF.
DON'T LOSE ANY OF IT BY TAKING
UNNECESSARY CHANCES

BREAK YOURSELF OF THE HABIT OF
USING BRACKETS, PINS, OR BRACES
FOR SUPPORT WHEN ON A POLE.
IT IS UNNECESSARY AND UNSAFE

ACCIDENT PREVENTION MEANS DOING
YOUR WORK THE "SAFE" WAY

Hazards in the Handling of Gasoline and Kerosene

Gasoline is one of the lighter products commonly obtained by distilling crude petroleum, and the different grades used for various purposes differ somewhat in chemical and physical properties. The main difference between gasoline and kerosene is that the former usually gives off a vapor freely at ordinary temperatures and is readily inflammable when brought into contact with a flame, while kerosene gives off a vapor sparingly and does not take fire at ordinary temperatures unless it is absorbed in some material capable of acting as a wick.

Gasoline vapor mingles with air in the same manner that water vapor does. If the cover is taken off a full pail of gasoline and a lighted match applied to the surface, the gasoline will flare up and burn as long as the gasoline lasts. On the other hand, if a few drops of gasoline are put into a small, tightly closed pail and after a few minutes a flame or an electric spark is introduced, a violent explosion will result. In the first case, the vapor burns as fast as it comes from the gasoline, mixes with the oxygen of the air and does not produce an explosive mixture. In the second case, the oil vaporizes in the pail and mixes uniformly with the air therein to form an explosive mixture and upon ignition explodes. Consequently, when one hears of a disastrous gasoline explosion he may be sure that the explosion resulted from the mixing of the vapor from the gasoline with the air in the proportion necessary to form an explosion.

In 100 parts by vol-

ume of air and gasoline, an explosion will not take place if there are less than one and four-tenths parts or more than six parts of gasoline vapor. Flashes of flame will appear in mixtures containing considerably smaller and also larger proportions of vapor, and considerable pressure will be developed, but propagation through the mixture will not take place. Although the range of explosibility is narrow, yet the proportion of gasoline vapor is small and indicates the great importance of not allowing even a little gasoline in a room because of the small quantity of vapor needed to make an explosive mixture with all the air in the room.

The greatest hazard in the use of gasoline lies in the "migrating" qualities of the vapor. Most explosives require that fire be brought to them, but gasoline searches out the fire. It will flow along the ground, follow a hallway or stairway, seek an opening in the floor at a considerable distance away, and finding the fire, flash it back until it reaches the point where the mix-

ture of vapor and air is explosive. (That point always exists somewhere.) This was well illustrated by an accident which occurred, when a cutstone store building which had been shut up for some time and not ventilated, was opened up early in the morning by a man who had previously placed his lantern on the ground at a distance of fifty-three feet from the entrance. The vapor from the gasoline in the store traveled back to the lantern and ignited, causing an explosion which was followed by a disastrous fire.

Some grades of gasoline, particularly the better grades used to drive automobiles, are much more hazardous to handle than others. They mix with air in larger proportions, pass into the vapor form more readily, and hence, more quickly render a given volume of air explosive than do the heavier grades, such as are used for cleaning purposes and for fuel in engines of motor trucks and other large combustion engines. This does not mean that some gasoline is dangerous and some is not, as all grades are classed as highly inflammable and dangerous liquids.

Kerosene is distilled from crude petroleum at a higher temperature and is heavier and less volatile than gasoline. Also, the limits for the explosive mixture of kerosene vapor with air, below which nothing will happen and above which there is a burning rather than an explosion, are much closer than for gasoline. Kerosene does not take fire as readily, and it does not flash up as does gasoline. For these reasons, kerosene is much

ILLUSTRATION OF BURNING GASOLINE ILLUSTRATION OF BURNING KEROSENE

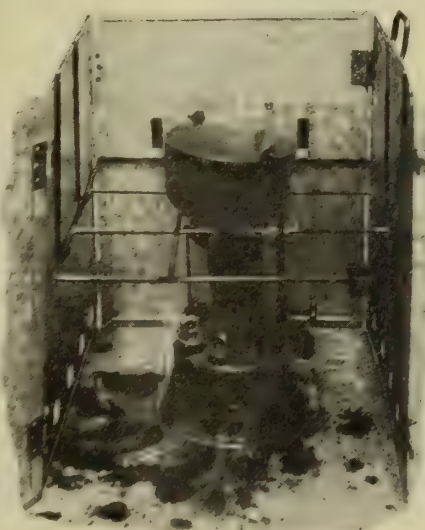


Figure 1.

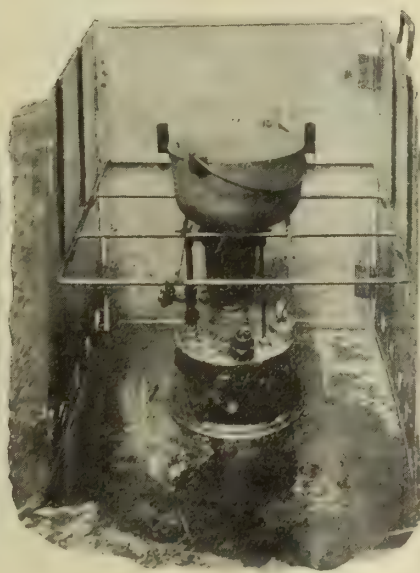


Figure 2.

safer to handle and has been adopted as the standard fuel for furnaces and torches such as are used by the telephone company. It is not only more economical and safer to operate this equipment on kerosene, but on account of the growing shortage of gasoline it is necessary to consider other fuel.

In order to show the difference in the inflammability of gasoline and kerosene, a demonstration was made as indicated in figures 1 and 2. In figure 1 a small quantity of gasoline was spilled on the ground near a gasoline furnace and a lighted match applied. In an instant the flames leaped high, and there was considerable danger of the furnace exploding. In figure 2 a small quantity of kerosene was spilled on the ground near the furnace, and there was some difficulty in getting it to take fire even with a piece of lighted paper. The fire caused by the kerosene was small, and there was little danger of the furnace exploding.

The greater number of furnaces and torches on the market have been made to burn gasoline, but now several manufacturers produce equipment of this kind which burns kerosene in a satisfactory manner.

One of the commercial types of furnaces and torches which is considered satisfactory for the telephone company's use is shown in figures 3 and 4.

As these furnaces and torches are now in general use, it is worth while to give some detailed directions relative to their operation and use.

Filling the Tank

In filling the tank the kerosene should be strained through a 100-mesh screen to prevent dirt from going into the tank and eventually plugging up the burner. (See figure 5.) Always turn out the flame and open the air release before removing the filler plug in the torch or furnace.

KEROSENE FURNACE

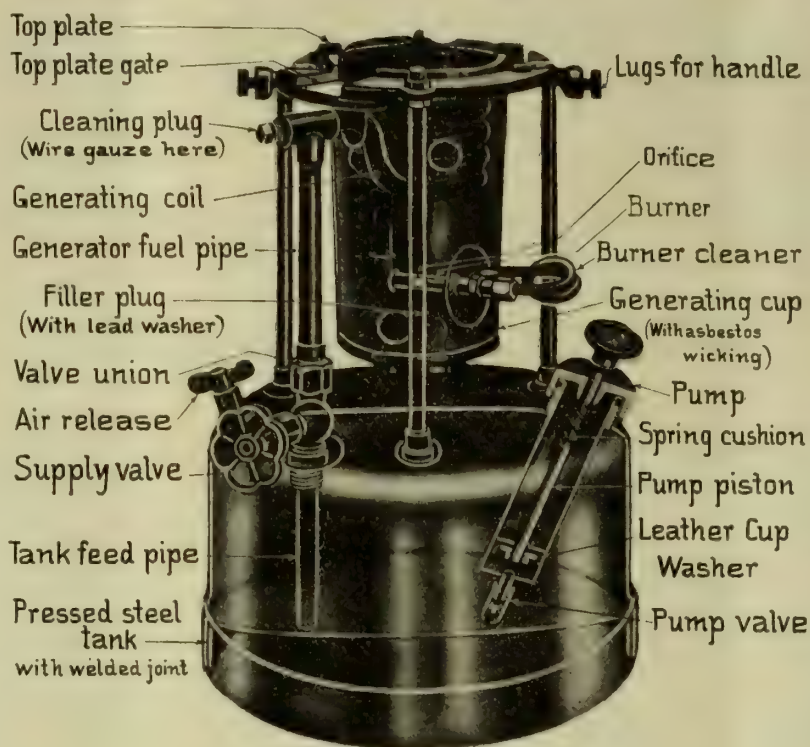


Figure 3.

Care should be exercised not to overflow the tank. No fire such as lighted candles, pipes, cigarettes, etc., should be in the vicinity when filling it. Under no circum-

required.

5. Should the orifice or burner become clogged, turn the wire of the burner half circle to and fro to remove the obstruction. Do not use pliers.

KEROSENE TORCH

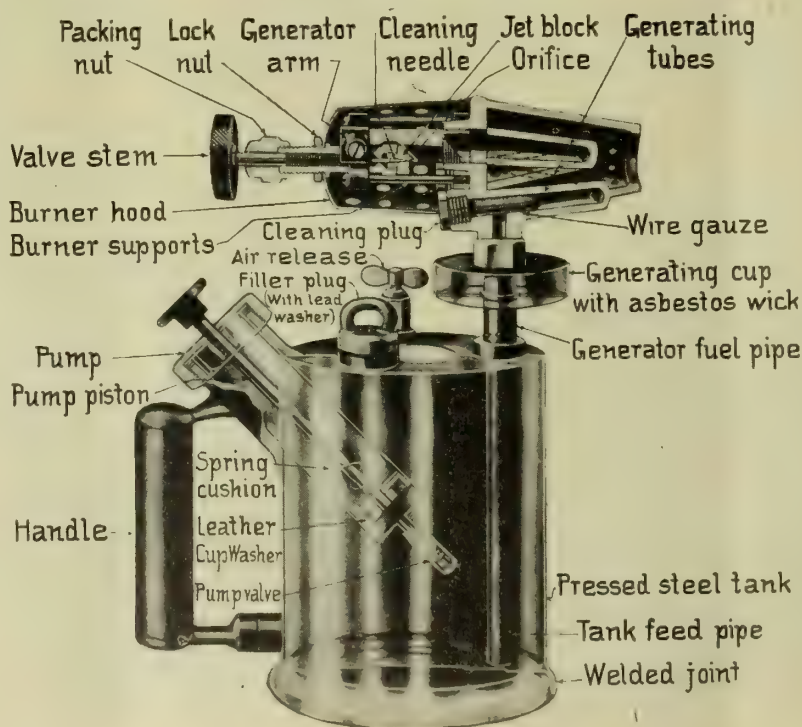


Figure 4.

stances should the tank be filled with gasoline, or gasoline mixed with kerosene.

Starting the Kerosene Furnace

1. After the tank is almost full of kerosene, replace the filler plug and close the valve. Pump ten to fifteen strokes, open the valve in the feed pipe and let enough kerosene drip into the generating cup to saturate the asbestos wick.

2. Release the air pressure and open the supply valve in order that the kerosene in the generator may return to the tank. Then apply a lighted match to the oil in the generator jacket.

3. Before the oil in the jacket is consumed close the air valve and supply valve and pump twenty to thirty strokes. Then open the supply valve slowly to obtain perfect combustion.

4. To reduce the blast release air pressure as

Starting Kerosene Blow Torch

1. After the tank is almost full of kerosene, replace the filler plug and close the valve. Pump ten to fifteen strokes, open the generator valve and let enough kerosene drip into the generator cup to saturate the asbestos wick, or the equivalent of one-half the oil cup. Release air from the tank and light the oil in the cup. When the oil is nearly consumed, close air valve, pump fifteen to twenty-five strokes and open the needle valve.

2. Should the burner appear to be clogged, turn the valve to and fro to make the needle work in and out of the orifice, which will remove the obstruction.

3. To reduce the blast or turn out the torch, release pressure through the air valve.

Precautions

The precautions necessary in handling either gasoline or kerosene may be divided into two classes, those for prevention of ignition and those for minimizing the flames of a possible conflagration.

The most obvious precaution for the prevention of ignition is to prohibit the bringing of any naked fire into dangerous proximity to the kerosene or gasoline. It is always important to guard against leakage, whether in conveyance, storage or use. Neglect of this precaution has been a fruitful source of accidents in the past. All taps to tanks should be fitted with drip pans to check any drip or leakage.

Every vessel containing gasoline or kerosene should have a cover. In general, approved safety cans should be used. Safety cans containing gasoline should be painted RED. Safety cans containing kerosene should be painted GREEN. These cans are designed for the storing and proper handling of volatile explosive liquids, and are so made that an explosion cannot occur. Gasoline or kerosene must never be kept in pails or open cans.

Children and unauthorized persons should not be allowed access to gasoline or kerosene. Numerous explosions have been caused by mischievous boys who applied lighted matches to the bungholes of empty petroleum barrels, which generally contain vapor and are always highly inflammable.

In every storeroom or garage where gasoline or kerosene is kept there should be a quantity of sand or sawdust in a large bucket ready for throwing on gasoline or kerosene which may be spilled and ignited on the floor. The application of water produces little or no effect except to spread the burning liquid and thus scatter the fire over a large area. Sawdust is efficient because it floats for a time on the liquid and smothers the flame. Sawdust itself is not easily ignited and when it is ignited burns without flame. Sand serves the purpose about as well as sawdust, but is heavier and more awkward to handle, and when thrown on a burning tank sinks while sawdust floats.

Accident Prevention Trophy

During November the accident prevention trophies contested for in the construction, maintenance and suburban plant divisions of the Chicago plant department will be displayed by Messrs. Ruttle, of the building cabling; Cerney, of the Canal exchange, and Rhoades, of the Harvey district. Splen-

METHOD OF FILLING KEROSENE FURNACE.

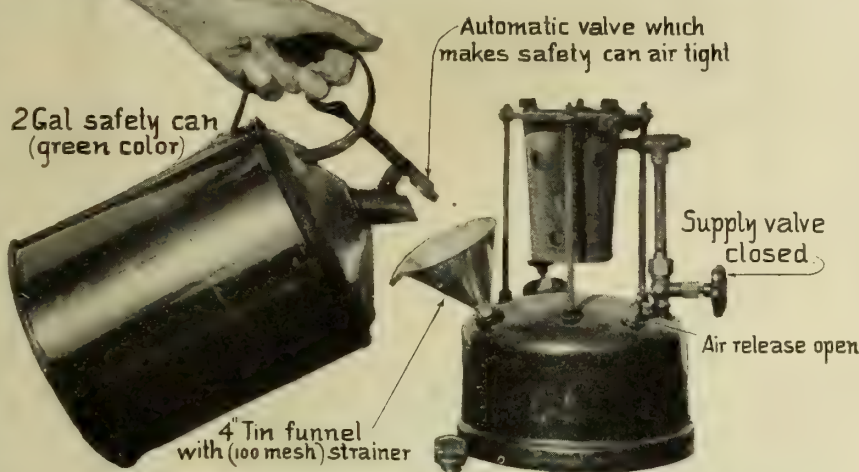


Figure 5.

did records are being made, though little change since the last, is shown in the following standing for the period ending September 30th:

Suburban Plant

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Harvey. | 7. Aurora. |
| 2. La Grange. | 8. Joliet. |
| 3. Elgin. | 9. Evanston. |
| 4. Wheaton. | 10. Oak Park. |
| 5. Woodstock. | 11. Special Estimate. |
| 6. Waukegan | 12. Hammond. |

Construction

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Building Cabling. | 5. North Construction. |
| 2. Shops. | 6. Supplies. |
| 3. Cable Repair. | 7. Central Construction. |
| 4. South Construction | 8. Garage. |

Maintenance

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Canal | 15. West. |
| 2. Beverly. | 16. South Chicago. |
| 3. Main. | 17. Lake View. |
| 4. Wabash. | 18. Kedzie. |
| 5. Central. | 19. Calumet. |
| 6. Austin. | 20. Lincoln. |
| 7. Monroe. | 21. Pullman. |
| 8. Hyde Park. | 22. Irving. |
| 9. Oakland. | 23. Wentworth. |
| 10. Edgewater. | 24. Humboldt. |
| 11. Stewart. | 25. Yards. |
| 12. Rogers Park. | 26. Lawndale. |
| 13. Douglas | 27. Prospect. |
| 14. Superior. | 28. Belmont. |

Although the honor of winning the trophy is appreciated, even greater must be the satisfaction caused by preventing the pain and deprivation resulting from accidents.

Some Preventable Accidents

An accident indicates that there is something wrong with the man, the methods, the tools or apparatus, or the material. We are trying to find out what is wrong in order to correct it. However, in reviewing the accidents reported each month, those

due to the man (that is, the injured person) appear to be considerably in the majority.

What is wrong can be corrected when it is indicated by an accident and a repetition can be prevented, but it is far better to prevent the accident by discovering what is at fault. We are all intelligent enough to detect anything wrong with ourselves if we will but look, and if we all "look" we can prevent many accidents like those now reported. The following cases are proof:

A repairman at Superior, Wis., was standing on a clothes rack on a subscriber's premises tacking up inside wire when

the round supporting him broke, causing him to fall to the ground.

An operator was struck in the left eye when the operator in the next position took down the cord.

A lineman at Milwaukee stepping from an automobile as it was about to stop was struck on the right cheek just below the eye by the handle of a shovel that was on the truck.

A groundman at Milwaukee was struck over the right eye by the wooden handle of an earth tamp which flew up when one of our automobiles ran over it.

A cable helper at Beaver Dam, Wis., sustained burns on the head, back and arms when hot paraffine was spilled out from a kettle which struck the cable platform while being pulled up.

A cable helper at Jackson, Mich., while filling a furnace close to a lighted blow torch, spilled a small quantity of gasoline on his trouser leg and on the ground. It became ignited from the blow torch and burned him severely.

An installer, working in the basement of a subscriber's premises, stepped on a nail in a piece of quarter round lying on the stairway.

A matron was reaching for a cup when she struck her hand against the upturned blade of a butcher knife lying on the shelf.

A frameman was reaching under a solder iron heater to get a piece of solder when his hand came in contact with the bottom of the heater, causing a painful burn.

A laborer was seated on the rear of a wagon, watching a tar kettle, which was being towed. His foot was caught in the rear wheel of the wagon and severely injured.

An equipment installer was cutting tape for "T" splice when his hand struck some obstruction. His knife slipped from the roll of tape and cut his left wrist.



Of Interest To Our Girls

Conducted by Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst



The Knitting Squadron

"Knitters on the awkward squad,
Do not be discouraged!
Dropping stitches may seem gauche;
Think of knitting for the Boche—
Ladies all along the Rhine
Dropping purls before the swine."
—Pan, in "A Line o' Type or Two," *Chicago Tribune*.

Is there anything awkward about the young women who grace this page? Our girls whose fingers are trained for "plugging in" at the switchboard seem to be able to use these nimble fingers just as skilfully with the knitting needles.

From Milwaukee we learn that: "Many American soldiers in France will be protected from wintry winds by garments knitted by Milwaukee telephone operators who have patriotically responded to the plea of the American Red Cross for knitters. Knitting clubs have been formed at all twelve offices, and girls in the traffic and plant superintendent's offices and in the cashier's office as well are also spending their spare time knitting. Following their organization, Red Cross instructors were sent to the clubs. Seventy operators marched in the knitting section of the Red Cross division in the inspiring Liberty Loan parade which took place recently in Milwaukee. Judging from the picture, the Kilbourn girls are progressing rapidly in the art of knitting. They have already knitted more than eight sweaters and ten pairs of wristlets. Reports from all clubs indicate that Milwaukee operators are doing a 'big bit' for Uncle Sam."

It is not only in doing things, but in refraining from doing things that the girls are helping at this time. The question of food conservation is on everyone's lips, and the wheatless, meatless days are being observed. The girls are cheerfully eating rye bread and spaghetti and responding kindly to the advice not to waste.

At Margaret Mackin Hall, Warrenville, they have set the "ball rolling" and the girls are often gathered knitting. One of the girls writes, "Miss Reuse is our teacher

and though my own dear mother taught me when a child, still I have to have tangles straightened out. I am on my second sweater. Being a veteran's daughter, I feel that I must knit lots."

Knitting Song

"Wound in a knot of soft brown wool—
Oh, if you only knew!
Pride and laughter and joy and tears,



KNITTERS AT KILBOURN OFFICE, MILWAUKEE.

Left to right—Top row: Misses Lida Kilb, Elizabeth Niebler, Lillian Krause, Irma Schaus, Clara Gaedke. Center row: Misses Mamie Weber, Anna Meindel, Minnie Krauss, Charlotte Geisinger, Mrs. Georgina Henze, Misses Ruth Geisinger, Clara Muth. Bottom row: Misses Olga Killian, Hattie Berndt, Pearl Stark, Martha Fenzel.

All my prayers through the coming years,
All of my love for you.

"Caught in a stitch, just my heart, dear boy,

Ties that will hold it true;
Hundreds of stitches, and row on row,
Telling again what you surely know—
All of my pride for you.

"See how I've tangled in all this wool
Something I can't undo:
You who a nation's wrongs redress,
Surely I owe you happiness,
Laughter and joy for you.

"Dare I shed tears on the soft brown wool?
Were they as bright as dew,
Would they bring peace to my hero's soul?
Nay, so I knit a tiny hole,
And let all the tears slip through."

—R. D. in "A Line o' Type" in *The Chicago Tribune*.

Red Cross Work of Chicago Clerical Force

The Bell Telephone auxiliary of the American Red Cross, composed of young women from the clerical departments, has been working faithfully every Tuesday evening since the latter part of June. Approximately 7,000 standard surgical dressings have been turned over to the Chicago chapter of the Red Cross and the work has been highly commended by the surgical dressings committee. Many of the dressings have been placed in sample boxes for use by other teaching centers, and others have been included in shipments to France. Much credit is due the young women who have given their time to this excellent work.

Nurses Hold Luncheon

Miss King, head nurse at Montgomery Ward and Company, gave a delightful luncheon to a group of nurses of large industrial plants on Thursday, November 1st. Miss Patterson and Mrs. Dewhurst were present and report a most profitable and enjoyable visit. In the

library they saw some beautiful scrapbooks, which the girls have been making for the soldier boys. A hint for our girls.

More War Time Recipes

CORN BREAD.

One and one-half cups corn meal, one tablespoon lard, one and one-half cup flour, one teaspoon salt, half cup sugar, three teaspoons baking powder, two eggs (beaten). Add milk and water to make batter as for layer cake. Bake forty minutes.

NUT BREAD.

One egg, one teaspoon salt, scant cup sugar, three teaspoons (heaping) baking powder, one and one-fourth cups milk, three and one-half cups flour, one cup English walnut meats cut up. Let rise one hour or a little less. Bake in moderate oven one hour.

BRAN GEMS.

Half cup wheat bran, half cup white flour, half cup milk, one saltspoon salt, one egg (beaten), three tablespoons molasses, one teaspoon baking powder. Mix and bake in moderate oven thirty to forty minutes.

CANDY.

(Best kind of fudge and inexpensive.) Two cups sugar, one cup milk, one tablespoon of butter, one tablespoon of cocoa. Boil until it forms a little ball when dropped in cold water and worked about with fingers. Set dish in pan of cold water a few minutes, then beat until stiff. Then knead it with hands about three minutes. Smooth out on a plate and cut into squares.

ORIGINALITY AND FINENESS OF DETAIL SYMBOLIZED IN THE LATEST BLOUSES

The Most Practical Are So Designed that the Frills May Be Worn Quite Separate from the Waist



GUIDE TO PATTERNS.

Top row, from left to right—waist No. 7456. Sizes of pattern, 34 to 46 inches bust. Price of pattern, 20c. Waist No. 7358. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust. Price of pattern, 20c.

Bottom row, from left to right—Skirt No. 7470. Sizes 24 to 36 inches waist. Price of pattern 20c. Waist No. 7447. Sizes 34 to 46 inches bust. Price of pattern 20c. Waist No. 7361. Sizes 34 to 46 inches bust. Price of pattern 20c. Skirt No. 7457. Sizes 24 to 36 inches waist. Price 20c.

By Maude Hall

Pretty blouses are legion, but it requires diligent search to find models that are smart, distinctive, practical and moderate in price at the same time. Originality and fineness of detail characterize the newest models, however, to a greater degree than in any previous season.

In their efforts after originality the designers have utilized the surplice closing and countless variations of neck and arm-hole treatment. The daintiest models are, of course, hand made, but their design is simple so that they offer few difficulties, if

any, for women who are doing their own sewing in this season of conservation.

Satin, crepe de chine, crepe georgette chiffon seem to have supplanted net, lace and the lingerie materials for fashionable waists. When net and lace are used they are generally in combination with other

fabrics. The new shades of gray are so charming in the soft, lustrous satins that they are irresistible. The woman who finds it hard to get something to her liking will be pleased with a satin blouse in artillery gray with collar of embroidered crepe georgette. Bands of satin outline the georgette giving substance to the collar. Of course when limited to the most practical uses, the collar may be confined to the satin. Hand-work on blouses runs to tucking, open stitching, braiding and hand embroidery. An air of simplicity must prevail in the decora-

Patterns for Bell News Designs

The designs shown on this page are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

tion; extreme daintiness rather than any pretentiousness is the rule.

Collars are the details with which the designers take the greatest liberties; high necked arrangements are seen upon many of the new model blouses, but the vast majority are frankly open in front. When extraordinarily low a vest is added. Jabots are exceedingly a la mode, as are also large collars with front extensions that may be converted into anything from patch pockets to sash ends. On the whole the collar rolling up against the neck a little in the back and opening away from the throat in front is the popular compromise.

Sleeveless effects are featured in over-blouses of satin to wear with separate waists and skirts. These blouses are all of the slip-over variety, but very graceful in line. When created for independent wear the blouses sometimes combine as many as three different materials. One of the imported effects that illustrates this point has a foundation of dark blue satin worn over a guimpe of chiffon with collar and sleeve trimmings of exquisite panne velvet. The large armholes are hemstitched, the neck being cut to form an unusually deep V. The fullness at the waist is held in with a belt of satin and flare cuffs finish the sleeves.

An excellent blouse in white satin has a tucked vest cut off in square effect at the top, the neck being finished with a collar of soft-material edged with lace. Groups of embroidered dots in delicate pink add to the effectiveness of the decoration on the front of the waist.

Bretelles are admirable for waists for which a dressy effect is desired without anything that smacks of over-elaboration. When made of beaded or embroidered satin and applied to simple waists of georgette they are exceedingly dainty and desirable. Usually with the bretelles are combined the open-front idea—that is a straight, plain vest with V or square-shaped neck extending to the belt without interruption.

In addition to laundering well, crepe georgette and chiffon cloth have another advantage over crisp materials in that they make artistic jabots. One of the greatest drawbacks to the universality of frills and jabots has been the difficulty in keeping them fresh and immaculate.

When speaking of variations one must not omit the bib collar, cut out in square or shallow round neck line and allowed to fall deeply over the bodice or blouse front.

This bib is narrower over the shoulders and round at the back, as a rule. If desired it may be of contrasting material.

The continued popularity of the blouse gives a new

lease of life to the separate skirt, which is quite as attractively varied as the blouse. Broadcloth, velvet, velveteen, tricotine, serge and satin are the fabrics utilized in making most of the models displayed in smart shops. Plaits and gathers are both so highly approved of fashion, that they are a matter of personal taste. Tucks are stylish and are recommended wherever the figure permits of their use. Belts and pockets are other details not to be overlooked, because they are arranged with such cleverness and ingenuity. The newest skirts are narrower than those of last season, depending upon the plaits and other artifices to simulate width.

Home Dressmaker's Corner

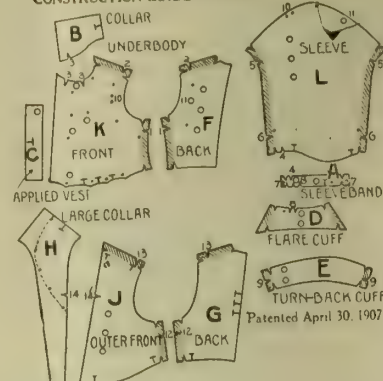
Courtesy Pictorial Review

Already well-dressed women are looking toward fashions for winter, the shops offering splendid hints of advance modes. Waists are particularly interesting, as they are going to be featured prominently during the coming season. A dainty conceit in satin and crêpe georgette exploits a large collar which extends down in revers effect to the waistline. The style of collar may be changed, however, to a round outline. The sleeveless waist has large armholes and is worn over a front-closing body that is faced in vest effect. Flare cuffs finish the sleeves which are adjusted to the armholes of the underbody. In medium size the waist requires one and one-fourth yards thirty-six-inch satin for blouse and two yards forty-inch crêpe georgette for underbody and sleeves.

The guides for cutting and making the waist will save the home dressmaker from mistakes, if faithfully followed in connection with other directions. Two open widths of material, with right sides facing, are required to cut the sleeves, front, cuffs and sleeveband, so that each section will be in duplicate. The sleeve is laid with large "O" perforations along a lengthwise thread, just as shown in the guide. To the upper left of the sleeve, place the cuff, then to the right of the cuff lay the sleeveband, both with large "O" perforations on a lengthwise thread. The straight edge of the front rests along the selvage and the large "O" perforations on a lengthwise thread of material.

Next, fold the material for the back, col-

CONSTRUCTION GUIDE 7377



the lengthwise fold of material, but not directly on it, as the large "O" perforations must rest on a lengthwise thread. The square collar, however, rests on the fold with the back opposite, large "O" perforations resting on a lengthwise thread.

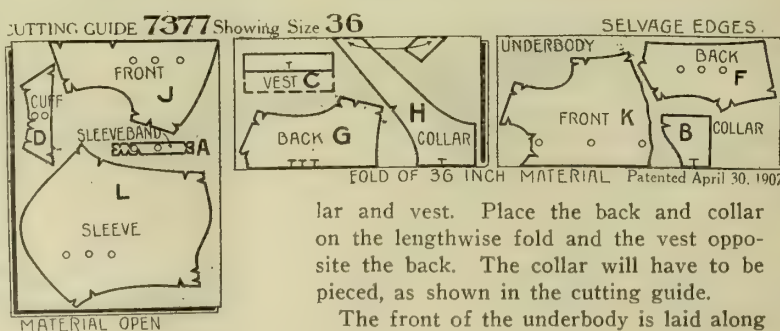
To have the square neck, cut out neck of front along small "o" perforations after turning the hem and use the applied vest. Turn under the front edge of the front of the underbody on line of small "o" perforations, the underbody front from edge to two and one-half inches beyond center-front. Close unto form an underfacing, to begin the construction properly, then baste the neck edges together. The center of the front is indicated by the large "O" perforations. For simulated vest, face under-arm and shoulder seams as notched. Close center-back seam. Plait lower edge of front placing "T" on corresponding small "o" perforations and tack. Adjust two inch belting to position underneath underbody at lower edge for a stay.

Now arrange the vest on right underbody front with center-fronts and lower edges even; tack to position, matching single large "O" perforations at top of vest and in front of underbody.

Next, gather the lower edge of the sleeve between "T" perforations. Sew sleeveband to sleeve as notched, edges even. Close seam of sleeve and sleeveband as notched. Sew flare cuff to sleeveband as notched, bringing small "o" perforation at top of cuff to seam of sleeveband. Lay a plait in sleeveband, placing "T" on small "o" perforation and snap to position. Adjust sleeve on underbody at indicating small "o" perforations in front and back; bring small "o" perforation at top of sleeve to shoulder seam and seam in sleeve to under-arm seam; match single large and double small "oo" perforations in sleeve and in underbody, easing in any fullness between the perforations.

Face collar and sew to neck edge and to front of outer waist as notched, center-backs even; if large collar is used, roll as illustrated; tack lower edge to position.

Arrange outer waist on underbody with center-backs, lower and neck edges even and bring lower front edge of front to center-front of underbody. Stitch lower edges to position.



lar and vest. Place the back and collar on the lengthwise fold and the vest opposite the back. The collar will have to be pieced, as shown in the cutting guide.

The front of the underbody is laid along

Provisions of New Income Tax Law

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX.

The War Revenue Act of 1917, containing the War Income Tax (retroactive to January 1, 1917), was approved by the President October 3, 1917, and took effect October 4, 1917. This Act levies an additional tax on incomes, the Income Tax Law of 1916 continuing in effect with some modifications.

Normal Tax: The normal tax of 2 per cent is doubled for citizens and residents of the United States, and as to the additional 2 per cent the personal exemptions are \$1,000 and \$2,000 respectively for single and married persons, with \$200 additional exemption for each dependent child; this exemption on account of dependent children is also allowed in connection with the exemptions of \$3,000 and \$4,000 for the existing normal tax. Returns of net income are required of single persons who have \$1,000 and married persons who have \$2,000. Heads of families are allowed the same exemptions as married persons.

The withholding of tax at the source on salaries is abolished. We understand that any deductions made by the Company during 1917 are to be paid back, and that the total tax will be paid direct to the Government by the individuals.

Blanks will be furnished by the Government on which to report income and compute the tax. The table below shows the amount of tax on incomes up to \$5,000 for single persons and for married persons with no dependent children and also with one dependent and with two dependent children.

In making returns to the Government, in certain cases deductions will be allowed for interest, taxes, etc. In such cases this will slightly reduce the amount shown in this table.

There are a number of points in this law which are not clear and which will have to be covered by rulings from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. These points as a rule apply to incomes in excess of \$5,000 a year.

Any employes wishing assistance in making out the returns to the Government, after the blanks have been furnished, can secure it by communicating with Mr. W. R. Hearne, Room 1502, 212 West Washington Street, Chicago. Mr. Hearne can be reached on the telephone by calling Local 565.

B. S. GARVEY,
General Auditor.

COMPUTATION OF INCOME TAX.

INCOME.			TOTAL TAX.			INCOME.			TOTAL TAX.		
Single.	Married.	No Dependent Children.	One Child. None	Two Children. None		Single.	Married.	No Dependent Children.	One Child. None	Two Children. None	
\$1,000	\$2,000	None	\$16	\$12		\$3,000	\$4,000	\$40	\$36	\$32	
2,000	2,000	\$20	18	14		3,100	4,100	44	38	34	
2,100	3,100	22	20	16		3,200	4,200	48	40	36	
2,200	3,200	24	22	18		3,300	4,300	52	44	38	
2,300	3,300	26	24	20		3,400	4,400	56	48	40	
2,400	3,400	28	26	22		3,500	4,500	60	52	44	
2,500	3,500	30	28	24		3,600	4,600	64	56	48	
2,600	3,600	32	30	26		3,700	4,700	68	60	52	
2,700	3,700	34	32	28		3,800	4,800	72	64	56	
2,800	3,800	36	34	30		3,900	4,900	76	68	60	
2,900	3,900	38				4,000	5,000	80	72	64	
						5,000		120			

MACK TRUCKS

This MACK worm drive truck is one of a number of MACK Trucks in the Chicago Telephone Company service.

MACK truck construction embodies the happy combination of simplicity and ruggedness, with all motor parts accessible and easily removable, with large bearings and especially heat treated steel, insuring long operation with a minimum of overhaul costs.

Write for Specifications

Complete Line of
MACK TRUCKS
1 to 7½ Tons

International Motor Co.
NEW YORK



Public Utilities Commission Rulings

Ordinance Imposing Rental Charge for Occupation of Streets with Poles Held Invalid.

Supreme Court of Washington.

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company sought to have declared void an ordinance imposing an annual charge of 50 cents for each pole maintained in the streets of the city. Complainants were operating in said city under a 25-year franchise granted by the city in 1896, which contained provision as to rates and provided for the maintenance upon complainants' poles of fire alarm and police wires; and also provided that the city should be furnished with telephones at certain rates. In 1912 the city, pursuant to a constitutional provision, adopted its own charter which contained a provision that a charge of 50 cents per annum should be imposed for the maintenance of each pole in the streets, and pursuant to said charter provision the ordinance in question was passed in 1915. Judgment sustaining demurrer to complaint was reversed and cause remanded with instructions to overrule said demurrer.

Held: As the ordinance imposed a rental charge for the use of the streets and thereby created an additional burden upon complainants, it impaired complainants' contract with the city under the terms of the franchise of 1896, and was, therefore, invalid.

Annexation of Territory in a City Does Not Automatically Operate to Reduce Existing Street Railway Fares.

California Railroad Commission.

In a complaint instituted by the City of Los Angeles against the Pacific Electric Railway Company the Commission held among other things, that while it would, no doubt, be to the advantage of certain residents and property owners of the districts affected by these proceedings to secure reductions in the present fares, the public in general, as well as the carrier, have an interest in the margin of safety due to a public utility, and, therefore, this Commission must and will take into consideration not only these complainants, but the rights of defendant and all other interests served by this defendant, whose legitimate investments should not be injured.

The mere fact that territory is annexed to a city does not automatically operate to reduce existing fares which are higher than five cents to five cents if the higher fares are justifiable. This rule has been previously declared by this Commission in *Froelich v. Los Angeles R. Cor.* 3 Cal. R. C. R. 30, 31, wherein Commissioner Edger-ton said: "The boundaries of the city of Los Angeles are not at all regular in shape, consequently a line in one direction might reach a considerable distance beyond the city limits and at the same time the

terminus thereof be a shorter distance from the center of population in Los Angeles than would a line operating in the other direction wholly within the city. . . . Because a city annexes adjoining territory making its boundary lines extremely irregular, it does not follow that a street railway system should be required to always extend its five-cent fare zone to conform to the new boundary lines."

Complainants have not proved the rates to be discriminatory, neither has it been shown that the districts in question furnish a traffic of sufficient volume to justify a street car fare of five cents, and the Commission finds that the charges and fares to the points and places designated in the complaints herein, which were lawfully in effect November 3, 1914, are justified.

This Commission can only prescribe just and reasonable rates, and after careful deliberation upon all the elements in these cases and the effect upon the revenue which would result from the reductions demanded by complainants, is of the opinion that the facts do not sustain the complaints, and recommends that the cases be dismissed.

Subscriber Presumed to Know Conditions of Contract.

The Quebec Circuit Court, Quebec, Canada.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada sued one Zaratany to recover \$41.50 claimed to be due under a contract for telephone service, \$8.15 of the amount representing service actually furnished and the balance being claimed as liquidated damages for the unexpired portion of the contract. The contract was in the standard form used by the company and was for one year's service, rental to be paid quarterly in advance. It was provided in the contract that service might be discontinued for non-payment of charges, and that in case the contract was canceled or service was discontinued because of any default of the subscriber's the charge for the current calendar quarter should be forthwith payable without deduction or abatement for the unexpired portion thereof. It was further provided that should any of such events happen within the initial period of the contract there should forthwith become payable to the company the charge for the unexpired portion of the initial term as liquidated damages. Zaratany defaulted upon one of his quarterly payments and the company, after notifying him, discontinued his service and claimed the balance of the first year's rental as liquidated damages.

Zaratany admitted liability for the \$8.15, but denied liability for the remaining sum, on the ground that he was a Syrian and was unable to read English and that the contract was not understood by

or explained to him and that he had signed it in error. He further claimed that the conditions on the back of the contract were never brought to his notice and that, moreover, the company had no right to claim unearned profits under the name of liquidated damages.

The Quebec Circuit Court rendered judgment for the company for the full amount claimed, holding that a subscriber having signed the contract must be presumed to have known the conditions both on the back and front thereof, since the front of the contract referred to the conditions on the back.

All Contracts Subject to Exercise of Police Power—United Telephone Company Granted a Franchise from City of Woodburn, Oregon.

The city of Woodburn granted a franchise to the United Telephone Company permitting it to construct and operate within the city. The franchise fixed the maximum rates to be charged. The company constructed its plant and transferred the plant and its franchise to the Western Telephone Company, which secured from the Public Service Commission authority to increase the rates on condition that it consolidate with a competing company. The consolidation was effected and a schedule containing the increased rates filed with the commission. Thereupon the city commenced a suit to vacate the order of the commission and to enjoin the company from charging any greater rates than those fixed in the franchise and, after a trial, the Circuit Court of Oregon vacated the order of the commission and enjoined the company from charging rates in excess of those fixed in the franchise. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Oregon.

The Supreme Court held that where an owner of property devoted it to a use in which the public is interested, he must submit to be regulated and controlled by the public for the common good. Therefore, the regulation of rates is an exercise of the police power of the sovereign. If the company's franchise is to be deemed a contract, the mere fact that it was made prior to the enactment of the Public Utility Act and before the State attempted to regulate rates does not debar the State from increasing the rates fixed in the franchise, since when the State exercises its police power it does not work any impairment of the obligation of the contract, the possibility of the exercise of such power being an implied term of the contract.

The court, therefore, held that the order of the commission authorizing the establishment of rates higher than those fixed in the franchise was valid, and that the injunction restraining its enforcement should be dissolved.

NOTICE TO READER: When you finish reading this magazine place a one-cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employe and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers and sailors at the front. No wrapping—no address.—A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS



December 1917

Vol. 7, No. 5

Bell Telephones

AND CONNECTIONS

In the Territory of the Central Group of Companies

NOVEMBER 1, 1917

	<u>Regular</u>	<u>Connected</u>	<u>Total</u>
ILLINOIS	680,894	284,416	965 310
OHIO	256,748	237,463	494,211
INDIANA	122,207	227,387	349,594
MICHIGAN	265,333	84,794	350,127
WISCONSIN	<u>176,474</u>	<u>156,701</u>	<u>333,175</u>
	1,501,656	990,761	2,492,417

BELL·TELEPHONE·NEWS

ONE POLICY

UNIVERSAL SERVICE

ONE SYSTEM

Volume 7

CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER, 1917

Number 5

Christmas Message

Two thousand years ago a new era, a new religion, dawned upon the world. We are approaching the anniversary of that dawning.

Whatever of civilization, of freedom, or of liberty we have and enjoy, comes from the subordination by man of human passion and selfishness because of the teachings, the incarnation or reincarnation of the ideals and principles of that religion.

Peace and good will on earth to men. Peace on earth to men of good-will is the basis of liberty of mankind.

Our democracy is based on liberty, the liberty of *all* to live and enjoy life, the fullest liberty to each individual consistent with the same right to all other individuals. More is impossible.

Under this civilization has come greater peace throughout the world. Wider inter-communication and more neighborly feeling towards our fellow-men have been developed. Wonderful instrumentalities of transportation and communication have built up that world-wide social and economic organization which brings within the reach of all so much which would be impossible without it.

Man's self-dependence, or independence of others, has passed, but in its place have come greater possibilities of life. Dependence of man upon man implies service of man to man.

To maintain democracy, civilization and service, convention, regulation and law, an organized government is necessary.

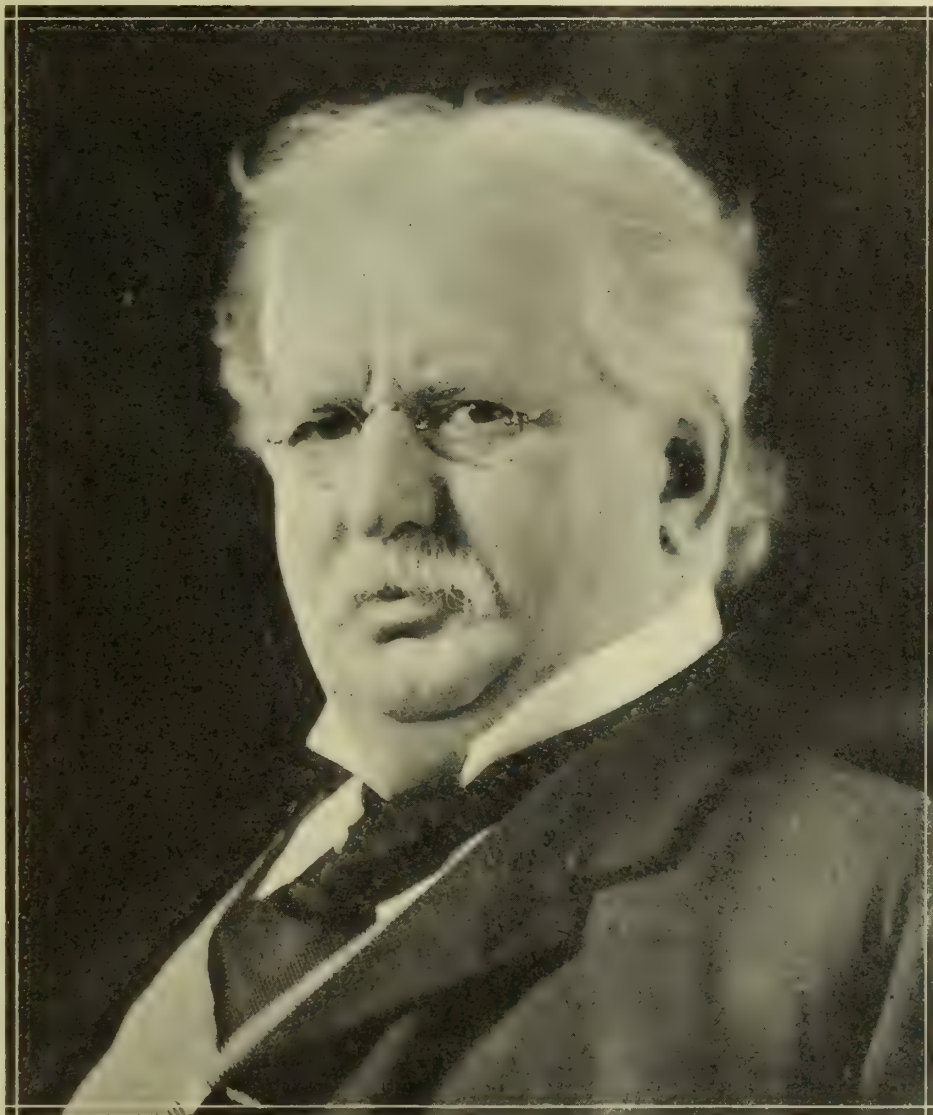
The difference between the organization of the government by democracy and that by autocracy is that democracy is government by the will of the governed, and not the government of a few acting by usurped power or that of an insurgent minority.

Government by democracy must be enforced as vigorously, impartially, unflinchingly as that by any other government.

They who differ may express their difference, may do all possible to convert others, so long as it is not done in open defiance or in active rebellion, and so long as their actions are subordinated to the will and authority of the majority.

If and when a majority of all cannot be trusted to express the will of a people, cannot be trusted to act wisely, and all are not willing to abide by it, any government except government by force will fail.

Our democracy is now threatened from



THEODORE N. VAIL.

without and the democracy of the whole world is at stake.

The protection of our democracy must come from those it protects. Every individual, to its protection, owes all life, liberty, substance. To the protection of that democracy he must if necessary devote all.

We who have served the Bell System know what service means, but only in a degree, however, is the service we have learned to be likened to the service for which we are now called upon.

Many of us are already serving at the front. All of us are serving in some way and are ready to serve wherever we can and are needed.

To the members of the Bell System the

opportunity for the gift of service is particularly great. Each individual, man or woman, in the service of the government or the company is responsible in a large degree for the country's safety and welfare, for the success of liberty and democracy the world over, for the future freedom of humanity.

Let us dedicate to our country, in whatever way, whenever and wherever we may be called, our unhesitating, unflinching service, implicit in its obedience and subordination to duty and authority.

The Month in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

Ohio Division

**D. H. Morris, Correspondent,
Columbus**

Akron District

Mrs. Katherine Betsinger and Mrs. Mayme Duncan, local operators, have returned from leaves of absence.

Mrs. Ada Poling, local operator, has resigned to accept a position as operator with the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company.

Mrs. Iva Rose, local supervisor, has resigned and left the city.

Miss Alma Conrad, toll operator, has resigned to be married.

Miss Mabel McDonnel, toll chief operator, spent two days recently visiting the American Telephone and Telegraph Company at Cleveland.

R. E. Marburger, traffic chief, has returned from a vacation spent with relatives and friends at Columbus.

Columbus District

Her many friends cordially welcomed Miss Carrie Duvall, who has resumed her duties in the connecting company department after an extended leave of absence because of ill health.

The local commercial offices at Columbus have been extensively remodeled and redecorated and present a fine appearance. The new arrangement provides much better working conditions for the force and is also more convenient for the public.

The plant superintendent's offices and those of the plant accountant have been moved to commodious quarters at 199 East Gay street. The space vacated has been devoted to the growing needs of the traffic department. The last possible section has been installed in Main exchange and the operators' quarters and school have been enlarged.

J. H. Kirby of the commercial department, who has been the Ohio correspondent for the NEWS for several months, has enlisted in the army and left on October 30th for Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala. Mr. Kirby was made a sergeant in the Ordnance Corps of the Ohio National Guard.

Death of Judge Hughes and John F. Courcier

Within a few days of each other two men connected with the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, both of whom have made many and lasting friendships among telephone men, have died. One was Judge Oliver H. Hughes of Hillsboro, O., for many years a member first of the old rail-

road commission and later of the Public Utilities Commission; the other was John F. Courcier, for several years supervisor of rates and service for the commission.

Judge Hughes was a very kindly and courteous gentleman, of wide knowledge concerning utilities and great fairness and sound judgment and his loss will be keenly felt by the state which he so long and faithfully served.

Mr. Courcier came to the commission after a long service with the grain dealers' association, during which he had much to do with traffic and rates. He established an enviable reputation for fairness and common sense in his handling of the many complaints which passed through his hands. Wherever possible he sought by informal and personal interviews to settle disputes between patrons and utilities in a manner which recognized the rights of both parties.

No finer tribute could be paid to both gentlemen than to say that all with whom they had relations of any kind sincerely mourn their loss.

Dayton District

Charles M. Rasor, district chief clerk, spent an enjoyable vacation visiting the eastern cities of Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and Atlantic City. The trip east was made by automobile with an old friend who formerly lived in Dayton and now resides in Baltimore. Mr. Rasor reports a very interesting trip over the mountains along the old National Trail, stopping at Wheeling, Washington, Cumberland and Hagerstown.

Miss Alice Siler, contract clerk, Dayton exchange, spent her vacation in Pittsburgh. While there she attended the wedding of Miss Suzanne Hicks, formally employed in the contract department at Dayton.

Miss Austa Mack, cashier, has returned from her vacation which was spent in the mountains of Colorado, Denver and Colorado Springs. While in Colorado Springs, she had the pleasure of visiting the family of A. H. Bretlinger who was formerly employed in the contract department, Dayton, and is now chief clerk to the district manager of the Springs division, Mountain States Telephone Company. While in the mountains Miss Mack collected several pictures of different points of interest, among them the burial place of Col. William F. Cody, familiarly known as "Buffalo Bill."

Miss Katharine McNamara, stenographer in the district manager's office, enjoyed a very pleasant vacation with relatives in Detroit.

Chief Clerk Wagenfeld of the Dayton exchange, attended the world's series at

Chicago, during his vacation. The trip to Chicago was made by auto.

The Dayton plant department has gradually done away with horse drawn equipment and has been adding motor vehicles for the past six months. At the present time, it has eleven Ford trucks, one Federal truck and eight motorcycles.

The Dayton exchange office force recently received letters from Eugene Shenck and A. F. Mueller, Dayton exchange boys who enlisted in Battery D, First Field Artillery, O. N. G., and are stationed at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala. The boys report that they are in fine spirits and are enjoying camp life to the fullest extent.

Clyde Boley, time and material clerk in the plant department, Dayton, spent his vacation with his parents at Celina, O. He attended the Mercer county fair and several reunions of the farmers in the vicinity of his old home.

Walter Schachinger, who was formerly employed at the Dayton exchange as test man in the wire chief's office and afterwards transferred to the Toledo exchange, has returned from Toledo and taken up his old duties at Dayton.

William Boesel, who has been employed in the commercial department at Dayton for the past sixteen years, spent a very enjoyable vacation during October, visiting relatives and friends at Fort Wayne, and Payne, O.

Recent Contracts Secured

The following private branch exchange contracts were recently secured at the Dayton exchange by B. F. Kuhns, commercial agent:

	Trunks.	Stations.
Joseph Hertsaum Co.....	1	5
Standard Register Co.....	1	7
Burnett Larsh Mfg. Co.....	1	6
The Mutual Home Savings Co.....	2	11
Schenck and Williams.....	2	8
McCook Field, U. S. Signal Corps.....	3	9
Airplane Engineering Dept.....	3	13
Governor James M. Cox of Ohio.....	1	9
Dayton Wright Airplane Co.....	8	66
Domestic Engineering Co.....	3	10

The installation of the private exchanges has been completed at the Wilbur Wright aviation field at Fairfield, a few miles from Dayton. This work was done under the personal supervision of E. J. Roose, district plant chief, and the equipment consists of two 320-line switchboards, six trunks and 200 stations.

Other telephones were installed in the temporary quarters of Frank-Hill Smith, general contractors, who are erecting for the United States government two large supply depots. As soon as the buildings are completed a private branch exchange will be installed.

Contracts have also been secured for the installation of a private branch exchange

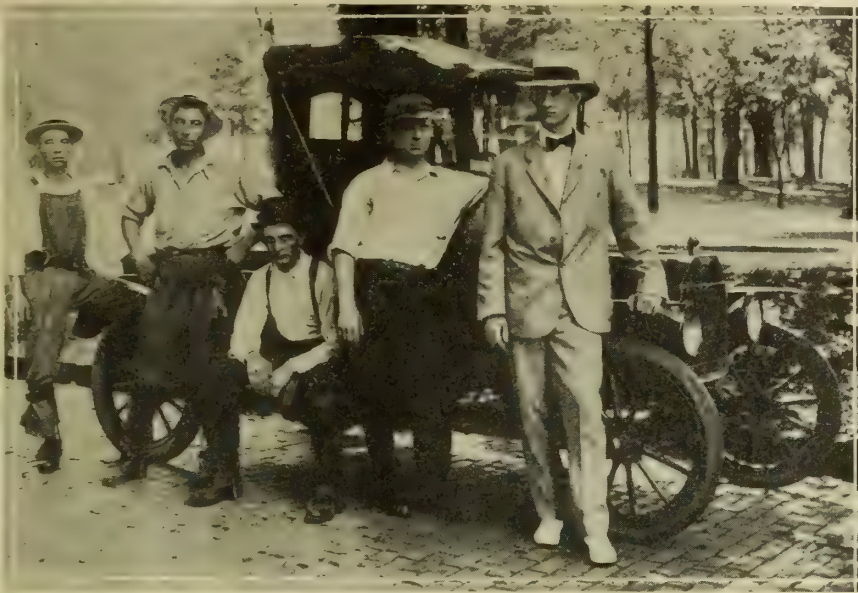
at McCook Field for the United States Signal Corps and the airplane engineering department located in the Lindsey building. The latter governmental department also recently installed a direct talking circuit between Washington, D. C., and Dayton, O., terminating in its office.

Toledo District

Manager J. A. Fuller recently gave a dinner to the boys in the plant department at Athens in honor of their long and pleasant association together in the exchange. All who were present have held the same positions from seven to twelve years.

The new telephone building at Findlay is rapidly nearing completion. The outside work and plastering are completed. It is expected that the contractor will be able to turn the building over to the company about December 15th. Two car loads of the equipment have arrived from the Western Electric Company, and the work of installing the apparatus will probably commence as soon as the building is finished.

R. T. Hewlett, lineman at Findlay; W. B. Snyder, repairman at Findlay, and A. F. Sailor, toll wire chief at Lima, have enlisted in the Signal Corps. Mr. Hewlett is at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan., and



PLANT DEPARTMENT GROUP AT ATHENS.
Left to right—Bernard Rosser, repairman; Harry Dalton, lineman; Fred Woodruff, repairman; Thomas Rosser, toll wire chief, and J. A. Fuller, manager.

Messrs. Snyder and Sailor are at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.

Ohio Division Flying Squadron

For several years there has existed in the Ohio division an organization known as the Flying Squadron. In times of peace or ordinary business conditions the men composing this organization are employed as commercial agents in the various exchanges throughout the state. Whenever a canvass is desired in any district, they are mobilized under the leadership of R. H. Lime and can be counted upon to clean up the job in record time, with the accent upon "clean," for their work is always conscientious.

"Cap" Lime tips the scales at 312 pounds, yet none of his men is more active or works harder. His ability to inspire enthusiasm and his executive ability contribute much to the success of which his men holds a record of securing an average of more than fifty contracts apiece in one day.

All Face One Way

In spite of the sadness and horror kindled by the war, there is a mysterious peace and happiness in all our hearts. We wonder why we are not altogether discouraged

and broken-spirited over that "frightfulness" of which our daily papers are so full, and why, at times, we feel a certain sense of lightness and exultation. It is because we are conscious of harmonious action as a nation. It is because we are doing something in unison as a great and determined people. It is because our hearts are vibrating together with divine emotions.

Let us keep in step. We must minimize all differences. It is our duty to allay discordant notes and to stay in tune. It is this sense of united effort which exalts us—this mythical systole of a hundred million hearts, "In unity there is strength."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.



FLYING SQUADRON AT PIQUA, O., DURING THE CANVASS IN CONNECTION WITH CONSOLIDATION THERE.

Left to right—W. C. Newton, special agent; W. R. Brock, P. W. Jarvis, T. C. Tharpe, P. D. Thompson, W. E. Webster, W. J. Valois, L. P. Nardini, J. C. Gordon, A. L. Gray, R. Chrisman, W. S. Smith, Joseph A. Garretson, J. C. Mangan, J. T. Rabitzter, J. C. Chilcote, R. W. Sinks, J. A. Gease; seated, R. H. Lime.

Indiana Division

**D. H. Whitham, Correspondent,
Indianapolis**

Indianapolis District

B. G. Halstead, district equipment supervisor, has been transferred to the engineering office in charge of valuation work. H. L. Terrell has been appointed to assume Mr. Halstead's former duties and W. L. Parrish succeeds Mr. Terrell as equipment foreman.

Lawrence Freeman, who attended the second officers' reserve training camp at Indianapolis, has been appointed a first lieutenant and assigned to the Signal Corps.

Sixteen private branch exchange contracts were secured in Indianapolis during the month of October.

An honor roll has been placed in the lobby of the main building with 116 names and a service flag at the front entrance with 116 stars, one for each employé who has enlisted in the service of his country.

Clarence R. Dersch, paymaster of the traffic department, has enlisted with the Second Indiana Field Artillery.

Personal Notes Main

Miss Cecil Smith, Main chief operator, spent one week of her vacation at Terre Haute.

Miss Helen Trine has been promoted to assistant repair clerk, succeeding Miss Margaret Reisert.

Mrs. Minnie Phillips has been promoted to assistant time clerk, succeeding Miss Ruth Linton.

Miss Muriel Kingsley, Main "B" supervisor, has resigned and accepted a position with the Weidley Motors Company.

Miss Hester Newman, Main "B" supervisor, has been transferred to Montgomery, Ala.

Miss Pearl Burgess has been promoted from operator to supervisor.

Misses Mary Lyons and Dollie Kight have been transferred from Prospect to Main.

Miss Ruth Lear has been promoted from work order clerk to chief clerk for the Main chief operator.

Miss Martha Flynn has been transferred from the information desk to the chief operator's desk.

Woodruff

Mrs. Mary Rebholz, matron at the Woodruff office, spent a week end during September with her daughter in Marion, Ind. The following Monday she entertained with a delicious chicken dinner in honor of Miss Elma Hohenfeld, Woodruff chief operator. The guests were the Misses Davis and Grovenor, Woodruff clerks, and Mrs. Lida Trites, evening chief operator. Mrs. Rebholz was declared the best cook ever and those who partook are fervently

hoping that she will spend many week ends in Marion, if they have the same delightful results.

Miss Alice White, Woodruff supervisor, spent a pleasant vacation in Detroit, Mich., with friends.

Miss Frances Gilbert of the Woodruff office has returned after a delightful vacation spent at the country home of her sister near New Point, Ind.

Miss Helen Geddes enjoyed her vacation at the country home of Mrs. Smith near Plainfield, Ind. Mrs. Smith was formerly Miss Josephine Lasley, an operator at the Woodruff office.

Miss Sophia Leukhardt, Woodruff supervisor, spent her vacation entertaining friends from Dayton, O., and Louisville, Ky. Theater parties, luncheons and auto trips were enjoyable features.

Miss Fleeta Steele, Woodruff operator, has been ill for some time and recently underwent an operation for throat trouble.

Mrs. Rosa Carter, Woodruff supervisor, is still at St. Vincent's hospital, where she is very ill from a serious surgical operation.

Irvington

The girls at the Irvington exchange are enjoying the new dining room which was recently completed.

Mrs. Edith McIntire, former work order clerk at the Irvington office, has resigned to take up her residence at Louisville, Ky.

Belmont

Miss Ruby Ehle, all night chief operator at Belmont, was recently married.

Whoever thought that Lula Faulkner could learn to knit?

Miss Mary Broder, who has been with the company for ten years, six of them in charge of the official P. B. X., has resigned to accept a position with the Fletcher American bank. Good wishes from the Belmont office go with Miss Broder.

Miss Mary Lawler has been transferred to Louisville, Ky. Her former co-workers wish her good luck.

Prospect

Miss Clara Tiederman recently entertained for Miss Edith Newsom, who has been married to Elmer Butch. A miscellaneous shower was one of the features of the evening.

Miss Nora Thurston, formerly evening chief operator at Prospect, has been transferred to the Main office.

Mrs. Esther Potter, formerly North evening chief operator, has been appointed evening chief operator at Prospect.

"My America"

Great interest is being shown in the "My America" work in Indianapolis and many attend the Tuesday evening meetings where knitting is taught, bandages are rolled and other Red Cross work is done. Many of the matrons and other girls who know how to knit are always present to teach and assist those who are learning.

Lunches are served for the small sum of ten cents each. This enables many girls to devote an hour or two after five o'clock to this work without going home first.

The presence of the wife of the general manager, Mrs. J. W. Stickney, busily engaged in knitting on the now familiar grey sock and patiently helping in the teaching is thoroughly appreciated.

Notes of the Knitters

Mrs. Fairfield, North chief operator, finished the first piece of work for the knitting league. Miss Whitmore, North operator, followed with another on the same day.

Miss Faut, toll chief operator, and Miss Smith, Main local chief operator, hope to average knitting work, as one of them knits so tight it takes main force to push the stitches forward and the other one knits so loosely she is constantly losing her needles.

Miss Cooper is going to knit a pair of socks or a sweater some day, maybe.

It has been ascertained that the C. U. T. auxiliary of the "My America" has sent 196 magazines to the hospital at Fort Benjamin Harrison and to the Tenth and Forty-fifth regiments.

Mrs. Hart of the welfare department has sold her needles and started to roll bandages.

Liberty Bond Sale in Indianapolis

In an effort to sell the greatest possible number of Second Liberty Loan Bonds an organization was established in Indianapolis in order to solicit every telephone employé.

Mr. Watson was placed in charge of the campaign and appointed as his committee Mr. Halstead from the plant department, Mrs. Hart from the traffic department, Mr. Young from the commercial department and Mr. Stinson from the Central Union printing plant.

Mr. Halstead's sub-committee consisted of the following: Construction department and garage, Mr. Frost; Mr. Thomas' office, Mr. Kelly; maintenance department, Mr. Page; installation department, Mr. Bacon; building department, Mr. Carpenter.

Mrs. Hart appointed the following sub-committee: Mr. Green's office, Miss Pommerening; School, Miss DeVries; Toll, Miss Ubele; Main and Circle, Miss Thurston, Miss Wiggam and Miss Campbell; North and Harrison, Miss Putnam; Woodruff, Miss Mitchell; Prospect, Miss Light; Washington, Miss Gentleman; Irvington, Miss Herzberger; Belmont, Miss Lavery; Ben Davis, Beech Grove, Southport and Cumberland, Mrs. McWhinney.

A large number of posters were secured from the Liberty Loan headquarters and placed in the commercial office, operating room, rest room and wire chief's office of each exchange. On Liberty Loan day every person who came to the commercial office was asked if he had bought a Liberty Bond. If not the matter was taken

up, and in a number of cases sales were made. Every one calling the office by telephone was asked the same question and by sending representatives to residences and offices several subscriptions were secured.

Liberty Bonds to the amount of \$31,400 were sold. As a total of 500 subscriptions were secured, it means that about twenty-five per cent. of the Indianapolis force took advantage of the opportunity offered.

Great credit is due the members of the various committees who gave the matter a great deal of thought and their very best efforts.

Bowling in Indianapolis

The Commercial team is still out in front in the Central Union Bowling League of Indianapolis, with the Cable, Wire Chiefs and Engineers teams waging a hot fight for second place.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Commercial	19	5	.792
Cable	13	11	.542
Wire Chiefs	12	12	.500
Engineers	11	13	.458
Draftsmen	9	15	.375
Construction	8	16	.333

Johnson continues to hold high individual average with 180, Dersch coming second with 165.

Belmont Girls Give Weiner Roast

The operators at the Belmont office are enthusiastic about their beautiful new office, but are not yet officially "at home," as there has been no house warming. They resolved to celebrate anyway, and held a weiner roast at the M. S. A. Girls' Camp, chaperoned by Mrs. Davis, house mother at the camp.

Among the guests were operators from the North office and Ben Davis office.

A huge log fire out of doors was the central feature. Around this fire gathered the Belmont girls and their friends, all en masque as Chinamen, topsys, clowns, little girls and boys, big girls and boys, Sis Hopkins and other celebrities, each armed with his or her long stick to roast the weiners, which with hot coffee and buns made an ideal out of doors lunch.

The rooms were decorated with bitter sweet berries, and a dance was thoroughly enjoyed.

After this fun, singing and jollity, the girls can now await with more dignity the formal opening of their beautiful new home.

Election Returns in Indianapolis

The recent election in Indianapolis caused considerably more than the usual local interest, as there were three candidates. Excitement was at fever heat when the polls closed at 6 o'clock. The *Indianapolis Star* and *Indiana Daily Times* requested their readers through large advertisements on the front page to call by the Bell telephone for "Election Bureau." This,

in addition to subscribers who usually call for such information, threw an enormous load on the traffic department and others, who handled the matter in a very capable manner.

All calls from persons desiring election returns were connected through the official private branch exchange with the telephones in the commercial department. The entire commercial organization was on hand, and an employé was placed at each telephone. Although additional facilities had been installed for this purpose, it was found necessary to make a change in the original plans and take care of the overflow at the outside offices through the chief operators' desks. Inquiries began to come in immediately after the closing of the polls and by 6:10 p. m. several hundred had been received. The returns were received from the *Star* and *Times* over private lines to their offices. Private lines were also installed for the University and Columbia clubs over which they received the returns. The bulletins were placed at each telephone and came at the rate of about two a minute from six until ten o'clock. The *Star* sent over fifty pound boxes of candy and a large number of cigars during the evening.

Too much praise and credit cannot be given those who contributed in any way to the success of this undertaking. Many have spoken of the efficient manner in which it was handled and of the courteous and satisfactory treatment they received when asking for election information. Considerable favorable comment was received from the newspapers on the service and coöperation received which enabled Indianapolis to learn the results in record time.

Heard at Prospect Switchboard

Student: "Number, please?"

Subscriber: "You rang my bell, operator."

Student: "Hang up, please, and I will ring it again."

Operator: "Number, please?"

Subscriber: "Ring them a long time, operator, because I don't think they're home."

Operator: "Number, please?"

Subscriber: "I want 786. Oh, no, it's 776."

Operator: "What is the number, please?"

Subscriber: "I am calling the Big Four roundhouse."

Operator: "Shall I give you the new number clerk?"

Subscriber: "Oh, have they new numbers?"

"Carry On"

By G. A. Nancarrow.

You, too, are ones who "carry on"—

You girls—without a chance to don

A soldier's uniform.

And though your rifle is a cord;
And though your trench is but a board,
In truth you "carry on."

You help the mills of business go;
You pass the calls of joy and woe,
Of death, and birth, and love;
And though but few can see your fight,
The few who know you, know how bright
Your tickets read above.

For we have seen you when the fires,
And floods and cyclones took your wires;
And still you "carried on."
When dangers threatened you, you stayed
And fought a man's fight undismayed.
We know you "carry on."

So "carry on" we say to you—
You form an army just as true
As men who wield the sword.
And though you can't get in the fray
You "do your bit" to win the day,
And seek no great reward.

Author's Note.—In America we say "We'll go through"; the British say "We'll carry on."

Northern and Southern District

C. P. Talmage of Anderson has accepted the position of switchboardman at Terre Haute, succeeding E. S. Ball, who was transferred to Indianapolis.

Charles Jones, formerly of the Middletown exchange, has accepted a position as night wire chief at Terre Haute.

John Arnold, frameman at Terre Haute, has been promoted to switchboardman and Fred Mathes, night wire chief, is now frameman.

Rush Atkins, formerly of the construction department under Foreman W. H. Shaffer, has accepted a position as repairman at the Terre Haute exchange and been assigned to West Terre Haute territory.

F. W. Rolen, plant chief at Terre Haute, recently went on his annual hunting and fishing trip. He was with the mighty hunters and great fishermen's association in camp about ten miles out of Washington, Ind.

G. W. Cook, repairman at Terre Haute, has enlisted in the Signal Reserve Corps and is in training at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.

Miss Tillie Grossman, toll operator at Peru, has resigned to enter the Peru Business College.

Miss Pauline Pontius, traffic clerk at Peru, recently went to Indianapolis to visit her brother before his departure for Hattiesburg, Miss. He will be stationed with the medical corps of the Indiana Infantry.

Miss Luna Burbank, cashier at Peru, has returned to her duties after spending a two weeks' vacation with friends in Chicago.

Miss Gay Runnells, clerk in the commercial office at Peru, is spending her vacation in Muncie as the guest of Mrs. Lon Salyers.

Martin O'Brien, chief inspector at Peru,

was absent for two weeks because of illness.

Charles Loe, wagon foreman at Peru, expects to have a new assistant in locating trouble, as a nine-pound baby boy arrived at his home on September 30th.

The Peru plant force was very busy for two weeks clearing about 500 cases of trouble caused by a severe electric storm on October 29th.

W. G. Stedman, the venerable contract agent at South Bend, celebrated his birthday on October 20th and received a number of useful as well as highly ornamental presents. Having recently had the misfortune to break his specs, a few of his friends took pity on him in his sad and practically sightless plight and as a result he was presented with six pairs of glasses of various sizes, shapes and hues. He also received a curling iron to be used on a mustache he is attempting to cultivate, a Ford automobile and goggles, one "yellow dog," one life size piece of garlic, a carpet for his office, size two by four, and various other little mementoes. One gift was received from a friend of his early youth who knew him by the name of Georgie, but W. G. S. absolutely refuses to tell what it was.

Rea Harding of the construction department at South Bend has joined the 309th Trench Motor Battery at Camp Zachary Taylor.

Joe Hartzler, of the toll test board at South Bend enjoyed a week's vacation in Gary, Ind., and Chicago.

Harold Betz, driver of Foreman E. W. Lindsay's truck, has entered the army and it is feared that Camp Taylor will send him back to South Bend, as he weighs only 230 pounds and is just twenty-two years old.

Bell No. 1 bowling team is leading the Electric League of South Bend.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Stedman entertained at dinner on October 23d at the Farmers' Trust Inn. The guests were commercial employes of the South Bend exchange. After dinner the evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stedman and a class in knitting was organized.

Miss Ada Roy, bookkeeper at South Bend, has returned from a week's vacation spent at Indianapolis.

Miss Henrietta Meilstrup recently enjoyed a week's vacation at McComb, O.

An interesting general meeting of all Bell employes was held in South Bend on Tuesday evening, October 23d. Manager Bonds introduced to the employes Rome C. Stephenson of the St. Joe National bank, who is known throughout the state as a speaker. Mr. Stephenson gave a detailed account of the appalling conditions actually existing in countries where war is being carried on. He discussed fully the necessity of obtaining money in order to fight the great war successfully, urged every one present to "do his bit," explained the different plans of subscribing for Liberty

Bonds and stated the advantages of owning one or more of these bonds in future years. Mr. Stephenson received hearty applause and the employes responded promptly to the call. After the plant and commercial employes had gone a general operators' meeting was held at which a number of topics of interest in connection with the service were discussed.

A supervisors' meeting is held every Fri-



day evening from five to five-thirty at the South Bend office. Operating instructions in general are discussed and the meetings are proving very beneficial to all who attend.

Miss Vera Miller, local operator at South Bend, has been promoted to supervisor.

Miss Lillian Brown, formerly operator at Dallas, Tex., has accepted a similar position in South Bend.

Miss Anna Harvard has been added to the local operating force at South Bend. Miss Harvard was formerly with the St. Louis Telephone Company.

Miss Amelia Keller, senior local operator at South Bend, has been promoted to local clerk.

Miss Agnes Johnson, new number clerk, has resumed her duties after an absence of two months because of illness in her family.

Mrs. Laura Hearn, formerly with the Chicago Telephone Company, has accepted a position as night toll operator at South Bend.

Miss Evelyn Hazen, chief operator at South Bend, spent a recent week end in Elkhart visiting friends and relatives.

Four toll students have recently completed the course under the instruction of Miss Katherine Smith.

Miss Frances Hutchison, clerk in the commercial office at Frankfort, has returned from a vacation spent with her brother in Barrens, Alberta, Can.

The breaking of a messenger at Frankfort caused an interruption in service to one hundred telephones on October 30th. One thousand feet of cable went down, and four poles were broken off, including one terminal pole. The trouble was reported at 3:30 a. m. and the temporary repairs were made by night. Permanent repairs were made the following day.

Dale Robison, line foreman at Frankfort, has returned to duty after an absence of three weeks caused by an accident while he was at work.

Miss Willo Wirick of Frankfort has returned from a vacation spent along the shores of Lake Erie. She reports the capture of many big fish.

Mrs. Catherine Phillips of Frankfort has returned from a vacation spent with friends among the hills of southern Indiana.

N. E. Reahard is now toll wire chief at Frankfort, this position having been created on November 1st. He is the proud father of a new wire chief, born on October 11th.

Mrs. H. O. Leachman, formerly Miss Pearl Chambers, has taken up duties in the traffic department at Frankfort during the absence of her husband, who is fighting for Uncle Sam.

L. R. Mann has succeeded Harry Lane as toll wire chief at Lafayette. Mr. Lane is now in the army.

Miss Evelyn Skeen has returned to her duties as toll operator at Frankfort after an absence of four weeks on account of illness.

Amen Wedding, plant clerk at Anderson, has resigned to accept a position with the Chicago Telephone Company. Miss Helene Davies, clerk in the commercial department, has succeeded Mr. Wedding.

Danny VanMeter, switchboardman at Anderson, has resigned to accept a position with the steel mills at Gary.

Miss Marjory Flory of the traffic department, Anderson, has been transferred to the plant department as assistant to the wire chief.

O. W. Gaul, lineman at Anderson, has resigned to accept a position at Elwood, Ind.

Mrs. Ruth Bond, Mrs. Cora Pavey and Miss Mary Reyonlds are new employes in the traffic department at Anderson.

Private exchanges for the Union Traction Company, the Hill Pump Company and the Wagner Axle Company are being installed at Anderson.

Miss Katherine Romine, night chief operator at Anderson, recently broke her ankle in an accident on her way to work.

The Anderson exchange gave out election returns, and the service was greatly appreciated by the public.

The Anderson switchboard is to be equipped with 600 additional multiples.

Foreman G. V. Post is making improvements on the Anderson-Marion toll lead.

P. J. Simmons of Anderson has resigned to accept a position with the Hill Pump Company.

Charles Servies, for the past four years city trouble man at Crawfordsville, has been promoted to wire chief. Carl Anderson of Marion succeeds Mr. Servies.

Miss Burk, cashier at Crawfordsville, has returned after several days' vacation. She reports a fine time cleaning house, etc.

The past month has been a busy one for all toll operators at Crawfordsville because of the unusually heavy traffic.

Repairmen Rice and Burk of Crawfordsville recently finished patrolling toll lines and now say let it snow.

H. J. Layson, head wire chief at Crawfordsville, is all smiles. He says his present force is the best ever and cannot be beaten in the state.

The operators of the Bedford exchange are giving their copies of the News to post office employes to be sent to the soldier and sailor boys. The post-office employes have expressed their appreciation.

Miss Cleon Gardner, local operator at Bedford, recently spent Sunday with friends in Harrodsburg, Ind.

Miss Anna Stalcup, local operator at Bedford, has been absent on account of sickness.

Miss Mona Southers, chief operator's clerk at Bedford, recently spent Sunday with relatives in Guthrie, Ind.

Miss Ciella Fletcher has returned from a week's visit with friends in Orleans, Ind.

Miss Vada Carter, chief operator at Bedford, recently spent Sunday in Harrodsburg. Miss Carter reports that she ate her share of the fried chicken and did not let the hickory nuts and walnuts go untouched.

Arthur K. Newland, for the past three years manager of the Heltonville exchange, died on November 9th after a few weeks' illness. The employes of the Bedford exchange will greatly miss Mr. Newland, as he worked at the Heltonville switchboard most of the time and often visited the Bedford exchange.

Miss Ruby Embree, toll operator at Bedford, has confessed. Certain facts and rumors have made her friends suspicious, and she has been the good natured victim of considerable joking. She owned up the other day to the chief operator that her name had been Mrs. Lester Wycoff for

some time and that she was going to resign.

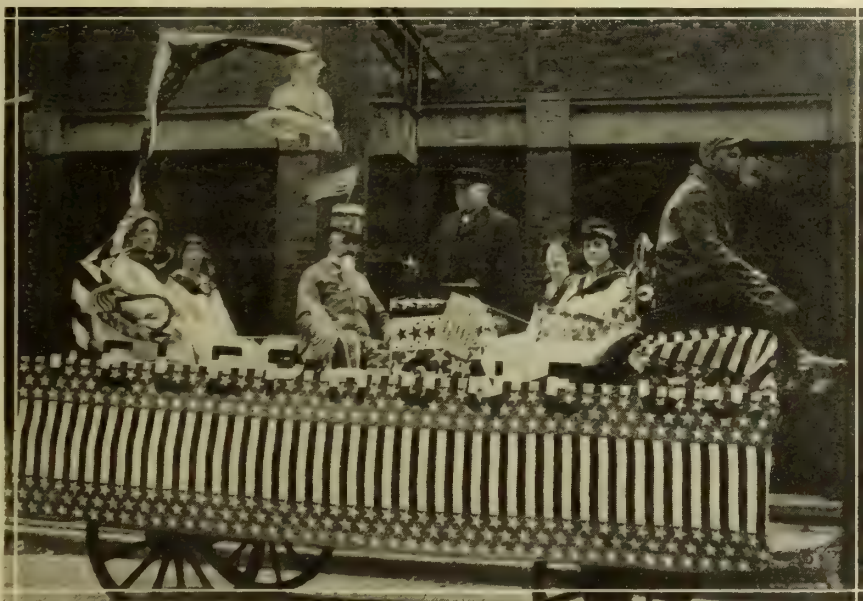
The Culver office has been repainted, and the operators are highly pleased with a well equipped rest room and other improvements.

The traffic employes recently met at the home of Miss Mavera Walkirez and organized a club whose aim will be to familiarize the members with traffic bulletins and instructions and other topics of interest.

Miss Bessie Ramsey, who has been night operator at Culver for three years, has resigned and gone to Mishawaka. Miss Ramsey has been succeeded by Miss Madge Woodward.

Telephone Float in Bloomfield Parade

In a recent industrial parade at Bloom-



LOAT OF NEW HOME TELEPHONE COMPANY IN BLOOMFIELD INDUSTRIAL PARADE.

field, the employes of the New Home Telephone Company decorated a float in which they showed Uncle Sam at the telephone surrounded by his assistants, the telephone operators. Across the rear of the float was a banner reading, "We are doing our bit."

The float created much favorable comment and the next day at the request of the committee in charge it again appeared in the patriotic parade to boost sales of Liberty Bonds.

Attention All Yaller Dawgs

Through the enterprising efforts of Lit-the Dog Stedman, plans are under way for a grand conclave of all Yaller Dawgs to be held in the banquet room of the Farmers' Trust Inn at South Bend. At the earliest possible date a conference will be held with Big Dogs Daniels and Mosley in order to set a definite date for the occasion. It is hoped that at this meeting a large class of candidates can be initiated into the sa-

cred rites and mysteries of the most high order of Yaller Dawgs.

The banquet room was secured through the kindness of Brother Yaller Dawg Owen Swindle, manager of the Farmers' Trust Inn. It is expected that at the first official Ki Yi summons from the committee who will be in charge of arrangements, every Yaller Dawg within the state will place his nose to the ground and streak it for the aforesaid banquet board with all possible speed.

South Bend Employes Hold Hallowe'en Party

The employes of the South Bend exchange enjoyed a delightful Hallowe'en party on Wednesday, October 31st. The big event was staged at Lydick, Ind., about six miles from South Bend. The party

left the exchange at five-thirty in automobile trucks loaned by the company. At seven o'clock a delicious hot supper was served by the refreshment committee. The entire party then masked, and at eight-thirty the ball was on. Music for dancing, consisting of piano and violin, was furnished by the Misses Horka, Miller and Sponholtz. A great deal of amusement was afforded the crowd upon the arrival of a small town jay, a dusky southern belle in full evening dress, an "up-to-date peroxide blonde" and two very portly Dutch boys.

When the masks were removed it was learned that the jay was an honor guest, Mr. Hurst, of Indianapolis. The southern belle proved to be Charles Murphy, the blonde Warren Stedman of the commercial department and the Dutch boys Messrs. Knowlton and Lindsay of the construction department.

The latest dances held sway until eleven o'clock, when a program of old-fashioned dances was enjoyed by fourteen couples, V S. Murphy being the official caller.

The party returned to the city at a late hour tired out but all declaring they had enjoyed the "best ever" time.

Masquerade at Culver

The employes of the Culver exchange gave a masquerade party at the home of Manager S. G. Colby on Friday evening, November 2d. The rooms were illuminated by candles. The guests, who were received by Miss Elise Colby and Master Bernard Cropper, were greeted by weird



"THE TWINS."
Misses Mavera Wal-
teriz and Callie
Hawk, at Culver
masquerade.

pumpkin faces at every turn.

Music and various Halloween games and contests made the hours pass all too quickly. C. A. Pettis, local lineman, and Miss Beatrice Stephenson, toll operator, carried off the honors in the feature contest of the evening, each winning a silver Culver monogram stick pin.

The special guests were Foreman G. C.

Miller and his force of construction men, who highly complimented the cooks by the manner in which they disposed of the refreshments. W. R. McCoy, equipment inspector, said the refreshments were second only to his Sunday chicken dinners, which are prepared by a certain fair damsel in Indianapolis.

Appreciation

The following letters have been received at the Huntington office:

"Huntington, Ind., Oct. 30, 1917.

"A. L. Greenman, Superintendent Telephone Company, Huntington, Ind.

"Dear Sir:

"I desire to thank you and your force for the patriotic activities displayed by them in the recent sales of the Second Liberty Bonds.

"As chairman of the committee, I say without hesitation that there was no more earnest effort, no more sacrificing patriotism displayed in the entire campaign than was done by your force.

"I therefore desire to thank them, each and all, both personally and as chairman, and to assure them that their efforts were not lost and that they did materially assist in the sale of the bonds.

"Your force did certainly 'do their bit' and should know that there is a wholesome appreciation of their patriotic action.

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) "CHAS. A. BUTLER,

"Chairman Second Liberty Loan Committee, Huntington County."

"Huntington, Ind., Nov. 4, 1917.

"My Dear Mr. Greenman:

"Last Saturday evening (November 3d) your long distance operator made ten long distance connections for me in twenty-two minutes. That is what I would call super service.

"Convey my thanks, please, to the operator who did such superior work.

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) "IRA B. POTTS,

"Allen-Potts Realty Company."

Illinois Division

A. J. Parsons, Correspondent,
Springfield

Centralia District

Miss Anna H. Perce, clerk at Cairo, has resigned. Miss Georgia Gill, collector, has succeeded Miss Perce, and Miss Flo Davis has accepted the position of collector.

Miss Pearle Lemen, clerk at Nashville, was married to Peter Lorenz on October 6th. They will live in St. Louis, where Mr. Lorenz is employed.

Miss Mable Lemen has accepted a position as clerk at Nashville.

Miss Irene Lambrecht, cashier at Centralia, has been promoted to plant chief clerk, succeeding Miss Bessie Fike, who has accepted a position as stenographer with the Illinois Central railroad. Miss Nellie Blanchard, collector, has accepted the position of cashier and Miss Stella Maxfield succeeds her as collector.

C. A. Dunn, cableman at Centralia, has resigned and gone to Chicago. J. W. McKinney succeeds Mr. Dunn.

Jacksonville District

Fred Beckman, Jr., foreman, and C. D. Schutter, installer, who have been installing three new toll positions of toll board, have been called by Uncle Sam to the Signal Corps. R. J. Schamel, foreman, and J. B. Wilson, have taken their places.

Fred Miley, foreman, of the plant department, Jacksonville, has returned after a two weeks' vacation spent in Edina, Mo.

C. C. Hard, wire chief, announced the arrival of a new baby boy at his home recently.

Foreman Shelton has completed a new direct toll line from St. Louis to Jacksonville.

R. J. Burris, cable repairman at Jacksonville, spent his vacation at Alton, Ill.

One evening recently District Manager and Mrs. Taylor left their home to go up town and failed to turn off the porch light. In about twenty minutes Central called and requested Mrs. Taylor's sister, who was at home, to turn off the light. Figure out how Central knew the light was burning when the manager lives quite a distance from the exchange.

Receipts from the recent boat excursion were donated to the Red Cross by the Carrollton, White Hall and Roodhouse operators.

Christmas packages were prepared for the boys in France by some of the employees at Carrollton, and Red Cross work is being done by the White Hall force.

A number of Carrollton operators hiked out into the country on October 13th and enjoyed a weiner roast.

How Owen Jarboe Did His "Bit"

Owen Jarboe, janitor at the Carrollton exchange, purchased two \$50 Liberty

Bonds, paying cash for one and installments on the other. The following is a clipping from the Carrollton Weekly Paper:

"Right here is an appropriate place to mention what one Carrollton boy did this summer—a town boy. Owen Jarboe was one of the Carrollton school boys who became interested in wireless telegraphy, and he had an amateur plant of his own. In company with several of his fellow enthusiasts in wireless, he offered his services to the government last spring. Owen failed to pass the physical examination, and felt keenly disappointed. But he was determined to do his bit for winning the war. He rented an odd strip of ground—about an acre—at the edge of town, and planted it in corn. He got a good stand, but had no team and cultivator, and couldn't get anybody to cultivate it, for there was a shortage of labor even then. But he didn't give up. He went at that corn with a hoe and kept the weeds down. And he raised a crop of corn, not as big as it might have been with more thorough cultivation, but as good as many farmers have done with all their experience and advantages."

Kankakee District

Harry E. Hansen, switchman at Kankakee, has enlisted in the Signal Corps and is now training at Battle Creek, Mich.

J. E. Davis, lineman at Kankakee, has joined the Signal Corps and is training in the camp at Atlanta, Ga.

L. A. Miller, repairman at Chenoa, has resigned and accepted a position with the Central Illinois Utilities Company at Clinton. Earl Beckman, repairman at Forrest, has succeeded Mr. Miller and M. B. Lloyd, repairman at Pontiac, is now occupying that position at Forrest.

M. H. Sawyer manager at Gilman has become manager at Onarga, succeeding C. O. Malone, who resigned to accept a position in the Steger Piano Factory. Huston M. Kays of Bloomington has succeeded Mr. Sawyer at Gilman.

The employees of the Kankakee exchange recently enjoyed an October day's outing on the Kankakee river at Avon where dinner and supper were served in the rustic Avon cottage.

A private branch exchange consisting of one trunk and twenty-five stations has been installed in the Central Hotel at Momence.

The Kankakee construction force has completed the stringing of two copper toll circuits from Sheldon to the Indiana state line.

Many of the employees of the Kankakee exchange have again shown their patriotism and invested in Liberty Bonds.

Miss Ruth Cotton, cashier at Kankakee resigned on October 15th to take a stenographic course in Brown Business College. Miss Lila Koon, collector, succeeds Miss Cotton, and Mrs. Ruby Davis, wife of City Foreman Davis succeeds Miss Koon.

Paris District

Miss Hester Shipe, chief operator at Marshall, has resigned. Miss May Gunder has succeeded her.

Harry Matthews has accepted a position as lineman at Marshall.

Miss Mabel Laughead, bookkeeper at Kansas, has returned to work after a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Beulah McCullough, chief operator and bookkeeper at the Greenup exchange for the past nine years has resigned and accepted a position with the Central Illinois Public Service Company at Mattoon.

F. A. Davis, formerly wire chief at Paris, who went to Camp Custer, has been promoted to the rank of second lieutenant and will be stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Quincy District

On Wednesday evening, October 31st, a number of the commercial and traffic employes enjoyed a Hallowe'en party at Mr. Halligan's camp on the Bay Front. The camp was tastefully decorated with autumn leaves and berries and corn stalks. After supper, which consisted of oyster soup, coffee, doughnuts and apples, Mr. Halligan started a large bonfire, which called for songs and war dances and other gymnastics. An impromptu orchestra was ably conducted by Grandma Alma Huseman, who, despite her declining years, is still one of the girls.

Miss Lucy Lock has been promoted to day toll supervisor.

Miss Helen Meyer has been promoted to toll clerk, succeeding Miss Agnes Heckenkamp, deceased.

Roy Brazelton, wire chief, spent his vacation quail hunting.

J. E. Halligan, manager of the Quincy district, spent his vacation at Elmwood camp, on the Quincy Bay Front.

Peoria District

On Wednesday evening, October 31st, Mrs. Louise Brogan, directory clerk, entertained the employes of the collection and contract departments at a Hallowe'en party. The house was prettily decorated in Hallowe'en decorations. Miss Bonnie Shultz very cleverly disguised herself as a witch and told fortunes which would be a credit to a famous fortune teller. Several games were played, and a very dainty lunch was served. In keeping with the Hallowe'en spirit the prize, a big black cat, was awarded to Mr. Langhoff as the largest eater.

C. J. Seytter, district traffic chief, Peoria, is ready to receive pointers and suggestions that will assist him in raising fancy chickens. Only those who really know are requested to supply this information.

The Central Union Telephone Company is proud that two more of its competent young men are now in the service for Uncle Sam, Edward M. Stryker, repairman,

is in training at Camp Sheridan, Chilli-cothe, O. George C. Brandes, assignment clerk, is in the training camp at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia. Mr. Brandes has recently been home on a short furlough because of the severe illness of his father. He says there is nothing like camp life, and the work is very interesting in all the different departments.

On Tuesday evening, September 11th, Miss Ruth Calkins entertained the employe of the contract and collection departments. The evening was pleasantly spent with games and music. The Blue Bell emblem was featured in the refreshments.

A Trouble Call

The following is a copy of a post card complaint received by the manager of one of the Central Union exchanges from a subscriber to the service of a small subordinate exchange:

"Dear ser my phone har bin out of order sincé the 31. Oct and i hove reported it two time all ready wen your men comes out to fix it were they should youse Mike they youse paper insted now wonder it is out all the time i cant get sentrell hoping you will come and fix it soon 83R1.

"Mrs Mary"

Evidently some ingenious repairman has discovered that paper is a satisfactory substitute for mica for use in arresters.

Languages

Poilu had taught Sammy a few simple French sentences.

"Now," said Sammy, "I will reciprocate by teaching Poilu a few simple United States sentences."

So he gave Poilu this one to ponder: "'Blackie,' my side kick, is white clear through, but he's a raw, half-baked piece of cheese."—*Exchange*.

A New Type of Book

It was after prohibition had reached a certain town in the middle west that an express agent telephoned a man prominent in the town. This was the conversation that followed:

"Is this Mr. X?"

"Yes."

"We have a package of books for you, Mr. X, and we wish you would arrange to get them at once, as they are leaking badly."—*Country Gentlemen*.

Foolish Questions

Some folk make a practice—and it's as prevalent as malaria in the swamp lands of the South—of asking questions, the answers to which are obvious. They carry this further. They ask for the "boss" approval of small matters that they are eminently able to handle without worrying their superior.

Sometimes they do it merely to call their employer's attention to the fact that they

are doing good work. But they worry the "boss" and make his job harder. They occupy his time—if only a few seconds of it—with trivial matters. They weaken their own cause. They are not successful, albeit they are capable.

There is an axiom in the army that the best way to win a battle is "to get there first with the most men." This can be paraphrased. The best way to win life's battle is to be "the first to do the most amount of good." No conspiracy can smother your efforts or deny you your reward.

But there have been those whose foot slipped on the ladder of success because they stopped to ask a foolish question. They asked a question the answer to which they jolly well knew. And more than likely they consumed the valuable time of a kind-hearted "boss."

There's a cure for foolish questions, but it is a cure not fancied by successful men. That cure is to answer a foolish question with a foolish answer. And that reminds us of a story.

A funeral cortege moved solemnly down the street. One of the pallbearers was Mike, the proverbial Irish character. He walked immediately behind the hearse. His friend Pat dropped a pick and stood aside to let the procession pass. Pat couldn't resist the chance to say something to Mike.

"Phat's up, Mike? Are ye goin' to have a phuneral?"

"Do you think, you blithering idiot, that we are rehearsin'," said Mike.

Pat was cured.—*Southwestern Telephone News*.

Inconvenient

"Doesn't it give you a terrible feeling when you run over a man?" they asked him.

"Well, if he's a large man," replied the automobilist, "it does give one a pretty rough jolt."—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

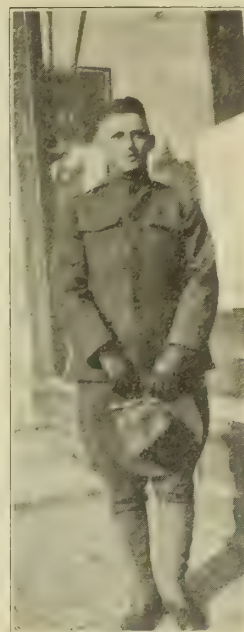
Post-Impressionism

Cableman: "What's Bill doing now?"

Lineman: "He's a post-impressionist."

Cableman: "You're stringing me."

Lineman: "No; he's got a job with the telephone company stenciling numbers on the telephone poles."—*Exchange*.



GEORGE BRANDES,
Of Peoria, now with
Co. H, 349th Reg.,
Camp Dodge,
Des Moines,
Iowa.

Doctor Bell on Future of Flying

From *Christian Science Monitor*.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, in an address before the Empire Club, Toronto, predicted that man's conquest of the air would soon be so complete that wings and engines would be no longer necessary for his successful flight in the air.

Canada's contribution to aviation occupied much of the speaker's time. "In 1896," he said, "I experimented largely with kites at my summer place in Nova Scotia, and continued until 1902, when the Wright brothers and Prof. S. B. Langley succeeded in making the first flight in heavier-than-air machines." J. A. D. McCurdy and F. W. Baldwin of Toronto, both graduates of Toronto University, assisted him on the mechanical side of his scheme, having associated with them Glenn H. Curtiss and Lieut. Thomas Selfridge of the United States army. The Aerial Experiment Association, having five members, was then formed, the wife of the inventor financing the project. The first production of their joint efforts was the "Redwing," from the main design of Lieut. Selfridge, which made its first public flight at Hantsport, Mass., in March, 1908, the aviator being F. W. Baldwin. Their second machine was the "June Bug." The third was a Curtiss machine, which won the Scientific American's prize for a flight over a measured kilometre. The fourth was the first to fly in Nova Scotia, which, as far as was known, was the first flight of a heavier-than-air machine in the British Empire.

"I anticipate," he said, "great changes in the future in projectile flying. If it is already possible for us, after only ten years' work, to foresee flying without wings, why not flying without engines? All the flying creatures of the world fly without engines, by mere muscular force, and there are more things in aerial locomotion than we have yet found out."

Speed, the inventor believes, will overcome gravitation. With increased speed it had been found that the wing spread of flying machines could be reduced with advantage, and that just as a stone when impelled through the air, could, up to the exhaustion of the force, maintain itself in balance, so fast-flying machines would be able to keep afloat in the atmosphere and carry a man if the right force was obtainable to propel them. Gravitation would be overcome by a flight of something over 150 miles an hour.

Facts Versus Camouflage

Thus might be termed the case on the docket of the N. A. R. D. telephone committee, following the debate on the telephone reports. Several members were disappointed because we did not call attention to the rotten service we are receiving lately. Upon investigation, it appeared that this "rotten service" was in cities where the "free lunch" telephone still prevails. Of

course, good service is out of the question when the lines are kept hot by superfluous calls—superfluous because free—and no business affiliated with the calls.

But on general principles, let the committee suggest to officers of local associations to arrange with their telephone companies a personal inspection of exchanges, so that the druggists can see the *modus operandi* and understand the A and B board, etc. Then the druggists will be in position to call a spade a spade, when patrons come in and complain about "rotten service."

We have had parties, who claim to be ladies—but they would have difficulty to prove it—tell the exchange manager over the phone that they had to wait twenty minutes for a connection, when they did not wait one and one-half minutes flat, and also boldly claim that the "stupid operator *deliberately* gave them a wrong number," which is a *deliberate* specimen of camouflage. The operator gets rid of a call quickest by making correct connection and no operator would *deliberately* prolong the agony by wrong connections.

Therefore, again we strongly urge druggists to post up on telephone operation and assist decent and honorable patrons to secure good service by calling the bluff of the camouflage tribe.—N. A. R. D. Journal.

America's First Shot at the Kaiser

"The gun was so well camouflaged that six feet away no living soul could tell it was there. It was a French seventy-five, pointed toward invaded country," writes Henry Bazin in the *Chicago Daily Journal*.

"The interest in it, and the reason for this writing, were that its crew were khaki clad, and that at exactly 6:27 o'clock upon a recent October morning, its lanyard was pulled by an American gunner, launching the first shot in the war defending American honor against barbarism and the kaiser.

"We stood in company with the American major, who is our chief press officer, ankle deep in red mud amid a driving rain. It was Sunday afternoon. Between the gun and the telephone station stood the lieutenant commanding, a youngster of perhaps twenty-two, slight, smooth-faced, brown-haired, hazel-eyed. His voice was low and musical, with something of a southern drawl, although he told us afterward he came from Indiana.

"As the rain pattered upon the officer's helmet and upon ours, he told us this story, interrupting himself to give orders as the piece was discharged.

"It was raining like this, only harder. We were told we could fire as soon as the gun was in position; but the mud was so thick it was impossible to pull it to this place with our horses. So, to get on the job, the crew agreed to drag it by hand if I gave permission. It was some job. The morass was as deep as the hubs and

over our knees. But in the dark and the rain we turned the trick.

"Three five hundred," interrupted a voice at the telephone.

"Three five hundred," repeated the lieutenant, "watch that bubble!"

"Ready to fire!" continued the voice.

"Ready to fire!" again repeated the lieutenant.

"Fire!" came the voice from the telephone. And as we opened our mouths and placed dripping gloved fingers to ears the lieutenant repeated, "Fire!"

"With the flash and the following bang he resumed his story. Six times during its recital he interrupted to transmit the order, 'Ready!' 'Fire!'"

"We had eighteen shells, including five shrapnel. We did not wait for any range. We just shoved her nose out, jammed a shrapnel home and let 'er fly beyond no man's land over there. We wanted to beat any other battery to it and we did!"

"The whole crew took part, of course, even if that lanyard was pulled by Sergeant —, for afterward each man took the trick. We used all our shells with a given range after the first one, and then we had to telephone 'quit for lack of ammunition.' You see, we could not bring up more and the gun besides."

An Undeserved Rebuke

The manager of the big department store stood stock still outside the little boxlike chamber which held the telephone of the establishment, for he was a very startled manager, indeed. Within the chamber he could hear Miss Jones, the stenographer, speaking, and this is a scrap of the conversation the startled man overheard:

"I love you, dear, and only you. I'm weeping my heart away. Yes, my darling, speak to me once more. I love you, dear, I love you so."

The young woman rang off and stepped out of the cabinet, to confront the angry manager.

"Miss Jones," he said, "that telephone has been fixed where it is for the purpose of convenience in conducting business, and not for love-making in office hours. I am surprised at you. Don't let it occur again."

The young woman froze him with a glance.

"I was ordering some new songs for number three department," she explained, icily.—*Dallas News*.

The Uncertain Future

"Of course," said the girl who had accepted him, "it is a serious thing for a girl to trust her happiness to a man."

"Well," replied Claud Reginald, "I'm taking some chances myself. It's a serious thing to quit sending around flowers and candy and matinee tickets and start a conversation about groceries, house rent and furnace coal."—*Washington Star*.

Is Municipal Ownership in the Workers' Interest?

One of the great weaknesses of municipal ownership of public utilities seems to be its inability to stand alone. If there are losses through bad management or too low rates, these deficits are made up through increased taxes. Every one knows that the laboring man is taxed heavier in proportion to his property and earnings than are wealthy individuals with high salaries. Therefore, if municipal ownership depends upon increased taxes for success, it is hard to see how the worker profits from a few cents difference in his gas or electric light bill. And in this connection it must be remembered that every worker pays indirect taxes, even though he escapes direct taxes, because they are added to his rent, cost of groceries, clothing and everything entering into the cost of living. The other fellow just passes them along.

F. G. R. Gordon, well known in labor circles, recently wrote an article about public ownership as practiced in Australia and New Zealand and concluded as follows:

"State and municipal ownership has benefited neither the laboring man nor any one else. It has caused public employes to degenerate into parasites upon the state and the municipality. It has forced independent labor to remain poor in order that the socialist labor may grow fat through exploitation. It has made Australasia and her sister states the champion debt-ridden countries of the world, and forced them to spend more for government than other countries. Is it any wonder that it has been necessary to provide old age pensions for its laborers, pauperized by communal socialist ownership?"

An American engineer who visited England recently said: "As a rule the men who are employed in municipal undertakings would prefer to work for corporations. As managers of municipal properties, they are required to do many petty things that would not be thought necessary in corporate properties."

The *Electrical World* recently remarked that the Cleveland (Ohio) Board of Control has refused to grant the union scale of wages to the twenty-three electricians employed on inside work at the municipally owned and operated electric light plant. A demand for an increase of fifty cents a day was made by the men. The fact is that it is next to impossible to keep public utilities owned by the city free from politics and the favoritism and injustice bound to result.—*Chicago Federationist*.

The Struggle for the Petrograd Telephone Building

A stirring account of the struggle for possession of the telephone building in Petrograd written by Bessie Beatty recently appeared in the *New York World*.

The correspondent states, "I was in the telephone building while a squad of sixty cadets of the officers' school tried to hold it against Bolshevik sailors and the Red Guard.

"It was one o'clock when I entered the telephone building and seven when the last frightened telephone operator slipped away in the darkness as the last terrified cadet marched off between his sailor captors."

Miss Beatty was sitting in her room in the hotel when the silence was broken by two shots. She hurried to the telephone building two blocks away, where a couple of touring cars had been placed across the street to barricade traffic. The crowd was warned back by a group of cadets armed with rifles and Albert Rhys Williams, a fellow correspondent, pulled Miss Beatty into the shelter of the entrance.

They went up to the manager's office and asked to see the operators who, at the end of the third recapture of the building, were at the breaking down point. Three hundred girls were working at the switchboard while rifles cracked outside the windows as the sailors attacked cadets. The firing soon became intense, and the manager told the girls they could leave their positions.

"Twenty stuck all through," says Miss Beatty, "some with deep circles under their eyes, faces pale, hands trembling, huddled together or fled in one direction or another as the firing marked the danger points. A hundred or more stayed at their posts until four o'clock, when the firing was at its height and the panic was greatest, and the twenty operators stood to the switchboards until the building surrendered."

The cadets surrendered one by one on condition that their lives would be spared, and when all was over the girls in the telephone exchange slipped quietly out.

Tries Case by Telephone

With food, fuel and other commodities subjected to intensive saving campaigns, "conservation" is the popular watchword in the Rocky Mountain region. The latest plan to "conserve" has resulted in the first "court trial by wire" on record.

"Conservation of time, money, energy and fees" is what District Attorney Samuel W. Johnson terms the new wrinkle. Johnson's jurisdiction extends over several counties adjacent to Denver, and he experiences considerable difficulty in being present in the various towns of the counties when several cases are set for the same day in different courts. So the busy prosecutor decided to use the telephone.

Sitting in his main headquarters in Denver, with a telephone receiver to his ear, Johnson listened to counsel for defense plead before a judge in the Brighton, Colo., court for the discharge of his client, a woman charged with "bootlegging." When Attorney Michael Waldron had finished his

case for the defendant Johnson picked up the transmitter and presented evidence over the wire of sufficient weight to convict the defendant, who was fined \$100 and costs.—*Detroit News*.

Give Us Men

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

God, give us men! A time like this demands

Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;

Men whom the lust of lucre does not kill;

Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;

Men who possess opinion and a will;

Men who have honor; men who will not lie.

Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;

Tall men, sun crowned, who live above the fog,

In public duty and in private thinking.

For while the rabble with their thumbworn creeds,

Their large professions and their little deeds,

Mingle in selfish strife, Lo! freedom weeps;

Wrong rules the land, and waiting justice sleeps.

Directs With Telephone

Recalling the substantial advantage he derived from utilizing the field telephone in directing the wonderful battle scenes in "Joan, the Woman," Cecil B. De Mille, the noted producer, made use of the same agency in handling the big scenes in "The Woman Got Forgot." Telephones were installed at each station about the immense field on which the encounters between the Spanish Conquistadores and the Aztec warriors were to occur, where Mr. De Mille had placed camera men and assistants, and with the receiver strapped to his head and the transmitter swinging from his breast, he was enabled to keep in constant communication and control of the entire organization. By this means, the filming was so expedited that the battle scenes which would ordinarily require a week or more to make were taken within three days.—*Detroit Journal*.

Sticking to It

The lives of practically all men famous in the business world, as shown in the history of industry during the past twenty-five years, will prove to you the practical value of the "stick to it" principle of life.

Armour stuck to beef, Harriman and Hill to railroads, Edison to electricity, Carnegie and Schwab to steel, Rockefeller to oil, Morgan to finance, and so on without end. All these captains of industry and thousands of others that might be mentioned had the faculty of "sticking" to a job until they made good.—*Kansas City Star*.

—U



Christmas 1917

TO ALL EMPLOYEES:

I am sure that it always has been a source of pride and satisfaction to us all that we were a part of the great Telephone organization of the United States,—that immense instrumentality which every day, and every minute of the day, in every office and home, has served the public so faithfully and remarkably.

But we have now a greater reason to indulge in such emotions.

The great aggregation of men and women, wires and cables and switchboards, gathered together so carefully for the peaceful pursuits of commerce and to aid in our domestic affairs, at a word from the President, has become a part of the war machinery of the Nation, and has taken its place with the Army and Navy as a national bulwark. In the past few months, it has been made manifest that the Telephone System, built for the convenience and comfort of the people, and to aid in the prosperity of all, was also built to defend all!

There was comparatively little to do to a system so universal and comprehensive, to make it respond to the new and urgent wants, and now every order has been filled and we are awaiting further commands!

Our boys who have gone to the front have made the supreme, patriotic sacrifice for liberty and all else that we hold dear, and you will join me, I know, in a message of affectionate greeting at this time to all of them.

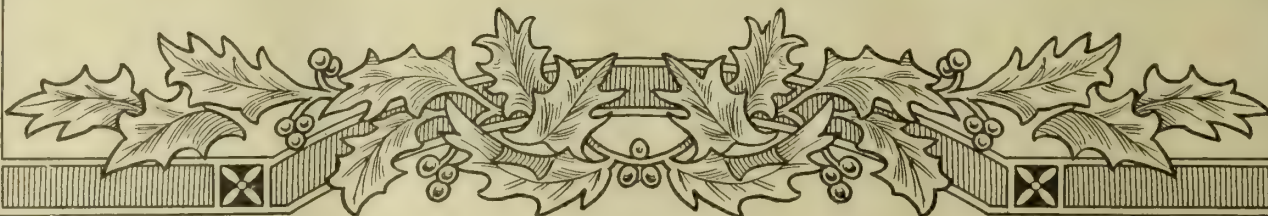
You who have remained at home and done your share in conducting the Telephone business have also nobly served your country, and earned its grateful appreciation.

The World is so disturbed and distracted by the War, that the time-hallowed convention,—“A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year,” has lost its music and jangles harshly on our senses. The grimness of it all grips us, and we have but little heart for festive personalities but we do have, I know,—because I know the loyalty and fidelity of our men and women,—a big, strong courage that will not weaken, and a good cheer born of a deep and unchanging confidence that we must and will win this war!

These strong persuasions will make us equal to the extreme demands upon our patience, industry, and patriotism that are sure to come with the New Year, and they will bring us even stronger conviction of the correctness of the principle that the life of a nation is paramount to the life of the individual, while our existence as a Nation depends upon the loyalty and devotion of each one of us.

Very sincerely,

W. S. Murray
President



Red Cross Drive for Ten Million Members

Theodore N. Vail Is Chairman of Committee Which Expects to Treble Membership of Great American Relief Agency During Week of December 17th.

Ten million new members by Christmas day is the goal of a great drive planned by the American Red Cross War Council. The drive is to start December 17th and last one week. In that time it is hoped to raise the membership of the Red Cross in the United States from five million to fifteen million.

A committee has been appointed by the war council to have general charge of planning and later conducting the whole campaign. Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, has accepted the chairmanship, and Dr. H. N. MacCracken, president of Vassar College, will be executive secretary. Other members of the committee are: His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons; Bishop William Lawrence, Boston; Dr. Henry Van Dyke, former minister to the Netherlands, Princeton, N. J.; John W. Britton, San Francisco; Benjamin Gratz, St. Louis; B. Ban Johnson, Chicago; Hervey Lindley, Seattle; John Mitchell, New York City.

"Make it a Red Cross Christmas" is to be the recruiting slogan. Every one taking out a membership in the Red Cross during the drive period will be known as a "Christmas member." The effort practically will be limited to securing annual members, paying annual dues of one dollar or two dollars in the case of subscribing or magazine members.

Division membership Christmas drive committees are to be selected by the division managers of the Red Cross, these committees to work under the general direction of the national committee. Each of the 3,000 or so Red Cross chapters also will appoint a committee to co-operate under the guidance of the respective division committees.

The following stirring appeal has been issued by the Red Cross:

"Christmas, 1917.
"Men and Women of America:
"In one short week of June, 1917, you

subscribed one hundred million dollars to your American Red Cross for war relief. With what result? A detailed report of our war relief work, at home and in Europe, has just been issued. It is highly condensed and covers 250 pages.

"How then, in a few lines, to give you any conception of what has been and will be accomplished?

"Consider merely a few facts taken from a cable lately sent to Henry P. Davi-

cablegram. And such fundamental Red Cross activities as the establishment in France of more than a dozen large base hospitals, fully manned and equipped, are not even touched upon.

By April next the American Red Cross Commission to France will have spent some \$40,000,000. Yet in a recent cable to Mr. Davison the commission makes the plea: "We cannot state too strongly the critical situation that will arise during the

coming winter. The amount of work that can be done (that must be done, men and women of America!) will be limited solely by the resources at our command. If the American people can get a real picture of misery. . .

"Well, here is one picture! One tiny detail in the great panorama of human anguish which a cynical autocracy has painted across Europe in blood and tears!

"There arrived last week at Evian, where the repatriates from France and Belgium are received back into France, a train

loaded with Belgian children. There were 680 of them, thin, sickly, from four to twelve years of age—children of men who refused to work for the Germans and of mothers who let their children go rather than let them starve. They poured off the train, little ones clinging to the older ones, girls all crying, boys trying to cheer. They had come all the long way alone. On the platform were the Red Cross workers to meet them—(these children who could walk at all, marched along crying 'meat, meat; we are going to have meat!') Their little claw-like hands were significant; but a doctor said, 'We have them in time.' A few weeks of proper feeding and they will pull up. Thirty per cent. of the repatriates die the first month from exhaustion. *The little children can and must be saved!*"

Small wonder that cablegram from the American Red Cross Commission to France ended with the words: "If the American people can get a picture of the misery among those daily driven out of their homes and dumped in poverty among



HAPPY "SAMMIES" RECEIVING COMFORT KITS.

Red Cross does everything possible to make the men comfortable while they are in camp or in the field.

—Photograph by Underwood and Underwood.

son, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, by the Paris headquarters of the American Red Cross:

"We have established twenty dispensaries in the American army zone to care for the resident civilians. . .

"Our hospital distributing service sends supplies to 3,423 French military hospitals, our surgical dressings service supplies 2,000 French hospitals and is preparing immense supplies for our own army.

"We are operating six canteens for use of French soldiers, where we serve about 30,000 soldiers a day.

"We are providing an artificial limb factory near Paris.

"We have opened a children's refuge and hospital at a point in the war zone.

"We are making arrangements on a large scale to help refugee families through the winter.

"Two hundred tons of supplies are arriving in Paris daily."

But space forbids! Here is a scant handful of facts snatched from a single

the other parts of the country, oftentimes terribly sick or mutilated, *they will gladly do all in their power to help.*"

But, do not suppose, men and women of America, that your American Red Cross in the effort to supply the needs of the civilian population in France, Belgium, Russia, Poland and Serbia is for one instant neglecting its primary duty to serve "Our Boys!" Your sons, your brothers, your husbands who have gone into the army and navy to fight for you in this war against war are first in the thoughts of the Red Cross thoughts as in yours, and it is everywhere co-operating with the war department in work for their comfort and safety—at home and "over there." The merest outline of this work will fill pages—and give you but its dry bones. Better a single picture of your Red Cross "on the job" in a single emergency!

The recent torpedoing of the army transport "Antilles" resulted in the death of sixty-seven persons. As the vessel sank within five minutes, the hundred and seventy survivors could save nothing but the clothes they stood in. After they had been for three hours either in the water or awash on life rafts, a Red Cross representative, provided with ample funds, was instantly dispatched to this port. There he aided the commanding officer of the American forces at the port and the American consul there to place the survivors in hospitals and hotels, great care being taken to insure for them the best of treatment. Meanwhile the names of victims and survivors were ascertained and cabled to Washington. An amount sufficient for a week's wage for all the crew of the transport was at once advanced. The families of survivors were communicated with. Funds and clothing were provided, and personal checks cashed—checks scrawled by rescued army officers upon chance scraps of paper. In short, without red tape or delay, nothing was left undone by the American Red Cross to alleviate the sufferings and meet the necessities of the American soldiers and sailors, or to quiet where possible the anxiety of their families.

Men and women of America, here is but an instance out of thousands where the American Red Cross must be your agent for works of mercy to your own flesh and blood. It is an agent well worthy of your

trust, of your utmost support. Your president is at its head. Your Congress has authorized its activities. Its accounts are audited by your war department. In the words of Harvey D. Gibson, its general manager: "The Red Cross is being run as an open book; it has no secrets; it is making a sincere effort to serve man-

Your Red Cross does not ask you at this time for large contributions. It asks you to become a part of it. It asks you to become one of ten million Americans to give one dollar towards world relief, and your service to the greatest of Christmas charities. *Service means membership!* The need is vast. The cry for aid is louder

hourly, and by mid-winter will exceed all supplication known to history. A single man or woman is powerless in the face of what must be done—if our boys are not to suffer, if the weak and wounded in Europe are not wholly to be destroyed! But ten million are not powerless! Be one of them!

Let a greater Red Cross be your Christmas gift to "Our Boys" and to suffering humanity.

—JOIN THE RED CROSS TODAY.

Work in France

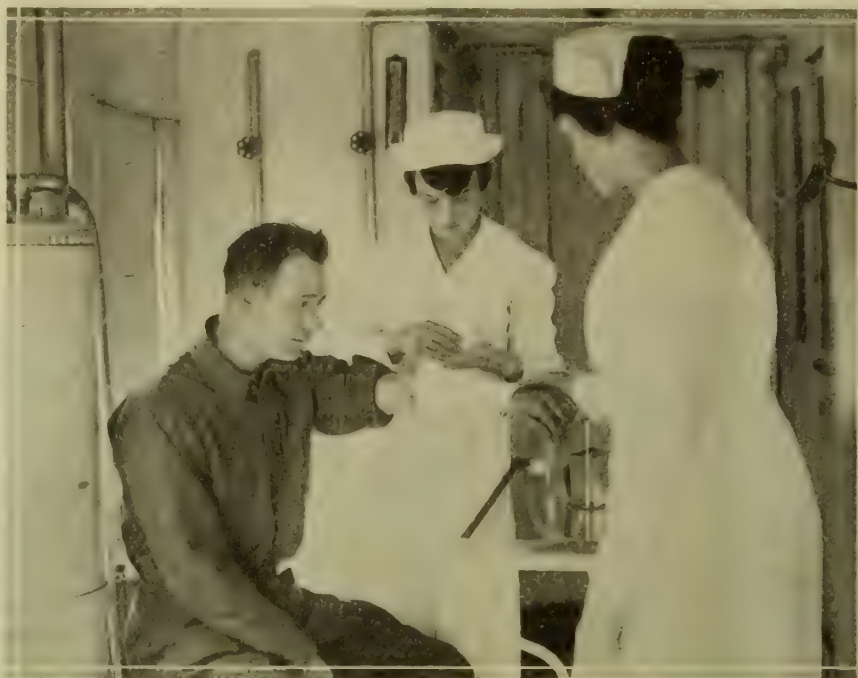
H. P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, has made public a report received from Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, Red

Cross Commissioner for Europe. Major Grayson says:

"An army medical department, to do justice to its wounded, must be ready to care for them within twelve hours; it must go to the wounded soldier, not wait until the soldier is brought back. Provision must be made in modern war calls, with variations, for regimental dressing stations as near as they can be brought to the lines; field dressing stations from which the seriously wounded are sent back, either to movable field hospitals or evacuating hospitals of from 1,000 to 1,500 beds each (where head, chest and abdominal wounds must be operated upon or you lose your men), and base hospitals, to which the sick and wounded are removed as rapidly as they safely can be transported.

Red Cross Co-operates

"It is with this general system of the United States army medical department that the Red Cross stands ready to co-operate at every point, through installing rest stations and infirmaries on the line of communication, recuperation stations back from the war zone, neighborhood dispensaries in army villages, diet kitchens and homes for nurses, auxiliary plants for the manufacture of anesthetics, ice, splints, a fund for scientific research and a bureau of information on methods in field hospital practice, and great and thorough re-



RED CROSS NURSES AT WORK IN ARMY HOSPITAL CAR.

—Photograph by Underwood and Underwood.

kind, and it is doing it as carefully and economically as it knows how." No human organization can be perfect. Mistakes have been made and will be made. But the history of your American Red Cross is a record of patient, thoughtful, efficient volunteer service and is a matter for your pride.

Yet only a small fraction of you have ever supported *through membership* this truly national organization!

Men and women of America, on December 17, 1917, your American Red Cross will launch a campaign—its *Christmas Membership Drive*—for ten million new members. By January 1, 1918, the American Red Cross will have ten million new members. It will have them because, lacking them, it cannot do all that the world from out the agony of this war against war is crying upon it to do, and do quickly. *Now, if never before, all of you should belong to your American Red Cross.* There should be not ten million, but twenty million, forty million new members!

The American Red Cross believes in you, men and women of America, and asks you to believe in it. Never have you failed to respond to a great cause of naked need. You will answer the world's cry of utter distress. You will answer it above all at this season, long dedicated by you to thoughtful good will, to work of love and of mercy—at this season of Christmas.

serves of emergency supplies of everything from a bandage to a mobile hospital.

Takes Over Ambulance Service

"In June the Red Cross took over the Norton-Harjes ambulance service, made up of five sections of twenty cars each, two men to a car and two officers to each section; and between that time and the date on which responsibility for ambulance transport was taken over by the American army it organized, equipped and put in service eight additional sections. Before disbanding the number of men had been brought to over 600, 550 of them at the front and the remainder in the training camp. Many of these have since gone into other branches of service. The command of the service was under Richard Norton and the work in the field, often under trying conditions, was carried on with nerve and esprit de corps.

Emergency Medical Stores

"The Red Cross has undertaken to make and store as large a quantity of dressings for the American army as can be turned out. The same policy holds true of general hospital supplies and stores. Much of the Red Cross work is like that of a fire department. Roughly, you can count that out of a million men employed, one-quarter, or 250,000, will need medical or surgical service. To carry on the steady stream of supplies which is needed all the time by an army in action is not enough. To be adequately prepared is to be ready for the maximum load, and to be ready within a space of twenty-four or forty-eight hours—even if hospitals stand empty, but ready between times, and stocks of goods are piled up which may never be used.

"Soon after the declaration of war by the United States in April the American distribution service cabled the Red Cross, offering to co-operate in every way, and later the work was turned over with all stocks full. It had been founded and entirely supported from the beginning by Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Bliss; its buying, distributing, inspecting and administering in the hands of seven American volunteers—architects, actors and others who have given and will continue to give their entire time to it, carrying over an enthusiasm and efficiency which is contagious.

Supplying 3,617 Hospitals

"When the American distributing service became the medical supplies service of the Red Cross there were 3,190 hospitals on its lists, situated all over France, but most numerous in the departments back of the front. A hundred new hospitals are added every month, and at the present time there are 3,617 in 1,356 towns. The work in hospital supplies heretofore done by the American clearing house and the American fund for French wounded will be carried forward through this single service.

"Under the Red Cross the funds available have been more than doubled. Heretofore, a hospital was given perhaps half the sup-

plies it asked for, now it is given perhaps three-fourths, the French to supply the remainder. Moreover, the service can give more expensive equipment, such as radiographic installations, sterilizing outfits and the special instruments needed by surgeons at the central hospitals much more delicate and costly than those called for in the field service. Two-thirds of the appropriation is consumed in routine supplies secured through the Red Cross purchasing section, and one-third direct in the purchase of special instruments and the like. Everything which can be bought in France is bought here, either through commercial channels or from French workrooms employing refugees or crippled soldiers. A three-story garage is used as the main packing and distributing center, and the physical work is done not by volunteers but by convalescents, who live and sleep at the Paris hospitals and are paid for the work they do here in the daytime, so that in this way two good ends are served. During July and August the service shipped material to 2,225 hospitals in 5,563 packages weighing 124,158 kilos. The organization has tripled in size since the Red Cross took hold of it.

How the Work Grows

"The Paris bureau was opened during the summer of 1915 in an artist's studio, with two workers and fourteen cases of goods. Today there are sixty paid workers and 250 volunteers, handling 1,929 hospitals and sending out 40,000 to 50,000 dressings daily. The greater part is made in America, and the Paris workrooms are in a sense simply a field service ready for anything that comes up. If the supply of operating towels from the states runs short, the Paris workrooms make towels. Recently 200 cases of dressings were sunk in a torpedoed ship. They stand ready to make good the U-boat toll. The ambulance drivers seemed to have been overlooked in the matter of first-aid kits. They made up emergency packages for them. In one room Carrel cushions are fashioned; in another, dressings and apparatus for other extraordinary work. The Service de Sante has an unforeseen need to get off large supplies for the front, and turns to the "Surgical Dressings" for help. They respond, as in the case when a French hospital was bombed and the physicians were left practically without dressings.

Non-Medical Work for American Soldiers

"It is the clear purpose of the Red Cross not only to see to it that every medical resource shall be within reach of the young troops coming to France, but to stand by with friendly service in every other way that offers. In line with this purpose, it offered to open a troop hotel in Paris and additional recreation barracks in the camps. After conference, however, and on the desire of the Y. M. C. A., an understanding was reached that that organization should carry on recreation work in the field and in Paris and the Red Cross recreation

work in the hospitals and convalescent homes.

To Help Give Reports of Wounded

"The casualty service of the Red Cross army division will act as an accessory to that of the United States army and will amplify and humanize the short reports which the army must of necessity give to men killed, wounded or missing. An "Inquiry Searching Station" will be opened in Paris, which will keep a card-index of every American soldier reported as sick, wounded, killed, taken prisoner or missing. A corps of searchers will be stationed at all military hospitals, repose stations, base camps, convalescent resorts and shell shock stations and with every regiment. Red Cross representatives are stationed at the ports.

"Recreation huts are about to be erected by the Red Cross at nine base hospitals; eventually they will number sixty. Each includes a social hall, reading, writing and game rooms, a nurses' room, kitchen and Red Cross offices and its equipment includes a piano, cinema machine, billiard table and basketball, baseball, football, tennis and handball apparatus. The recreational work in these huts will be carried on by the Y. M. C. A., that in the wards by the Red Cross.

Red Cross Libraries

"The Red Cross library distribution service has in hand a large number of complete libraries of American and English books, and French dictionaries for the service of patients and personnel. Ten such libraries, totaling 4,000 books, have been placed in hospitals.

"In general, Red Cross equipment will be put to all manner of robust sociable uses outside the sick room. Its portable ice plants will be found supplying cold water to the sound of body and its portable laundries, douches and hot water for the same. Any one who has seen the men come out of the trenches caked with mud and dirt, drawn and tired by their experience, will appreciate that washing and food are the two things most needed to restore them to proper condition. Its kitchens, mounted on trucks, will furnish soup and bread in large quantities. Its chaplains' supply service furnished games, books and phonographs when the chaplains first reached their camps and helped bridge over a critical time. Its infirmaries on the line of communication are places of refreshment as well as rest; and there is prospect that its recuperation camps will be broadened into great out-of-doors resorts for men on leave.

"This division will also send food and clothing in packages to American prisoners. It has representatives at Berne, where, because of the long delay incident to transporting food, a stock ample enough for 5,000 prisoners for six months will be carried.

Aiding Troops En Route

"At junction points on the French lines

of communication troops going forward or back on leave often have to spend hours waiting for trains, without any means for rest or food, occasionally sleeping in the open in the rain. Canteens have been opened by the American Red Cross at four junctions through which approximately a total of 18,000 men pass a day. The troops on permission find opportunity to obtain substantial hot meals at cost price, to clean sleeping quarters, proper washing facilities, a chance to change their linen and reading, writing and recreation rooms. They come in from the fighting zone tired, dirty, hungry, infected with trench vermin; they take the trains out refreshed both in body and spirit. By the time the cold weather sets in this service will be covering a big territory.

"In Paris the Red Cross is supplementing the work of French oeuvres in carrying on canteens, vestiaries and dortoirs at the five chief stations and at three stations on the extra mural belt line. It is running two canteens at points near Paris which were without them, and has opened a night canteen at the Gare de l'Est, where no provision existed for train loads of men reaching Paris after six to ten hours on the cars, and after the closing of all the Paris eating places. The city of Paris and its suburbs constitute the great center of French canteen work, and through this reinforcement by the Red Cross the service to the soldiers has been more than doubled."

A Tremendous Responsibility

The Food Administrator says that in our obligations to feed the allied armies and war workers this winter we have a tremendous responsibility.

The nature of this responsibility may be realized by anyone who wants to reflect upon what might happen if the allied line on the western front should crack through weakness of its activities by reason of lack of food.

Canada and ourselves alone have the surplus food to meet this epoch-making responsibility.

But the necessary supplies can be sent "over there" only by personal food economies of every man, woman and child in Canada and the United States.

Dollars are not substitutes for food—we can get the food only by intelligent substitution and sacrifice if need be. The total quantity of food needed to hold the line on the western front must be made up from the individual savings of a population aggregating 120,000,000 people. Out of that population Canada has less than 10,000,000 people. So the burden falls almost wholly upon us.

When the issues and the outcome of this war are finally analyzed, the American family table during the winter of 1917-18 will loom as large as the heavy artillery.

What will history say?—*Weekly Bulletin, U. S. Food Administration.*

Individual Income Tax.

The forms for reporting incomes of \$1,000 or over for single persons and \$2,000 or over for married persons or heads of families will be ready for distribution the latter part of December or first part of January. It is not known at the present time whether these forms will be delivered by the government or whether the individuals must obtain them from the internal revenue collectors. Advice on this point will be given as soon as definite information is received.

All items of income for the calendar year 1917 must be reported (do not overlook cash bonus payments received during the year).

Forms must be completed, sworn to and filed by mail or otherwise with the collector of internal revenue of the district in which you reside, on or before March 1st.

Payment of the tax may be made at time of filing the return or not later than June 15th.

As soon as the forms are put in circulation by the government, a supply will be kept by Mr. W. R. Hearne, Room 1502, 212 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

B. S. GARVEY,
General Auditor.

Bell Telephone Gardening Association

While a few months ago our gardens were the source of much pride and joy, the source of many enjoyable meals, and incidentally the subject of many chesty orations, they now look like a battlefield somewhere in Europe, after a retirement of those of kultur. However, when we look at the rows of fruit jars on the pantry shelves and take a squint at the well-stocked cellar, we know our labor has not been in vain, and resolve that next year that scraggy, battle-scarred garden is coming back with renewed life and splendor.

A few snowstorms or even a blizzard doesn't dampen the ardor of the true gardener, as is exemplified by the replies to the questionnaire recently sent out to the members of the Bell Telephone Gardening Association of Chicago. From all indications next year will be a banner one for the association, in members, gardens and results. It is feared, however, that it may be found necessary to charter the Coliseum for the annual exhibition unless the memberships and entries are limited.

Among the questions asked the members are the following:

Size of the garden, kind of soil and kind and amount of fertilizer.

Questions regarding canning of vegeta-

bles, plans for next year, success of garden, etc.

When all of the questionnaires have been filled in and returned to the secretary, the association will have some interesting and valuable data on which to base plans for next year. A few are still outstanding and the members are urged to send them in as soon as possible.

Accounting Men in War Service

The occupations of accounting and book-keeping are not supposed to be productive of muscular development and military prowess, but the accounting department of the Central Group has up to date furnished the United States army and navy with twenty-nine good men and true. Many others have successfully passed the physical examination and are holding themselves in readiness for a call to service.

A large number of letters have been received from the absent ones, all testifying that they are receiving the best of treatment from Uncle Sam and are enjoying the work.

Here is an alphabetical list of accounting department men now actually in the service and their locations as last reported. Pick out the men you know and write them. A soldier is always happy to hear from friends at home:

Melville D. Bailey, Company D, 410th Tel. Battalion, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
James A. Berry, Hdqts. Co. 410th Tel. Battalion, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
P. J. Casey, Company K, 344th Infantry, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.
Thomas A. Caghey, Company D, 410th Tel. Battalion, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
H. L. Conley, Ordnance School, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Rudolph M. Corbett, Company D, 1st Reg., Ill. Engineers, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.
Edward E. Dockum, Company D, 410th Tel. Battalion, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
Anthony C. Erickson, Battery A, Light Field Artillery, Rockford, Ill.
John T. Gill, Company D, 410th Tel. Battalion, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
H. J. Hathaway, Company D, 410th Tel. Battalion, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
Charles G. Harris, U. S. Navy, location unknown.
Willis Heinzelman, Company D, 409th Tel. Battalion, National Army, American Expeditionary Force, via New York City.
Louis P. Helmreich, Company D, 409th Tel. Battalion, National Army, American Expeditionary Force, via New York City.
Gerhardt J. Klux, Company D, 409th Tel. Battalion, National Army, American Expeditionary Force, via New York City.
H. G. Knight, U. S. Navy, U. S. S. Birmingham, care of Postmaster, New York.
Walter E. Knoch, Company D, 2nd Ill. Field Artillery, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.
Geo. H. Kohler, Company I, 344th Infantry, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.
Adolph A. Kosiek, Company C, 311th Engineers, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.
Floyd S. McKenzie, Company D, 410th Tel. Battalion, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
Robin N. McMillan, Company E, 1st Illinois Infantry, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.
Steven R. Olsen, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, Auxiliary, 120 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
John R. Robertson, Company E, 409th Tel. Battalion, National Army, American Expeditionary Force, via New York City.
Adolph G. Schroeder, Battery D, 2nd Illinois Artillery, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.
Fred J. Scott, Battery C, 2nd Illinois Artillery, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.
Roy E. Stouthamer, Company E, 410th Tel. Battalion, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
A. L. P. Sweeney, Reserve Officers' Training Camp, Fort Sheridan, Illinois.
Elmer H. Thilmont, Company E, 409th Tel. Battalion, National Army, American Expeditionary Force, via New York City.
Sam J. Vehon, 2nd Illinois Field Hospital, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.
A. E. Whitman, Company K, 1st Illinois Infantry, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.

Camp Alfred Vail

Training Camp for Signal Corps Named for Uncle of Theodore N. Vail and Associate of S. F. B. Morse in the Invention of the Telegraph.

The training camp of the Eastern Division of the Signal Corps, United States Reserves, at Monmouth Park, N. J., has been officially named "Camp Alfred Vail," while that at Leon Springs, Texas, will be known henceforth as Camp S. F. B. Morse.

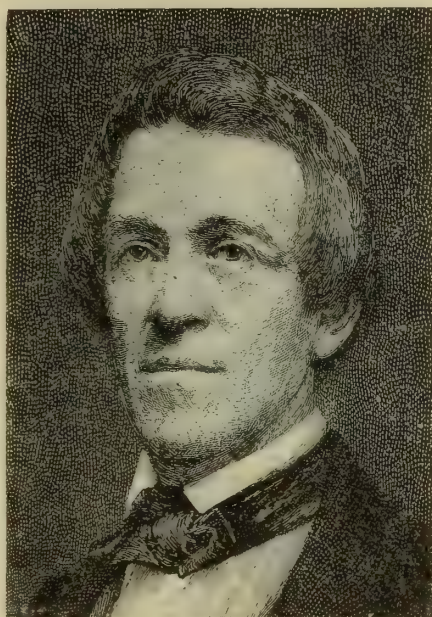
There is singular appropriateness in associating the names of Morse and Vail with these camps. The public is well acquainted with the work of Professor S. F. B. Morse in the development of the electro-magnetic telegraph, although Alfred Vail is not so well known in that connection.

The name of Vail has been written large in the history of the art of communication. It was at the Speedwell Iron Works, near Morristown, N. J., that Stephen Vail built the engines of the first steamship to cross the Atlantic. The successful application of steam propulsion to ships brought Europe and America closer together, by making quicker communication possible between the Old World and the New.

What the marine engine did for communication by sea, the locomotive did for overland communication, and it was at the Speedwell works that some of the first locomotives ever made in this country were built, and the firm of Baldwin and Vail were the predecessors of the world-famous Baldwin Locomotive Works.

At the Speedwell works Professor Morse and his associate, Alfred Vail, developed the electro-magnetic telegraph which was destined to revolutionize the world's methods of communication.

Still another generation of Vails was destined to play a leading rôle in the development of communication. Theodore N. Vail, nephew of Alfred Vail, after reorganizing the railway mail service and putting it on an efficiency basis, became the first general manager of the Bell System, and his broad vision and splendid leadership have given the nation the best and most comprehensive telephone system in the world. Three generations



ALFRED VAIL.

of Vails have contributed greatly to the world's progress in the art of communication, which was revolutionized by the development of the electro-magnetic telegraph, in which Alfred Vail had so important a part.

In 1835 the University of New York established a professorship of the Literature of Arts and Design, and Samuel

Finley Breese Morse became the first incumbent. Morse had already achieved considerable reputation as an historical painter, and it is related that while he and Alfred Vail were building the first telephone apparatus at Speedwell, Morse painted some very excellent portraits of members of the Vail family.

It was a happy combination: Morse with his great vision, his splendid and forceful personality; Vail with his trained, scientific mind, knowledge of mechanics and inventive genius.

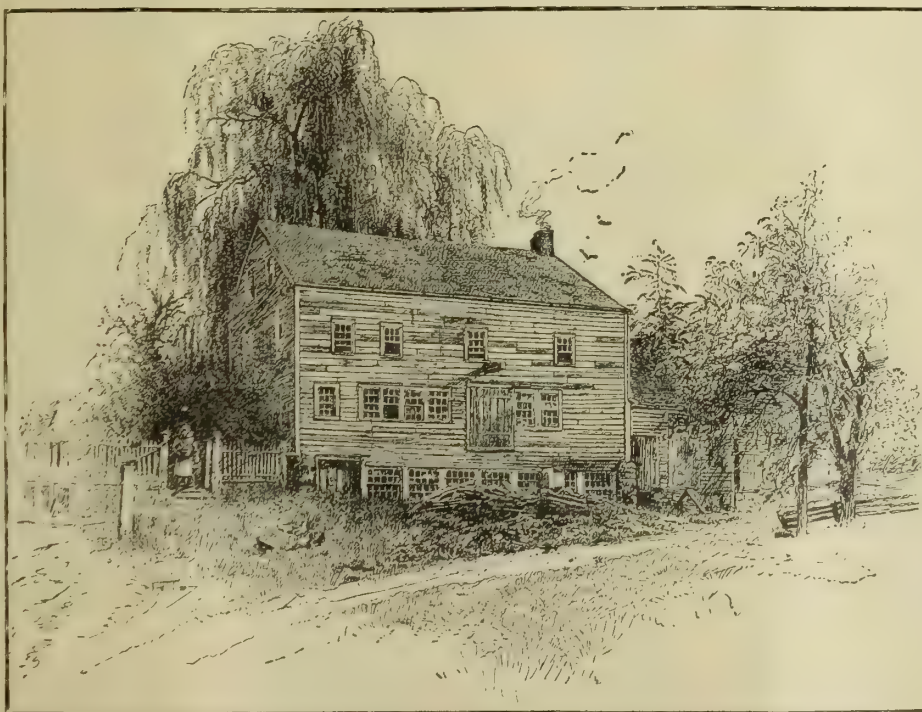
Morse had no money with which to push the invention, and Alfred Vail succeeded in interesting his father, Judge Vail, the owner of the Speedwell Iron Works.

Judge Vail furnished the capital to build the first working model to demonstrate the Morse idea, the sum of \$2,000, which was no inconsiderable sum in those days to risk in a speculative investment.

An agreement between Samuel F. B. Morse and Alfred Vail, signed on September 23, 1837, stipulated that Vail should contract and exhibit at his own expense before a committee of Congress one of the telegraphs "of the plan and invention of Morse"; that he should give his time and personal services to the work, and assume the expense of exhibiting the apparatus and of procuring patents in the United States. In return Vail was to receive one-fourth of all rights in the invention in the United States, and an interest in any foreign patents which he might furnish the means to obtain.

Although the principle of the electro-magnet telegraph had been demonstrated early in 1838, it was not until May 3, 1844, that the now historic message, "What hath God wrought!" was sent by Morse from Washington and received by Vail at Baltimore.

From the crude instruments at Speedwell, which first carried the elec-



SHOP IN WHICH VAIL CONSTRUCTED TELEGRAPH APPARATUS FOR EXHIBITION BEFORE CONGRESS.

trical message, has come all the wonderful progress in communication of the last half century—including Bell's great gift to the world—the telephone—for it was while experimenting with his "Harmonic Telegraph" that Bell found the solution of his dream of transmitting speech by electricity.

Camp Alfred Vail is a training place for men of the Bell System who have volunteered in the U. S. Signal Corps. Here they are learning to apply to the winning of the war their splendid technical training and knowledge of the art of communication.

It is fitting that they should receive their military training at a camp bearing a name that for three generations has been identified in a large way with the development of communication, so important in peace and war.

Schroeder Breaks "Loop the Loop" Record

Thousands of patriotic Chicagoans were thrilled and amazed on the afternoon of Sunday, October 21st, when Lieutenant Rudolph W. Schroeder, of the aviation service, broke all previous records for "looping the loop" in a flying machine. This sensational flight was made from Grant Park. Schroeder "looped the loop" thirty-nine times, and, in fact, it appeared to the spectators that he was on his head most of the time.

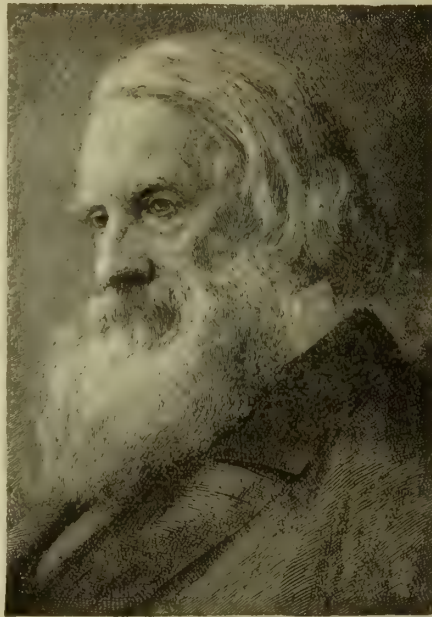
Lieutenant Schroeder is a former plant employé of the Chicago Telephone Company. For several years, he was a chauffeur, working from the Westside garage. During spare moments, while waiting for calls to take out a machine, he began to construct a home made aeroplane. He continually whittled away at models for parts, and his friends believe that he would eventually have succeeded in making a successful machine. However, he secured an opportunity to enter aviation work and left the company. Thereafter, he could be found almost any day at the aviation field in Cicero.

"Rhody," as he was familiarly known, was mechanic for Otto W. Brodie, and was present when this aviator was killed in April, 1914. He is said to have warned Brodie that he was taking an unwarranted risk that day in attempting to fly. "Rhody" seems to have a sort of uncanny presage in these matters, and it is this subtle sense which has made him a successful aviator.

When the United States entered the war, "Rhody" enlisted in the aviation corps, and his promotion to the rank of a commissioned officer was a foregone conclusion.

In a letter to Chester Bohn of the Illinois engineering department, Lieutenant Schroeder, now instructor at the Signal Corps Aviation School, Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., writes,

"You must have been surprised to learn that I am the one who was doing the flying over the lake front. Well, I have been in



SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

this game long enough to do something, and at last feel that I am making good. I have been in this school as instructor since it started last fall.

"Besides the flight over Chicago, I made one to Dayton, Ohio, and return, covering 315 miles in three hours. Some speed. While at Dayton I looped twenty-eight times without stopping, which gave me the record for army flyers, but I beat this mark at Chicago with thirty-nine loops.

"On the Sunday afternoon when I made the flight over Chicago, conditions were bad for trying to make a loop record, as the clouds were only 5,000 feet up. As it was, I made more than I expected. I lost 4,000 feet in thirty-nine loops, and if the sky had been clear, I could have gone up about 10,000 feet which would have enabled me to make enough loops to satisfy me for a while."

Paying for Liberty Bonds

On November 15th, which was the date on which the first installment on Liberty Loan Bonds was due, approximately \$2,400,000,000 was paid in, although less than a third of that amount was due.



LIEUTENANT R. W. SCHROEDER.
Holder of the "loop the loop" record, in his aeroplane.

In other words, nearly two-thirds of the aggregate subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan have been paid in full, the purchasers not availing themselves of the right to wait until December 15th and January 15th to make their other payments.

Mr. Hoover'll Get You

(Apologies to James Whitcomb Riley.)

Mr. Hoover's creed of saving's come to our house to stay;

It makes us scrape our plates off clean and watch the crumbs that stray;

We're learning to eat every bite of beets and peas and beans

And using lots of veg'tables like cabbages and greens.

For we want to aid the Allies and help our cause along,

And assist the little nations and do it good and strong.

So you better watch your eatin' and mind what you're about

Or Mr. Hoover'll get you

 Ef you

 Don't

 Watch

 Out!

You mustn't go to market and order lamb or veal,

You help the Kaiser if you do and from the Allies steal;

For lamb grows into mutton and veal would soon be beef,

If you're only using "grown up" meat you'll give the French relief.

Then most of us eat too much meat for our own good. I guess

'Twould help us and the Allies, too, to get along with less.

So watch what you're a-buyin' and cut the young meat out

Or Mr. Hoover'll get you

 Ef you

 Don't

 Watch

 Out!

All summer fruits and veg'tables he's urg'in' us to can,

And even on the slightest waste he's surely put a ban.

Don't turn your face away and sniff when mother serves you hash,

'Twill not only aid the Belgians, but increase your stock of cash,

And when you use the scraps and bones for making stews and soups,

It's really helping quite a lot to feed our valiant troops.

Save the Allies from starvation and yourself from having gout

Or Mr. Hoover'll get you

 Ef you

 Don't

 Watch

 Out!

—*Indiana Bulletin*, published by Indiana State Council of Defense.

The War-Savings Plan Summarized

The war-savings plan provided for in the last bond act of September 24, 1917, has been formulated and announced by the Treasury Department and went into operation on Monday, December 3d.

The plan puts it easily in reach of every American citizen to save money and at the same time aid the government by supplying it with the sinews of war.

Another opportunity is thus afforded Central Group employees to "do their bit" in support of the government. Judging from their purchases of Liberty Bonds, there is no doubt that they will buy war savings certificates liberally.

Stamps, which are the government's certificates of indebtedness, are to be sold in two denominations—thrift stamps, which cost twenty-five cents each, and war savings stamps, which cost from \$4.12 to \$4.23 each, according to the month in which they are purchased.

With the first thrift stamp the purchaser is given a thrift card with spaces for sixteen stamps. When sixteen thrift stamps have been purchased and affixed the thrift card can be exchanged for a war savings stamp by paying the difference between the \$4 the thrift stamps represent and the current value of a war savings stamp, which in December, 1917, and January, 1918, will be \$4.12, and thereafter one cent for each succeeding month during the year 1918.

With the first war savings stamp obtained by purchase or exchange the owner is given a war savings certificate containing spaces for twenty war savings stamps. If the twenty spaces are filled during December, 1917, or January, 1918, the cost to the purchaser will be \$4.12 for each stamp, or \$82.40 for the full certificate, and on day of January 1, 1923, the government will redeem the certificate at \$100, giving

the holder a net profit of \$17.60 for the use of his money.

Although these investments do not mature until January 1, 1923, provision is made whereby upon ten days' written notice after January 1, 1918, such certificates will be redeemed by postmasters at their cost to the purchasers plus one cent a month on each war savings stamp on the certificate.

The thrift stamps do not bear interest, but the war savings stamps bear four per cent., compounded quarterly. The certificates will be dated January 2, 1918, and mature January 1, 1923.

Under the plan an amount as small as twenty-five cents can be invested in a government security, and as soon as \$4 has been thus invested an interest-bearing certificate of the United States government can be secured.

The stamps and certificates can be obtained from post offices, banks or trust companies, at most railroad stations, stores, factories and many other public places.

Having the entire wealth of the United States back of them, and being redeemable as above stated, there is no danger of any depreciation in value of the certificates.

Signal Corps Men in France

Letters have been received from members of one of the telegraph battalions made up of Bell Telephone men of the Central Group. The men are now in France, having safely crossed the Atlantic and reached their designated position somewhere back of the battle line. The censorship regulations have not permitted the men to tell very much about what they are doing, but all are well and none suffered any great hardships on the trip. The submarine zone was passed safely without a periscope being seen. A few of the men were seasick for a short time. They were

well fed while on the transport and expressed themselves as having enjoyed the trip thoroughly.

Following is a copy of one of the letters received:

"11-5-17.

"Mr. Irwin, Editor BELL NEWS:

"Somewhere in France are many happy men who three months ago were engaged in business for the C. T. Company. During the time which has elapsed many interesting events have transpired.

"Our departure you no doubt have information of but I can disclose no movements as you know the censorship restrictions prevailing at this time and place, forbid same.

"Regarding our oversea voyage I can say it sure met with our approval, especially the exceptionally good quality of foodstuffs we received.

"Few were seasick but Lieutenant Moran had an attack, also myself, lasting two days. Some funny feeling, I'll say.

"During our passage through the war zone we slept with our clothes on. As far as submarines are concerned they aren't any more effective than a fleet of Irish row-boats, but we had abandoned-ship drills with life-belts at regular intervals.

"We had an Artillery Band accompanying us, so we did not want for music.

"Some of the French peasants of this vicinity wear wooden shoes, and I noticed that some telephone lines are strung over tops of buildings without the support of poles as in the U. S. A.

"Can you arrange to send me, personally, the BELL NEWS for October and November. The boys would like to see it.

"Can you send word to Mr. Drew of the accounting department, room 1301, informing him of this letter and of my general good health, also of Mr. Robertson, both of us being formerly in his employ.

"SERGT. ELMER H. THILMONT."



BELL TELEPHONE SIGNAL CORPS MEN NOW IN FRANCE.

Left—Observation Tower. Center—Trooper Telephoning Order to Gunner. Right—Gun in Action. Photograph by International Film Service.

Service Flags

The *New York Times Magazine* recently printed an interesting article on service flags which many business concerns display to show the number of their men who are in military service.

The magazine says: "From the one-starred squares that dot the windows of apartment houses, to the great banner with the figures 6,861 in stars that is the pride of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, service flags fly glowingly all over town these days. But if one stops to ask a question about one of them, the interest of the answer does not lie in the number of stars alone. That, the inquirer is told, is twelve, or twenty, or 200, or whatever it may be, but nine times out of ten there is another bit of information, delivered with bright, snappy pride: 'There'll be more soon.'"

"The service flag of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is fifty-two by thirty-two feet in size. But even so large a banner as that can not hold 6,861 stars, and when it was found that the number of company employes in the United States service reached that figure, it was seen that some special arrangement had to be made. This was done; the figures themselves are set in blue stars in the flag's white center. The employes of the American Telephone and Telegraph and associated companies enrolled or in active service are scattered through every branch of the army and navy, and come from every state in the union. The flag was flung out for the first time from the Telephone and Telegraph building at 195 Broadway on the morning of November 9th.

"The service flag of the United States Rubber Company has 1,554 stars. The number of stars in the flag of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is 1,260. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has 569 stars in its flag. The municipal building's service flag has 393 stars and the flag of the American Tobacco Company 325. The Public Service Commission's flag shows 257 men in the service.

"A manufacturer of service flags says that he began to make them 'on a basis of twelve stars or less.' On that basis he charges five cents extra for each star when the number is over twelve. But if any one expected that the flag with more than twelve stars would be a rarity, he has only to look about him to be mightily astonished now. In the financial district, certainly, where at a little distance away the flags

seem almost to cluster against the tall buildings in the narrow streets, it is the flag with 'twelve stars or less' that is rare."

The *Times Magazine* gives a long list of New York concerns which have service flags and states that "totals of men contributed to the country's service by some of the large corporations run very high.

"The American Express Company, for instance, reports that about 1,000 of its employes have volunteered. The Standard



LARGEST SERVICE FLAG IN NEW YORK. It flies from the top of the Bell Telephone Building at 195 Broadway. Woolworth Building in background.

Oil Company of New York has 345 men in the country's service. Four hundred and fifty men have left the New York Edison Company to join the nation's fighting forces, and among the allied companies 357 have gone from the Consolidated Gas and affiliated companies, 108 from the United Electric Light and Power Company and thirty from the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company, ninety-three from the William R. Grace Company and fifty from the Johns-Manville Company. The service flag of Rogers Peet and Company has eighty stars. The Hippodrome has eighty-seven."

The article concludes with the statement

that "one company, said to be the largest manufacturers of such flags in the city, but by no means the only one, reports that it has made in the neighborhood of 100,000 service flags."

Second Liberty Loan

As in the First Liberty Loan campaign, employes in the Central Group of Telephone companies again responded patriotically when bonds of the Second Liberty

Loan were offered for sale. A total of \$461,350 worth of bonds were subscribed for by 7,147 employes making the average for each employe \$64.55.

Following are the number of employes in each company who bought bonds and the amount subscribed: Chicago Telephone Company, 3,916 employes, \$234,550; Wisconsin Telephone Company, 903 employes, \$53,750; The Cleveland Telephone Company, 1,446 employes, \$85,300; Michigan State Telephone Company, 743 employes, \$45,500; Joint (four companies), 139 employes, \$42,250.

American Telephones in France

Information received at the offices of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company states that General Pershing's headquarters in France have been connected with all encampments and training quarters of the American army by a telephone system constructed by Americans. All materials except poles were shipped from this side.

Two battalions of the army men who built the first American telephone system on French soil were former employes of the Bell System. About 2,500 other former employes of the company are already in France with the army Signal Corps or in mobilization camps awaiting orders to embark.

"It is a great treat for the officers to be able to talk through an American instrument instead of the types used on the continent," is the information received from abroad.

The rapidity and accuracy with which the Americans installed four telephone lines to Paris amazed their French cousins. Within five minutes after the orders were issued the men were at work on the job.—*Pacific Telephone Magazine*.

A New One at Last

The other day when the wire chief was testing the rural lines he asked one farmer if he cleaned the carbons after the storm and the farmer said:

"I always clean my cow-barn after a storm."

Men's Tennis Tournament

The Chicago Telephone Company men's tennis tournament for 1917 has been a most interesting one. Most of the games have been hard fought and although there has been the keenest rivalry between the various players, good sportsmanship always prevailed.

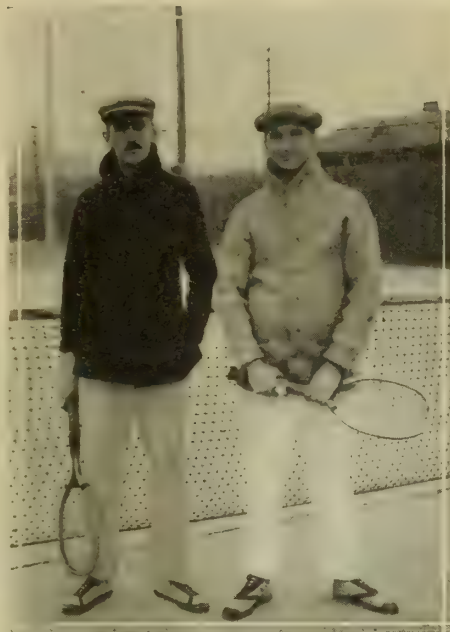
There were ninety-five entries in the singles. They were separated into three divisions, the South Side, the North Side and the General Office. First and second places were won in each division as follows: South Side, R. J. Dubach, first; J. F. Heatherson, second; North Side, H. H. Leekley, first; J. L. Campbell, second; General Office, E. F. Riddle, first; I. Mehringer, second.

The winners and runners-up then met in the finals with the results shown below:

The final games were postponed several times because of the cold, unfavorable weather, and it was not until November 14th that Riddle and Leekley met to settle the argument on the Chicago Tennis Club's courts. It was a cold, unfavorable day and the shivering spectators envied the players, as standing about in the chill wind was not exactly pleasant. The two players, however, gave a good exhibition of tennis, Riddle finally emerging victor by winning three sets out of four, 6-4, 6-2, 7-9, 6-4.

The first prize, won by Riddle, was a sweater coat, second prizes, won by Dubach and Leekley, were tennis rackets, and third prizes, won by Campbell, Mehringer and Heatherson, were tennis shoes.

In the doubles, thirty-eight teams started the season about June 1st. H. H. Leekley and F. W. Goebel defeated R. J. Vetter and R. De Pau in the finals, 11-9, 6-3, 6-1. First prizes were tennis rackets and second prizes, tennis shoes.



E. F. RIDDLE AND H. H. LEEKLEY.
Winner and runner-up in Chicago Telephone Company men's singles tennis tournament.

bowling shoes Jim has shown a great improvement on the alleys.

STANDING ON NOVEMBER 21ST.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	Total pins.
Destroyers	19	8	.704	19,160
Raiders	17	10	.629	20,048
Repeaters	15	12	.555	19,439
Wreckers	14	13	.518	19,246
Highbinders	13	14	.481	19,183
Highbrows	11	16	.407	18,834
Pirates	10	16	.370	19,075
Goats	9	18	.333	18,456

The Destroyers hold high team score of 912 and the Highbinders high average for three games with 803. L. C. Jones, Repeaters, has high individual score of 243, and A. G. Kingman, Highbrows, high individual average for three games with 203 1-3.

Ideal Bowling League

Last year, when the Ideal Bowling League was formed, the object was pleasure intermingled with a little bowling; and every member apparently enjoyed himself.

With the opening of the 1917-18 season, two more teams were entered, the Plant Accountants and the Hookers, and there is more noise and pleasure than ever at Mussey's alleys every Monday night. The more serious-minded members have suggested that a petition be circulated to curtail or cut out the noise and stated that the traffic policeman on more than one occasion had started to put in a riot call.

The League upsets all sorts of bowling dope. The better bowlers are just as likely to have low scores as are some of those

who call it a good game when they get 120. The Invincibles entirely belie their name, although they did on one occasion win a couple of games in succession. The Traffic boys have one or two heavy bowlers on their team, Pashby, for example, but are 'way down on the list. The Executives, with the high average, persist in losing games, and they claim that "handicap did it."

The writer of this article does not like to mention the Assignment team. Last year they were the champions—but—this year—

The former champions welcomed the Hookers into the league with loud cheers, as they claimed that these bowlers, most of whom throw left-hand hooks, were very fortunate if they ever landed on the head pin. This aroused the ire of the Hookers, who proceeded to trim the Assignment team in three straight games. The result was a challenge for the championship of the floor, the Hookers winning two games out of three from Assignment.

STANDING ON NOVEMBER 19TH.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	Av.
General Commercial...	25	5	.833	816
Executives	20	10	.667	823
Hookers	20	10	.667	822
Relief and Safety.....	18	12	.600	822
Plant Accounting.....	16	14	.533	813
Commercial Engineers	16	14	.533	809
Assignment	15	15	.500	820
Maintenance	10	20	.333	776
Traffic	6	24	.200	705
Invincibles	4	26	.133	719

The Executives hold high team score with 942 and Plant Accounting holds high team average for three games with 908. O'Brien of the Plant Accounting has high individual score of 237 and Emrich of the Hookers high individual average of 190.

Bell Telephone Bowling League

First place in the Bell Telephone Bowling League is still held by the Supply team, which has been traveling at a fast clip. This aggregation also continues in possession of high team score with 1,000 and high team average for three games with 960-2.

Stahl, Accounting, has high individual score of 256 and Carey, Commercial, high individual average for three games with a mark of 217.

The first weekly prize was won by Carey, Commercial, with 234 and the second by A. Bates, P. B. X., with 233.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS NOV. 21ST.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	Average.
Supply	25	5	.833	891-20
Construction	18	12	.600	863
Commercial	17	13	.567	851-21
Maintenance	16	14	.533	847-24
Accounting	16	14	.533	845-20
Garage	15	15	.500	829-21
Wentworth	13	17	.433	806-12
Cable Splicers.....	12	18	.400	807-1
P. B. X. (Inst.)....	9	21	.300	787-5
Long Lines.....	9	21	.300	761-6

Hint to Young Men

Young men can aid in the conservation of coal and electric current by terminating their calls at a patriotic hour. Besides, every girl needs a certain amount of sleep.

—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

R. J. Dubach	E. F. Riddle.....	
E. F. Riddle.....	6-2 : 6-2 : 6-2	
J. L. Campbell.....	E. F. Riddle.....	
	6-3 : 6-0 : 7-5	
I. Mehringer	I. Mehringer	
J. F. Heatherson.....	6-0 : 6-2 : 6-1	
	H. H. Leekley.....	
	2-6 : 6-2 : 7-5 : 6-3	
	H. H. Leekley.....	
	6-4 : 6-2 : 7-9 : 6-4	

TABLE SHOWING CLOSING ROUNDS OF MEN'S SINGLES TOURNAMENT.



Of Interest To Our Girls

Conducted by Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst



Christmas and the Cross

Again Christmas comes without Peace on Earth. And this year *we* are fighting for that Peace. Our magazine is full of the Red Cross symbols instead of the red Christmas bells.

But was there ever a Christmas when we all felt the beauty of our Christmas symbol of Peace on Earth as we do now? Are there not more universal longings for good will on earth? Our men are ready to die to make a lasting Peace on Earth; our women are giving their sons, their brothers, their lovers to bring this wonderful Peace. And the symbol of the cross is to us, this Christmas, the Symbol of the sacrifice we would all make to bring back the angels with their message of "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men."

On the battlefields of Europe there will be the Christmas mass and in strange places reverent groups will kneel and reverence the Prince of Peace. Never before were there such crowded churches, such universal interest in the Christmas services as last year; and this year will bring even more intensity to the desire for a lasting Peace. To us whose feet have been unwillingly led into war will come a high and devoted purpose to give our all to make another Christmas glorious with the splendid achievement of a Peace that envelopes the world.

In the beautiful little book "Mademoiselle Miss," which is made up of letters written with no expectation of publication, there is a beautiful story of how a Red Cross nurse made a Christmas festival for the soldiers in her hospital. All of them are "her children" and no mother ever planned a Christmas celebration for her little ones with more enthusiasm. Our girls will be glad to read this Christmas letter.

"The Star of Bethlehem has shone very close above my humble shelter at this blessed season, and the Angel of Death has not passed over it. For which I am so utterly thankful that my heart is as light as a lark's today; and it has learned—as our soldiers learn to sleep in the trenches—not to forecast alarms for the morrow.

"It was over a month ago, when the stress of death and swift changes were at their height that for once in my life I had a flash of forethought for Christmas; and when the Government offered me six days' leave of absence, to which we are entitled

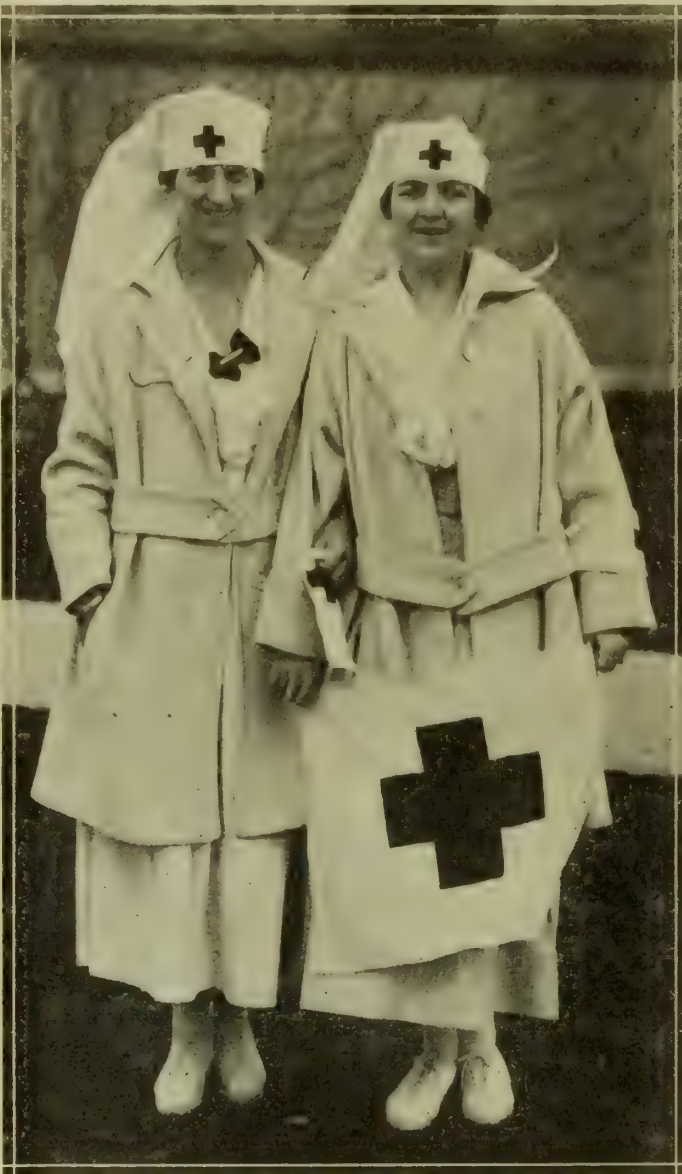
down thirty-three throats—he suggested interesting his mother and her Paris friends. Then there is a dear bonnie old woman who plays the rôle of fairy godmother to my ward. For a long time I never knew who she was or where she

came from; but twice a week, just at soup-time, in would trot the dear, quaint creature, all tied up in a woolen fichu and laden with a huge basket filled for the whole family. Sometimes it held baked apples all sticky with jelly, sometimes a thick, savory pottage steaming hot, sometimes tarts or ripe pears—always a digestible inspiration. She'd slip in, set the basket on the table, and slip out, often before I had time to thank her. Later I found it was Mme. Nebout, who keeps the tiny grocery in the rue de Fremicourt; and I was almost sorry to place her, she was so like a figure out of Hans Andersen. One day I caught her on the fly to ask if she could help me order a tree. Her keen, wrinkled eyes just danced. Not only she'd help me, but she knew a horticulturist who'd give me one if she said so, and she'd give me all the ribbons, and some handkerchiefs, and there was a confectioner who had bonbons to spare. So immediately I took heart and saw my little festa taking stately proportions. A little thinking at nights, and three pilgrimages to town, of an hour and a half each, did the rest; and Christmas eve you couldn't have found a prettier tree in the whole republic than lifted its glimmering branches towards the rafters of Pavilion V.

"Mme. B., my young friend's mother, sent me a portly case with many bonbons, cigarettes, twenty pipes and biscuits in profusion; and my good dames that house me so cheerfully tucked

ten francs under my breakfast plate, and I myself stretched several points, 'for Christmas comes but once a year.' So that at half-past six on Christmas eve when the head surgeon came, very nervous, to preside over the lighting of those precarious candles, he saw a quite enchanting sight.

"All the fourteen windows of the ward garlanded with ivy, for which a faithful orderly had ferreted in the neglected en-



TYPES OF SPLENDID AMERICAN WOMEN ENGAGED IN RED CROSS WORK.

—Photo by International Film Service.

at this time, I refused it instantly. Mothers who love their children don't go off and leave them with empty stockings then. And the soldier, more than any other creature in the world, I believe, does love to be diverted.

"I happened to tell my scheme to the young chemist who helps in the operating room. As he forwards me in every way—from carrying wounded to providing me with chocolates which quickly disappear

mons; all my twenty-nine wounded—the family is lacking four—propped on their pillows in anticipation; and in the middle of our tree, all aglitter with bright globes and dozens of candles and bending under the weight of my tiny gifts—attached with tricolor. At the very top a tinsel star constructed by me and an able-handed patient, with the tricolor at the topmost point—above the stars, mark you—and little silk flags of the Allies clustered below, with a microscopic Stars and Stripes. All this was surprise and excitement enough, but no one was prepared for the grand coup that was to follow.

"After the tree was lighted I flew off to the supplies room with 'Grandpa' and a few minutes later out stepped as perfect a Père Noël as ever walked through the pages of a story book—a French Father Christmas—no Santa Claus. A blue-gray cape covered him from top to toe, and on the long white beard and peaked hood the fresh snow glistened cheerily—a combination of mica, boracic acid and cotton, not at all banal—in his hand a knotted cane and classic lantern, feet tucked in deep, turned-up wooden shoes, and on his back a basket with oranges and cakes for the whole hospital. You should have seen the joy and astonishment that accompanied his progress from pavilion to pavilion, several of us following to distribute the goodies!

"Once when we went into an isolation ward, where a poor fellow was languishing in the last stage of septic poisoning, there happened something strange and infinitely touching. He must have taken the apparition for something heavenly; for first a dazed look came over his face, then a marvelous smile, and he stretched out his arms. I bent down and whispered a Christmas message, and put an orange in his hand. It was his last consciousness.

"Grandpa' acquitted himself masterfully. He made enchanting little discourses as if he had been a real actor instead of a simple peasant from the Oise; and the head surgeon, who at first had been dubious about the undertaking, was delighted.

"When the distribution was over, I filled the arms of Père Noël with red roses to distribute among the nurses, and he made an effect in blue, white and red—blue mantle, white beard, red roses—that was altogether delightful. After that he gave to each of the doctors a little box daintily engraved with a wreath of flags and filled with dates I had stuffed at midnight. And then I began the distribution in my ward. Each patient had a 'Victory Packet'—four sheets of writing paper, four envelopes, and an ink pencil tied with tricolor—a tiny mirror (they adore to look at themselves), a tiny comb in a case, a bright package of bonbons, and a package of cigarettes. Tiny things, but all I could afford, and you would have thought Paradise had opened for them.

"I forgot to mention that one of my wounded made a speech from his bed, and every one cheered for 'Mlle. Miss.'"

Food Conservation

Eat one wheatless meal a day.

Eat beef, mutton or pork not more than once a day.

Economize in the use of butter.

Cut the daily allowance of sugar in tea or coffee, and in other ways.

Eat more vegetables, fruit and fish.

Urge in the home or in restaurants frequented the necessity of economy.

The above requests were made in July. What are you doing about them in December? Are you sustaining and increasing your efforts?

Unless your own family is a member of the U. S. Food Administration, you cannot properly influence others. If you have not already signed the food pledge, you should do so at once through the Federal Food Administrator of your state.

"Food saving is now showing tangible results," writes James H. Collins, editor of the *Weekly Bulletin* of the United States Food Administration.

"From the time last spring when economy was first urged upon the American public until our crops were harvested results were largely a matter of faith, for there was no definite way to tell how much food had been saved for our allies.

"But now the shipments have begun going abroad, and through the winter, by tabulating weekly totals of exports, we shall be able to measure that part of our loaf and roast actually being shared with our allies.

"More than that, the first definite request of the Food Administration for 100,000 tons of sugar, to be shipped to France, was met immediately without protest by the eastern consuming public. The effect of withdrawing that quantity of sugar from eastern markets during the period of scarcity, while western beet sugar is moving east, was marked. Grocers' stocks and the hotel and household supplies were decreased to a point where the need for care in the use of sugar was brought home to every person.

"This practical accomplishment is proof that democracy can do what the Germans told Ambassador Gerard was impossible—organize for war service.

"German autocracy is cordially invited to watch other results of American food saving along the same lines this winter."

The United States Food Administration says:

"Food administration must be based upon self-sacrifice of somebody somewhere; the vast majority of our people will accept it willingly and with pride as a contribution that they have made in the national cause.

"By our entry into the war we arrive at two issues: First, the issue we must have partially confronted in any event, the control of our food so as to stabilize prices, for unless we can do so we must meet a raise of wages with all its vicious circle of social disruption at a time when maxi-

mum efficiency is vital to our safety; second, that we may also meet the increased demands of our allies, to keep them constant in the war."

Then Dakin Washes the Dishes

All the appraising in his family is not done by Appraisal Engineer Walter Dakin of the Chicago Telephone Company. Mrs. Dakin gives good proof in the following recipes that she is a skilful appraiser of food ingredients.

OATMEAL BREAD.

4 cups rolled oats.
5 cups boiling water.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup brown sugar or molasses.
1 tablespoon salt.
2 tablespoons vegetable oil.
1 compressed yeast cake dissolved in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup lukewarm water.
1 cup bran.
White flour.

Pour boiling water over oats; add sugar, salt and oil. When lukewarm add dissolved yeast cake, bran and about two quarts of white flour. Let rise until double its bulk; mold in loaves; let rise again; bake.

Makes four loaves. Corn meal may be used in place of a small portion, one or two cups, of white flour.

BROWN BREAD.

2 cups rye.
2 cups graham.
2 cups bran.
2 cups white flour or Red Dog flour.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup brown sugar.
1 teaspoon salt.
1 quart sour milk or buttermilk.
2 heaping teaspoons soda dissolved in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup hot water.

Raisins, dates or nuts may be added. Bake forty-five minutes to one hour in slow oven. Corn meal may be substituted for part of flour.

RYE MUFFINS.

1 cup rye.
1 cup graham.
4 teaspoons baking powder.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt.
1 tablespoon sugar.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk or milk and water.
1 egg.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon vegetable oil.
Mix dry ingredients, add the balance. Beat well. Bake in hot oven fifteen or twenty minutes.

WHEELING CHICKEN.

3 4-lb. young chickens cut in pieces.
3 tablespoons drippings (bacon preferable).
2 small onions.
Put fat and sliced onions in bottom of dripping pan. Season and flour chicken; lay in pan meat side up. Almost cover with boiling water. Cook in moderate oven one and one-half to two hours, basting every fifteen minutes and turning every thirty minutes.

PLANKED FISH.

Use plank of hickory or oak.
Select white fish, trout or shad for planking. Have fish boned. Put plank in hot oven and heat through. Remove from oven and lay fish on plank, skin side down. Season and dot with butter. Return to oven and cook until tender and delicately browned—about twenty-five minutes.

Put plank on tray, garnish and serve. Mashed potato prepared as for potato puff or duchess potato may be arranged as a border around the fish on plank and browned quickly with the fish the last few minutes.

BRAISED OX JOINTS.

Select two ox tails of good diameter. Have butcher separate joints. Sear thoroughly in kettle. Cover with boiling water and cook slowly until tender—four or five hours. Salt when cooked one hour. The last forty minutes add several whole young or sliced old carrots, a dozen dried onions and a cup or more of tomato juice. When tender thicken gravy and serve, arranging carrots and onions in a border around the joints.

CORN BREAD.

1 cup corn meal.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup white flour.
2 teaspoons baking powder.
1 tablespoon sugar.
1 teaspoon salt.
1 egg.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon vegetable oil.
Bake in pie tin or muffin tins. Requires fifteen to twenty minutes in hot oven.
All measurements level unless otherwise specified.

CHIC AND COMFORTABLE FROCKS IN STYLES TO SUIT EVERY FIGURE

Practical Service the Basis of Modes for the Woman Who Makes Her Own Clothes—Fur and Embroidery Among the Most Fashionable Trimmings.

By MAUDE HALL

In anticipation of the holiday season many smart new frocks are putting in an appearance. They are chic and comfortable and there seems to be a style to suit every figure. Especially is this true of one-piece models upon which the smart designers seem to expend a surplus of time and energy.

They contrive to keep their pet model constantly in the limelight. In fact the one-piece frock is as constantly talked about as if its interests were in the hands of a press agent. Its variety is unending, however, and as long as there is a new detail, it will receive the consideration of chroniclers of smart fashions.

Very dark gray and black serges are being utilized for superchic dresses whose keynote is practical service. One fetching model, narrow shouldered and narrow skirted, is held in at the waistline with a deep girdle of self-material and trimmed about the skirt with a wide band of fur. There is a very high collar, also of fur, and the fastening is arranged straight down the front. Instead of fur gray or castor velvet finished cloth may be substituted for the trimming, as both tones harmonize well with gray and black.

It is not a far cry from serge to satin, because the two materials have been so closely associated in the development of

handsome frocks that it is hard to think of one without the other. There are lovely new satins in striped and figured patterns, though, which are asserting their

independence of other fabrics to a marked degree. A simple design with a tucked skirt is distinctively trimmed with a deep collar, revers and sleeves of plain satin.

Two deep tucks of equal width with the hem are the only decoration on the skirt, which is attached to the waist under a narrow belt of plain satin. The waist is closed at the left shoulder and underarm, while the sleeves are gathered at the wrists to form frills.

Some excellent arrangements are noted in dresses that are laid in box plaits front and back and attached to deep shoulder yokes of self-material. Worthy of special mention is a check serge with collar of satin turning back from a square neck, while another model in black serge fastens close up to the throat, the plaits being grouped on either side of a long panel at the front. The sides are draped and fitted with pockets edged with fur to correspond with the collar.

While much has been done to exploit the grays and browns, the greens and the blacks, dark blue serge has suffered

not one whit of its perennial popularity. When discreetly enlivened with touches of gay color it gains an air of positive novelty. The touch of color is as often expressed in braid as in embroidery and there are some wonderful decorative schemes in red and



GUIDE TO PATTERNS.

Left to Right—7523—Misses' Dress (Price of Pattern 20 cents). Four sizes, 14 to 20 years. Embroidery No. 12377, blue or yellow transfer pattern, 15 cents. 7525—Misses' Dress (Price of Pattern 20 cents). Four sizes, 14 to 20 years. 7535—Misses' Dress (Price of Pattern 20 cents). Four sizes, 14 to 20 years. Braiding No. 12321, blue or yellow transfer pattern of border and motifs, 15 cents.

Patterns for Bell News Designs

The designs shown on this page are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

green, soft blue and purple, castor and Burgundy, etc., etc. Stitched on the collar, revers, cuffs and pocket the braid supplies all the ornamentation required for a dress for informal wear. Embroidery of a strongly contrasting sort is less in evidence than it has been for the past few seasons, and there is a tendency to keep to the color of the frock in adding handwork to the latest designs. When off tones are employed they usually are limited to gray, beige, maize or some neutral shade.

One of the most successful of the new one-piece dresses combine figured and plain satin and is given a redingote effect, by attaching the sleeveless waist to a two-piece tunic that opens at the sides to disclose an underskirt of plain satin. The waist fastens at the back and the sleeves of plain satin are set into the armholes of an underbody of lining material. The collar and belt are also of the plain satin.

Gray satin trimmed with fur is stunning for afternoon wear. A model which might also serve for informal evening occasions has the skirt draped with a gathered tunic. At the bottom of the tunic is a deep band of wolf, which, of the finer sort, is a good substitute for fox and wears better. The simple waist, with back closing, is adorned with a deep collar and cuffs of the same fur. As in everything else, there is great variety in furs this season, and though, as always, the pelts we admire most are prohibitive in price, there are many good-looking varieties that do not cost so much. Skunk is a near second to fox, which is no doubt one of the most popular furs of the day. Beaver is often seen, while lynx takes the lead among the soft furs. Mink is decidedly in favor, probably because of its close resemblance to the very fashionable Hudson Bay sable.

Sprinkled among the myriad one-piece designs are little shirt waist dresses of excellent appearance. They consist of skirt and bodice, the former usually of serge and the latter of crepe de chine or satin. The skirts are designed for separate wear, too, and like all the new models are much narrower than those of last year. Straight skirts, giving a narrow silhouette and allowing comfortable width through some clever introduction of plaited sections or soft fullness are featured among the best of models for winter wear.

Unusual Novelties for Clever Needleworkers

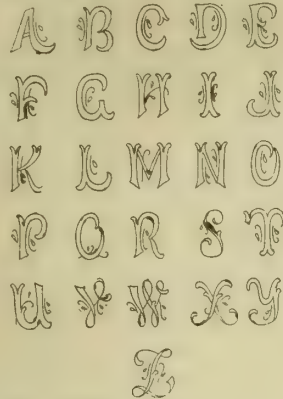
By KATHRYN MUTTERER

Specially prepared for the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS by the Pictorial Review.

The embroideries shown here have the distinction of novelty. The centerpiece is not difficult to make, despite its amplitude of design, for the simplest of embroidery stitches are used in its development. The baskets are done principally in eyelet work, with raised satin stitch and stemming for

the flowers, leaves and stems. The edges are scalloped and buttonholed.

With good linens so scarce, the selection of suitable materials for household linens is a problem. There are splendid imitations, but there are also many other



No. 11582—Block Alphabet.

substitutes unworthy of the time and work an elaborate design requires. Machine-woven linens are replacing the hand-woven materials to large extent. Sometimes even pure linen, if light and cheap, is not of good wearing quality, for it is made of short ends of flax which break easily. There is no place in the household where the spending of a little more money in the beginning will be more of an economy in the end than in the purchase of decorative linens. Real linen has a lustre of its own, and requires no dressing. The professional linen-buyer recognizes the presence of cotton by the mere "feel" of the linen, for the pure fabric is elastic and resilient, while cotton is heavy and dead.

The letters shown are designed for marking masculine attire or the more homely pieces of household linens, such as face cloths, towels, etc. The block pat-



No. 11561—Floral Centerpiece.

tern is very effective and easy to make. The letters are one inch high and should be embroidered in raised satin stitch.

Prices of Patterns

Pictorial Review Embroidery No. 11582—Transfer pattern contains the complete alphabet one inch high, 15 cents.

Embroidery No. 11561—Transfer pattern, 21½ inches in diameter, 10 cents. Transfer pattern, 36 inches in diameter, 15 cents.

No. 11561—Design, 21½ inches in diam-

eter, stamped on white art linen, 70 cents; white embroidery cotton, 40 cents. Design, 36 inches in diameter, stamped on white art linen, \$1.50; white embroidery cotton, 70 cents.

Women Workers in Paris

Telephone girls in Paris are rejoicing over a new kind of head band, to replace the old variety, which was the cause of many nervous troubles, and brought on a headache if left on for more than ten minutes. The new style of head band is the invention of a French doctor, who is in the service. Having had occasion to use one of the old casques himself in the military radio-telegraphy of his unit, he was impressed with its many bad points, especially the way it pressed upon the temples.

Taking patterns from the appliance that holds physicians' mirrors to their heads, he evolved the new one, which fastens in the back. Complaints made by the girls were dismissed without attention. But war brings unexpected developments, some of them redounding to the distinct advantage of the woman worker.

There is a possibility that some of the conditions in industry, which are popularly supposed to be too hard for women to stand, are too hard for anybody to stand. The girls had borne patiently what the French doctor found unendurable.

We shall soon be face to face with a lot of changing conditions in the labor world. In Washington there are several women mail carriers, while the girl elevator operators are no longer a novelty anywhere. We no longer read with a detached impersonal air of the activities of the French and English women. The only curiosity we have now concerning them is merely that of how long it will be before we have them, too.

The Paris postwoman has characteristically changed the nature of the job. We hear of them starting out from central headquarters with gay bearing and smiling faces, amiably greeting the passersby. They wear long black coats, with the mail box slung across their shoulders. Their headgear consists of waterproof hats. And being true Parisians, they soften the uniform by a little lace at the throat.—Lora Kelly in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Too Particular

The girl who thinks more of her Georgette crêpe waist than she does of her beau and refuses to permit it to get mussed will never march to the well-known tune of Mr. Mendelssohn.—*Florida Times-Union*.

Amazed

Weary Mike (at the telephone): "Say, kin, I talk to Mr. McAfee?"

Operator: "What is his number, please?"

Weary Mike: "Wot! is he pinched? Again?"—*Lincoln Telephone News*.



Safety First and Accident Prevention

MEMBER NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

MEMBER AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY



WHEN STRIKING CHISELS AND STAR
DRILLS DON'T TURN YOU HEAD AROUND,
OR IT IS APT TO BE YOUR FINGER, AND
NOT THE DRILL, YOU WILL POUND

WHEN YOU ARE WALKING 'ROUND,
DON'T CLOSE YOUR EYES AND
DREAM. YOU MAY STEP UPON A
NAIL OR RUN INTO A BEAM

WHATEVER YOU ARE DOING, IF YOUR EYES ARE IN THEIR PLACE, YOU ARE MORE APT TO KEEP YOUR FINGERS AND THE BEAUTY OF YOUR FACE

Accidents in the Home

We have heard of "Safety First" for several years, but how many of us have ever thought about it in connection with our home life? Do you realize that it is possible to duplicate many of the accidents in connection with our work, especially telephone work, in our home? At home we use ladders, have sharp knives, use nails and tacks and other sharp pointed objects, and in many cases tools; we have stairs and polished floors, and slipping and tripping accidents are not at all uncommon; the use of electricity in the home is becoming more and more common, and we have some gears, for instance, the gears of an ice cream freezer, of a wringer, of a washing machine, etc.

There is hardly one of us who does not recall accidents which have occurred in his own home, yet how many of us take any precaution to prevent them?

As an indication of the percentage who

may have done so, the experience of a fire protection engineer may be interesting. He was addressing an audience of about 200 men at a safety dinner meeting on the subject of fire prevention, and spoke at considerable length on the methods which should be used to prevent and control fires in shops, factories and offices. In conclusion he spoke of fire prevention in the home and asked those present who had a fire extinguisher at home to stand up. Only two men stood up.

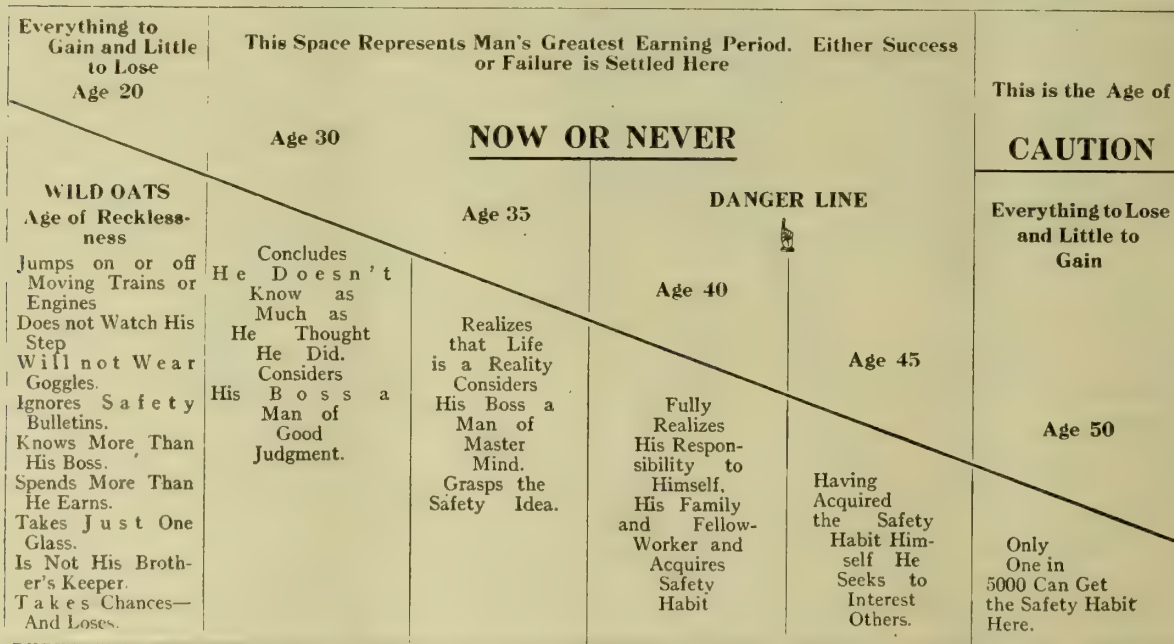
As the problem of preventing accidents in the home is almost the same as in preventing accidents in our work, just what can we do? The first step is unquestionably a survey of the situation in our homes so that we may correct the dangerous conditions we may find, warn the members of the household, drill into them the spirit of accident prevention. Let us consider some of the possibilities.

From time to time a considerable num-

ber of injuries result from the breaking down of chairs and other articles of furniture, sometimes because of poor design, and sometimes because of misuse. The common practice of standing on rocking chairs or cane-seated chairs, and using them instead of ladders is particularly dangerous. For the same reason, using packing boxes, barrels, and stools instead of ladders is dangerous. The fall may be only two or three feet, but especially in the case of elderly people whose bones are brittle and whose nervous condition is less able to stand the shock, the danger is great. When using a packing box or a barrel, you not only have the danger of a fall, but may injure yourself on projecting nails which are left when sections are broken out. Almost every home has a stepladder, but they are usually "made to sell" and cannot be commended for strength or rigidity. Even expensive stepladders often do not have the proper

Are You Doing Your Part for Safety?

This chart should make anyone realize the absolute necessity of employing all his time safely to the best advantage.



Only a Small Number Arrive Here and 95 Per Cent of Men are Dependent Upon Their Daily Earnings or Upon Their Children for Support.

Age 60

Out of one hundred average healthy men at twenty-five years of age, statistics prove that at sixty-five years, thirty-six will be dead—one will be rich—four wealthy—five still supporting themselves by work, while fifty-four of the one hundred will be depending upon friends, relatives or charity. Promote safety and safety will promote you. The safe man is always the efficient man and the efficient safe-man will be rich or wealthy when he is sixty-five.—Courtesy Duluth & Iron Range R. R. Co

spreaders to prevent them from folding up. It should be unnecessary to do so, but nevertheless, it may be well to note that the small folding shelf provided with most stepladders is not strong enough to bear a person's weight; this shelf is, of course, intended for buckets and packages. In using ladders most of us attempt to carry something in one hand and use the other to hold on to the ladder. This is unsafe, as we need both hands to climb the ladder.

There is probably not a person living who has not received cuts from knives, as the average home contains a number of them. Such tools should be kept in a safe place with sharp edges down, out of the reach of children, or in a separate holder. At any rate, they should be so placed that a person will not come in contact with the sharp edges. Other tools, such as hammers, hatchets and axes, are chiefly dangerous because of the possible flying off of the head. Care should be taken to see that the head is securely fastened onto the handle. Geared articles such as wringers, washing machines and ice cream freezers have in the past caused very serious and very painful injuries, on account of the fingers being caught in the cogs. Care should be taken to prevent the fingers from getting into them while the machines are in operation.

Since carpets have gone out of style, rugs and polished floors have caused many accidents. Rugs have a habit of slipping on the polished floors and about the only preventative is to use large rugs and fasten them to the floors. Small rugs at the top or bottom of stairs are particularly objectionable. On a dry floor rubber heels are a real factor in preventing accidents.

How frequently burns and scalds are received, it would be hard to say, but judging from the record in the coroner's office, they are very frequent. In some neighborhoods especially, children are burned and scalded most horribly, and always because even reasonable care was not taken by older people. Obviously, it is dangerous to have a boiling liquid on a stove to which a child may have access. The child is likely to pull over the vessel and be dangerously scalded. Infants have been scalded because women sometimes think it is necessary to carry a child and a kettle of boiling water upstairs at the same time.

It is very commonly known that children should not be allowed to play with matches, and where children may get hold of stray matches, the kind that can only be lighted when struck on the box, is the best kind. The "strike anywhere" kind is much more popular, but they are by no means as safe where there are children in the family. Open grate fires, hot stoves and bonfires are distinctly dangerous if they are not properly guarded. Many severe burns have been received from them, and scores of children are burned to death annually through coming in contact with such fires.

Almost every home medicine cabinet contains medicines which are harmless when taken in accordance with a doctor's directions. However, they should be plainly labeled and care must be taken to see that the children cannot get at the medicine. Also, all bottles or packages containing poison should be plainly labeled and, if possible, should be of such a distinctive shape that no one can mistake them.

Last but not least of the accidents which may occur at home are those which result from practical jokes. Practical jokes have a place at home no more than they have at work. The shock resulting from a practical joke may seriously injure or kill the victim.

A few of the specific things which should be brought up in discussing the matter with the folks at home are the following:

- DON'T let the children play with matches.
- DON'T throw away lighted matches, cigars or cigarettes.
- DON'T go into dark closets, rooms or cellars using matches or candles to light your way.
- DON'T use kerosene, benzine or naphtha in lighting fire or to quicken a slow fire—it may result in death.
- DON'T use gasoline or benzine to clean clothing near an open flame, light or fire.
- DON'T fill any lamp when it is lighted.
- Keep the burners of all oil lamps thoroughly clean.
- DON'T have lace curtains near gas jets.
- DON'T be careless in using gas stoves, especially in lighting the oven. If the meat or grease takes fire, shut off the gas and throw SALT, NOT WATER, on the flames.
- DON'T look for a gas leak with a match or lighted candle—you might suddenly find it—to your sorrow.
- DON'T leave doors of coal stoves open unless there is a wire screen to catch the live coals that drop out.
- DON'T throw water on a kerosene lamp that has upset and taken fire. It spreads the fire. Smother the fire quickly with a blanket or rug.
- DON'T let rubbish, paper or oil-soaked rags accumulate—many fires start in piles of this kind.
- DON'T put hot ashes in wooden boxes or barrels. Keep ashes from boards.

There Was a Man

There was a man who fancied that by driving good and fast
He'd get his car across the track before the train came past;
He'd miss the engine by an inch, and make the train hands sore.
There was a man who fancied this; there isn't any more.

—Railway Conductor.

Accident Prevention Trophy

The standings of the various districts in the three divisions of the Chicago plant department which are contesting for the accident prevention trophy are as follows:

Suburban Plant

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Elgin. | 7. Hammond. |
| 2. LaGrange. | 8. Joliet. |
| 3. Wheaton. | 9. Oak Park. |
| 4. Evanston. | 10. Waukegan. |
| 5. Harvey. | 11. Special Estimate. |
| 6. Aurora. | |

Construction

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Shops. | 6. Building Cabling. |
| 2. South Construction. | 7. Central Construction. |
| 3. Supplies. | 8. North Construction. |
| 4. Garage. | |
| 5. Cable Repair. | |

Maintenance

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. Canal. | 15. Lake View. |
| 2. Beverly. | 16. Kedzie. |
| 3. Main. | 17. Pullman. |
| 4. Central. | 18. Lincoln. |
| 5. Wabash. | 19. Stewart. |
| 6. Austin. | 20. Douglas. |
| 7. Monroe. | 21. Irving. |
| 8. Hyde Park. | 22. Superior. |
| 9. Oakland. | 23. Prospect. |
| 10. Edgewater. | 24. Humboldt. |
| 11. South Chicago. | 25. Wentworth. |
| 12. Rogers Park. | 26. Yards. |
| 13. West. | 27. Lawndale. |
| 14. Calumet. | 28. Belmont. |

The heads of the districts holding first place in each division are J. H. Conrath, district manager of Elgin; L. V. Newton, supervisor of shops and garage, and A. Cerney, wire chief Canal exchange.

Would You Have Prevented These Accidents?

"Accident Prevention" is in many places gradually supplanting the term "Safety First," for the reason that the latter has so often been misconstrued. In their original meaning, they are synonymous. Neither stands for a selfish man's creed, but for the greatest good for the greatest number.

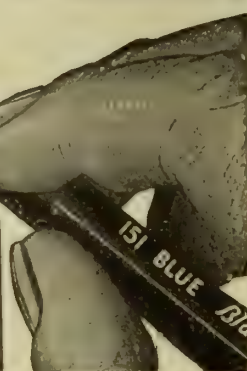
The happiness of the family depends upon the safety of the bread winner, and the welfare of society and the maintenance of prosperous business conditions depend to a very large extent upon the happiness of the family. Thus in industrial units, the welfare of the employes and the efficiency of operation reach the highest degree when accidents are at their lowest.

We must each of us come to a realization of the part we play in promoting the happiness and well-being of our families, the advancement of society and the maintenance of the business in which we are engaged. Individually and collectively we can prevent most of the accidents that occur. By learning from the experience of others, we will be guided and advised in regard to our own course.

"Would you have prevented these acci-

Blaisdell Colored Pencils

Smooth writing,
long wearing,
quick sharpening—
the standard colored
pencils for more than
a quarter century.




Note Protection at Corners →

Blake Insulated Staples

Unequalled for telephone and bell wiring. The fibre insulation prevents troublesome short circuits and grounds. 4 Sizes. Pat. Nov. 1900. Write for samples.

Blake Signal & Mfg. Co.
Boston, Mass.



A HAND PORTABLE WHICH IS SHOCK-PROOF

It is impossible to have short circuits, to blow fuses, or injure men or apparatus with a

BENJAMIN FIBRE HAND PORTABLE

installed as an indispensable part of telephone equipment. All electrical dealers have them.

BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.

New York CHICAGO San Francisco
120-28 S. Sangamon St.

dents?" is the question which properly answered indicates the degree of your knowledge of your own work and of your duty to your family, to society and to the industry in which you are engaged.

A temporary electrolysis helper, while working at Racine, Wis., was burned as the result of an explosion which occurred in the manhole where he was working. Gas was ignited either by a cigarette which he was smoking or by a lighted match, which, it is believed, he threw into the manhole.

A chauffeur at Milwaukee was assisting a lineman in dismantling a pole. When the lineman dropped one of the glass insulators to him, he failed to catch it, and when the insulator struck the ground, a

towel from a pile of clean ones which a janitor was placing in a cabinet. The towels were jerked from the janitor's hands, and the rope which bound them together caught and sprained his finger.

An operator was adjusting her set while walking downstairs. She dropped the plug, slipped and fell the rest of the way down.

A foreman walking on rubble stone, stepped on one end of a block. It tipped and caused him to fall head first, wrenching his arm.

An installer hurrying out of a room struck his knee against a box standing on the floor.

A clerk while dusting his coat, jabbed his thumb with a pencil which was sticking out of his pocket, point up.

WABASH 640

will put you in touch with personal and experienced insurance service for getting most reasonable rates and broadest protection for your property, household goods, automobile, baggage and jewelry against fire and theft.

Get our advice—our firm is manager of the insurance department of the A. T. & T. Co.

MARSH & McLENNAN

INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

**INSURANCE EXCHANGE
CHICAGO**

piece of it flew up and struck him below the right eye.

A matron, while operating the bread cutter (not using the guide) cut her thumb when her left hand slipped from the loaf of bread.

A cable splicer who was removing the cover from a manhole caught his finger between the crowbar and the curbstone.

An employé seized a towel from a pile of clean ones which a janitor was placing in a cabinet. The towels were jerked from the janitor's hands, and the rope which bound them together caught and sprained his finger.

An operator was running downstairs, when she slipped and fell.

A cable splicer attempted to start a gasoline engine attached to a pump by pulling the flywheel with his hands. (The crank was broken.) His finger was caught between the flywheel and the guard, causing a severe injury.

A building cabling man was walking through a building which was being wrecked—in, semi-darkness—when, he stepped on a nail projecting up from a board lying on the floor.

An operator was taking down a cord, when it struck her in the left eye.

An electrolysis inspector's helper removed a 400-ampere fuse and placed it on top of the fuse box on a joint pole. While the inspector was taking a reading, the fuse rolled off and struck him on the head.

Watch Your Step on Borrowed Ladders

Telephone men have comparatively few ladder accidents. This fact must be largely due to the care exercised by the force in general. The occasional ladder accidents reported, however, are almost always due to insufficient care. The borrowed ladder is the chief offender. Even when new—often being constructed of too light material and poorly put together—it is a weak structure and should be used only with the greatest caution.

Public Utilities Commission Rulings

Telephone Company May Demand Payment in Advance and May Discontinue Service for Refusal to Make Such Payment

Rensselaer County Court.

The New York Telephone Company discontinued telephone service to and removed its telephone from the residence of Evanetta Hare in Troy, N. Y., on the ground that she had failed to pay certain rental charges and tolls which were due. Miss Hare demanded that the service be restored, but refused to sign a new contract, claiming that she had not broken her existing contract and that she wanted no other. The contract under which service had been rendered provided that the subscriber should pay for the service "in equal installments monthly in advance, and pro rata for any fractional period" for a term beginning with the establishment of service and ending one year from the first day of the following month "and thereafter until termination by ten days' notice in writing by either party to the other."

Miss Hare sued the telephone company for damages and judgment in her favor was entered in the city court of Troy for \$150 with costs, whereupon the telephone company appealed to the county court of Rensselaer county.

The county court reversed the judgment, holding that the proper construction of the contract aforesaid with respect to the period of time in which the rates specified were payable in equal installments monthly in advance was embraced within the words "for the term beginning with the establishment of service and ending one year from the first day of the following month and thereafter until terminated by ten days' notice in writing by either party to the other."

The court held further that the exaction of payments in advance was only a reasonable exercise of the power vested in the telephone company. That as held by the United States Supreme court in *Danaher* against Southern Telephone and Telegraph Company a system of exacting payment in advance was "strongly supported in reason for not only are telephone rates fixed and regulated in the expectation that they will be paid, but the company's ability properly to serve the public largely depends upon their prompt payment. They usually are only a few dollars per month and the expense incident to collecting them by legal process would be almost prohibitive. It uniformly is held that a regulation requiring payment in advance or a fair deposit to secure payment is reasonable. . . ."

The court held further that, even if it were assumed that plaintiff's contract was in force only for one year, nevertheless if there were no cessation of service at the end of the year the parties continued under an implied contract the terms of which

were based upon and understood by the parties to be the same as those of the written contract. That, therefore, since the relations of both parties continued in all respects exactly as if the first year had not expired, the continuance of service and the use of the service were merely an enlargement of the term.

Use, Not Location, of Telephone Determines Classification

Public Service Commission of Montana.

Complainant, C. C. Roby, sought an order directing the Fife-Wayne Farmers' Telephone Company to reconnect complainant's telephone with defendant's system.

Defendant was operating a local system in the vicinity of Fife and Wayne and its lines were connected with the Mountain States exchange at Great Falls, which charged fifty cents per month for switching residence or farm telephones and \$1.50 per month for switching business telephones. Complainant, whose telephone had formerly been in his lumber yard, but which had been removed to his residence about forty feet away, refused to pay the business rate, although he used the telephone located in his residence in connection with his lumber business.

It was held, that the use of the telephone, not its location, must decide its classification, and as complainant was engaged in the retail lumber business, was so listed in the telephone book, and used the telephone considerably in the transaction of his business, his telephone was properly classified as a business telephone;

That upon complainant paying the regular rate of business telephone, defendant should reconnect his telephone with its lines.

Invasion of Occupied Territory and Duplication of Facilities Condemned—Removal of Lines of Invading Company Ordered

Illinois State Public Utilities Commission.

Complainant, the Northern Illinois Telephone Company, alleged that the Inter-Township Telephone Company had invaded its territory by extending farm lines therein without having received a certificate of public convenience and necessity from the commission, and had paralleled its farm lines to a considerable extent. Respondent contended that the construction of the farm lines in question into complainant's territory and parallel to complainant's lines did not constitute the construction of new plant within the meaning of the statute, but was merely the construction of extensions and additions to its present plant, and that, therefore, the consent of the commission was not a prerequisite.

It was held, that respondent was not justified in duplicating the telephone lines

and equipment of the complainant and in taking away some of the subscribers of the latter without first securing a certificate of public convenience and necessity from the commission;

That respondent should within sixty days remove or otherwise dispose of all its poles, wires, telephones and other telephone equipment and property with which it had invaded the territory of the complainant.

If Telephone Service Is Abused It May Be Permanently Discontinued

Public Service Commission of New York.

Mrs. Morse M. Frankel complained to the Public Service Commission, Second District, New York, that the New York Telephone Company refused to install a telephone in her house in Spring Valley, N. Y. It appeared that the reason for this refusal was the fact that complainant's husband had on several occasions grossly abused his privileges as a telephone user, and that the telephone company feared that if the desired service were given to Mrs. Frankel it was almost certain that her husband would again misconduct himself when using her telephone, to the detriment of the service generally and the injury of the company's employes.

Mrs. Frankel stipulated that if after the installation of the telephone in her house her husband should make any improper use of it whatsoever, the service might be forthwith discontinued. The commission, therefore, directed the company to install the service under the distinct understanding that if Mrs. Frankel's husband at any time conducted himself improperly in the use of the instrument, or indulged in any improper practices in connection with its use, the instrument might be forthwith removed and service to Mrs. Frankel permanently discontinued.

Patron Uses Subterfuge to Avoid Payment of Old Bill

Nebraska State Railway Commission.

The Crownover Telephone Company against which a complaint was lodged with the commission by Miss Cecil B. Sutton, a school teacher, who said service was refused unless she paid a bill of \$12 owing by her father, who had left the family home, has filed its answer. It says that Miss Sutton lives with her mother, a dressmaker, at Sargent; that the service which the \$12 unpaid bill represents was furnished the wife after the company had refused to let the husband have further service, and that she guaranteed and paid part of it.

It was held, that if this is true, the application of the daughter, who lives with her mother, is a subterfuge, and service need not be rendered.

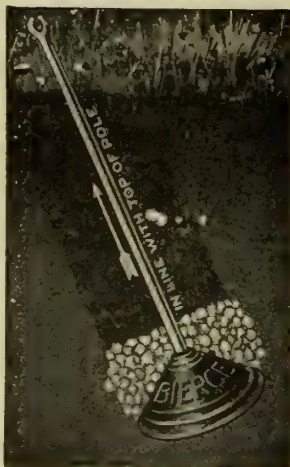


**In Peace or
War Thrift is
Patriotism..**

**3% Interest Paid in
Our Savings Department**

**THE NORTHERN
TRUST CO..BANK**

**N.W.COR.LASALLE & MONROE STS.,CHICAGO
CAPITAL \$2,000,000 SURPLUS \$2,000,000**



Pat. Aug. 19, 1913

**If you are not using
BIERCE ANCHORS**

**we claim that you
are not getting maxi-
mum efficiency from
the money expended
for guying.**

**May we have the
opportunity of con-
vincing you?**

**Best by test.
Increased efficiency of guying.
Easily installed.
Results uniformly gratifying.
Cost very low.
Exceptional holding power.**

MANUFACTURED BY

**The Specialty Device Company
Cincinnati, Ohio**

WHITE



TRUCKS

**Specially Designed For All
Phases of Telephone Work**

SINCE 1911 White engineers have co-operated with telephone companies in designing trucks to meet the demands of routine service as well as many kinds of highly specialized work. This co-operation has resulted in a great saving of time, labor and money.

This is one reason why White Trucks best meet the requirements of the telephone companies and why they continue to buy them in large fleets, year after year.

The following are some of the duties White Trucks perform:

Repair and construction work in cities and suburban districts.

Delivering materials, tools and supplies.

Carrying workmen to outlying districts.

Pulling aerial and underground cable.

Loading and unloading cable reels and other materials.

Pumping out flooded conduits.

Transporting, setting and righting telephone poles.

Quickly clearing up wreckage and other obstructions.

Shoring up weakened buildings.

Producing light for night work.

Making inspections and collecting money from pay-stations.

**THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND**

NOTICE TO READER: When you finish reading this magazine place a one-cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employee and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers and sailors at the front. No wrapping—no address.—A. S. Borleson, Postmaster-General

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS



W.S.S.
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT

New Year's Greeting

Conscious of her rectitude;

Sanguine as to the verdict of this and succeeding generations upon her uprightness and her conformity to the rules of moral conduct, measured either by human or divine laws;

Proud of the courage, loyalty, and devotion of her glorious young manhood and womanhood; and

Serene as to her power to achieve a righteous and decisive victory over frightfulness and terrorism;

America hails the coming of the New Year, confident and unafraid.

BELL·TELEPHONE·NEWS

ONE POLICY

UNIVERSAL SERVICE

ONE SYSTEM

Volume 7

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY, 1918

Number 6

The Month in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

Ohio Division

**D. H. Morris, Correspondent,
Columbus**

Akron District

Miss Audra Gladwell, local operator, has been promoted to local supervisor.

Miss Isca Waples, local operator, has been transferred to the toll operating room.

Miss Mary Rosenbaum, local operator, has resigned to accept a P. B. X. position with the Quaker Oats Company.

Miss Mabel Schofield, local operator, has resigned to accept a position with the Pennsylvania Company.

Miss Dorothy Phillips, local chief operator, visited friends in East Liverpool, O., over Thanksgiving.

Miss Viola Grabel, monitor, recently spent a week in Belvidere, Ill. Her fiancé, who will fight for the United States in France, lives in Belvidere.

Mrs. Hazel Lacey, toll clerk, has resigned. Miss Sadie Burns succeeds her.

Miss Mabel Smail, local operator, was married in Cleveland on November 21st to Fred Troutman.

Miss Lillian Hair, clerk at the Down Town office, Youngstown, who has been ill, is now convalescent.

Miss Adeline Kulow, formerly of the manager's office, Youngstown, has resigned to accept a position with the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company. Miss Olga Broberg succeeds her.

L. P. Nardini and Joseph Boggins, commercial agents at Youngstown, are now engaged on special work in Columbus.

Miss Edith Noble, local operator, has resigned to accept a position as P. B. X. operator with the Central Savings and Trust Company.

Mrs. Helen Faine, local supervisor, has been promoted to instructor.

Miss Mary Johnston, local operator, has returned after a month's leave of absence.

Misses Audra Gladwell and Marie Nagle, local operators, have been promoted to local supervisors.

Miss Dora Loose, repair clerk, has resigned to accept a position with the Akron

Press. She has been succeeded by Miss Gladys Fox.

Mrs. Edna Hatfield, local supervisor, has resigned and gone to Wilmington, Del.

Miss Lucile Holland, toll operator, was married to E. Carpenter on December 14th at Washington, D. C.

Miss Caroline Stockton has been transferred from the traffic department at Canton to a clerical position in the commercial manager's office.

The commercial offices at the Canton exchange building were vacated about December 15th, new quarters having been secured at 310 Tuscarawas avenue W. The old offices will be used as locker and rest rooms for the traffic department. The space formerly used as locker and rest rooms will be utilized for additional sections of switchboard, made necessary by the growth at Canton.

Miss Ada Hassler has taken a position as clerk in the plant chief's office at Canton, succeeding Miss Lucille Johnson, resigned.

Miss Anna Nichols has been appointed evening chief operator at Canton, taking the place of Miss Anna Givler, who has taken up church work.

Miss Agnes Kolp, chief operator at New Berlin, who has been on leave of absence, has returned to duty.

Miss Helen Simmer, toll instructor, has completed the instruction of a class of inward toll operators, for the inward positions now being equipped.

Columbus District

A large service flag containing sixty-seven stars has been placed on the general office building in Columbus in honor of the boys of the Ohio division who are in the service. Several more stars will be added as soon as the official notifications are received by the division office. A roll of honor is also being prepared and will be mounted on the wall of the lobby of the building.

District Plant Chief Charles Temple has returned from a hunting trip in southern Ohio. He reports bagging a few rabbits and some o'possums. The dry weather has made the rabbits very scarce.

A very important canvass of the subscribers of the Columbus exchange is being made by the Flying Squadron under "Cap"

Lime. The rates for residence service have been increased and went into effect on January 1st. The canvass is proceeding with gratifying success.

Very gratifying reports of improved health have been received from William Loving who for several months has been sojourning among the cacti and Indians of New Mexico.

District Manager J. T. Daniels and Division Commercial Agent D. H. Morris accompanied the Columbus Rotary Club recently on a visit to Camp Sherman at Chillicothe. The club travelled by special train and spent the afternoon inspecting the camp and visiting the boys from Columbus. In the evening a banquet was held at which Major General Glenn and his staff were guests, and the new Chillicothe Rotary Club was formally installed. Mr. Daniels, who is past president of the Columbus Rotary Club, made an excellent address, setting forth the principles and ideals of Rotary.

A good story is told concerning one of the canvassers engaged in the present Columbus canvass. He encountered one woman who refused to sign, saying she wanted to think it over. The canvasser replied "That's all right, lady. I am not very busy and have plenty of time. You think it over while I write out the contract."

Instead of exchanging Christmas presents among themselves this year, the girls of the traffic department at Mansfield decided to join the Red Cross and put their money in that organization.

Dayton District

Miss Irene Bailey, operator at the Dayton Main office, recently underwent an operation for appendicitis.

The girls of the traffic department at Dayton subscribed \$1050 to the Second Liberty Loan.

Miss Opal Martz, toll operator at Dayton, was married to Russell Shannon of Lebanon, Ohio, on April 28th. The marriage was kept secret until Miss Martz announced her resignation effective December 1st.

Miss Anna Malone, operator at the Dayton East exchange, has been transferred to Cincinnati, Ohio.

Miss Hazel Moore, toll clerk at Dayton,

U—

has returned to work after an illness of three weeks.

Miss Margaret Madigan, toll operator at Dayton, has been promoted to assistant toll clerk.

Among the busy knitters at the Dayton exchange who are making sweaters and scarfs for the Red Cross are Misses Dora McGowan, Lottie Turney, Helen Ralls, Louise Beust, Camille Poffenberger, Charlotte Seitz, Helen Heckman, Hazel Moore, Clara Hoskinson, Gertrude Duffy, Margaret Madigan, Margaret Brush, Mildred Furay and Janet Thompson.

Toledo District

Misses Edyth Ames, Lynette Manchester, Beatrice Brewer and Nellie Charles have accepted positions as toll operators at Findlay.

Misses Edna Bame, Leoma Edie and Alma Cessna have accepted positions as local operators at Findlay.

On Thursday evening, December 6th, the employés of the traffic department, Findlay, gave a dance for the benefit of the Red Cross fund. About \$20 was cleared and all present reported a pleasant evening.

On the evening of November 14th the employés of the commercial and traffic departments at Fostoria gathered at the home of Misses Francis and Loretta Toepe for a farewell reception in honor of Miss Florence Powers, traffic chief, who has been transferred to Youngstown as chief operator. Music and games were diversions of the evening and a lunch was served. Miss Powers was presented with a beautiful wrist watch. Miss May Connole of Columbus, who succeeds Miss Powers, was cordially welcomed.

Miss Mabel Powers has returned to Norwalk after spending four weeks in Fostoria as toll instructor.

Miss Muriel Jackson, toll operator at Fremont, has resigned and was married to Laurel Worman of Sandusky on November 7th.

Marriage Claims Miss Nelle Taylor

Miss Nelle Taylor, former toll chief operator at Columbus, was married to George Kuthe of Arlington, Ariz., on December 8th.

The company loses a valued employé as Mrs. Kuthe had twenty-five years of continuous service to her credit. She entered the service on May 1, 1892, at Columbus and on April 1, 1908, was appointed toll chief operator. In January, 1917, she went to New York City and completed the toll instructors course under the direction of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. She then took charge of the toll operators training department at Columbus.

On the evening of December 7th about 100 friends, including present and former employés, gathered in the rest room to bid farewell to Mrs. Kuthe, whose future home

will be in Arlington, Ariz. There was a shower of many useful and valuable presents and before refreshments had been served, many tear-dimmed eyes could be found, cheerfully unhappy over memories of the past and the prospective loss of an old friend to Arizona.

Mr. Kuthe, who is foreman of a 900-



MRS. GEORGE KUTHE.

acre ranch near Phoenix, Ariz., required all of his western courage to withstand the feminine displeasure incurred by taking his bride from Columbus.

Before her departure Mrs. Kuthe received the following letters from officials of the company:

"Columbus, O., December 6, 1917.

"My dear Miss Taylor:

"I know that it will be a severe test for you to break the ties and associations which you are bound to have made in your twenty-five years of service with the telephone company in Columbus. I know also that the many employés, not only of the traffic department but of all departments in the company who have come to know you in your many years of service, will regret that you are going so far away.

"You came to the telephone company when the art of operating was crude, when the equipment was inferior, and you have seen and lived with the many wonderful improvements and changes that have been made. In your long and faithful service you have given the telephone company the best years of your past life. I consider it a great pleasure and an unusual privilege to address this letter to you and extend to you the company's deepest thanks for the long, uninterrupted and excellent work

which you have done. Although a considerable distance will separate you from Columbus, your splendid character, industry and example will be left behind as an accomplishment which will be the envy of all your former associates

"My best personal wishes and those of the company go with you to your far western home in which place I sincerely trust that you will live a long and happy life, and, even though your mind will be occupied with other things, I hope that you will find occasion to look back with cherished memories over your long and faithful service with the telephone company.

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) R. EIDE,

Traffic Superintendent."

"Columbus, O., December 6, 1917.

"Dear Miss Taylor:

"In behalf of the company, I desire to express my appreciation for your loyal and faithful services given to this company since May 1, 1892.

"The Bell Telephone System has, and always will, commemorate the services of those employés who, since the early days of pioneer telephone service, have worked faithfully to make the system what it is today. Those of us who have entered the service within recent years can fully appreciate the early struggles made by the pioneer employés to establish satisfactory telephone service. I am sure that you have just cause to feel proud of your connection with the telephone work in the city of Columbus. Not only do I feel that the company is indebted to you for your service, but I feel that the public also shares this indebtedness.

"During the years covering your regime as toll chief operator at Columbus, I am also certain that there are many girls who have been bettered by your personal influence upon them. Many of these girls have, of course, left the service to take up the same environment that you are assuming; others have been called from this life at the Master's report of WH; still others comprise the backbone of the present army of Bell employés. All of those girls have enjoyed your confidence and helpful influence. Should you cease to carry on any future uplifting activities, I feel that there are many creditable monuments to your courage and perseverance that should entitle you to the crown of good fellowship.

"It is frequently necessary for a company to part with its valuable employés for fate is constantly weaving a net of circumstance. However, there is satisfaction in knowing that what is our loss, will undoubtedly be someone else's gain, the someone else in this case being your future husband.

"The officials of this company are mutual in their earnest wish for your future happiness.

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) O. H. KIRKLAND,
District Traffic Chief."

Organization Changes Traffic Department

The following organization changes in the traffic department of the Ohio division were effective on November 15th:

Miss Florence Powers, traffic chief at Fostoria, transferred to Youngstown as chief operator of the Youngstown exchange.

Miss Mae Connoles of the service observing department at Columbus transferred to Fostoria as traffic chief of the Fostoria exchange.

Ralph Arehart, assistant district traffic chief, Toledo district, transferred to Youngstown temporarily as traffic chief of the Youngstown exchange.

J. A. Curl, traffic chief of the Youngstown exchange, transferred to the traffic superintendent's office at Columbus.

Miss Mabel Tracy, chief operator of the Youngstown exchange, resigned to accept a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Youngstown.

Commercial Department

The following organization changes are announced in the commercial department:

M. J. Tehan, chief clerk in the commercial department at Springfield, resigned to accept a position as secretary and auditor with The Home Store at Springfield.

W. C. Griffith, commercial agent at Columbus, appointed chief clerk at Springfield.

Letter from Sergeant Kirby

A letter was recently received from J. H. Kirby, formerly of the commercial department and Ohio correspondent for the NEWS. Mr. Kirby is now a sergeant in the ordnance department of the Ohio National Guard at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.

The letter follows:

"Montgomery, Ala., November 17, 1917.

"Mr. C. S. Maltby,
Columbus, Ohio.

"My dear Mr. Maltby:

"Things are more pleasant since our quarters are in better shape and we have become used to the life. I am eating three large meals a day and feel like a prize fighter.

"The present dope is that we will be sent to arsenals over the country for three months' training. At present they are shooting infantry drill, setting up exercises, wigwag and semaphore at us pretty heavy.

"About two men from our organization will be sent to the training camp beginning January 5th, providing we are still here, but I hardly expect to be among the chosen few.

"At present we are attached to the 112th Ammunition Train, commanded by Colonel Monypenny. So far I am still a sergeant and have charge of a tent, but I believe all the sergeants will be reduced or 'busted' as the boys express it.

"The weather is absolutely perfect. There have only been two days when you could

see a cloud in the sky. However, the nights are cold and the boys have all sent home for extra blankets.

"The first week was rather discouraging to most of the boys, for we were swinging a pick and shovel every day, digging latrines and filling up the mess hall floor.

"I am anxious to begin on the real ordnance work and will write you as soon as I can form an idea of what we are up against.

"Say hello to every one for me and don't forget that about the only thing a soldier looks forward to is his mail.

"Yours sincerely,

"KIRBY."

"Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop,
112th Ammunition Train,
Camp Sheridan,
Montgomery, Ala."

The Ballad of Thirty Feet,

(To the boys on the Columbus canvass for increased rates.)

By D. H. M.

Listen to the tripping of thirty pairs of feet.
Hear the doorbells tinkling, up and down the street.

Thirty handsome gentlemen, at the front doors stand,

Each with sharpened pencil, ready in his hand.

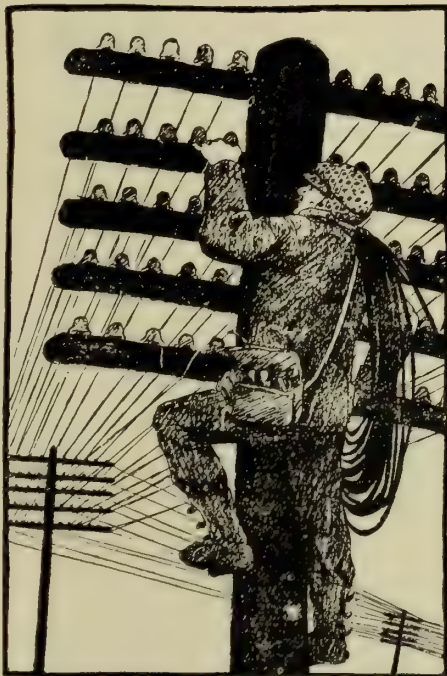
Lady dear, I've come to tell you very joyful news

Soon your phone will cost you four bits more to use.

Sign your name here—thank you—I must run along,

Taking contracts really is one grand sweet song.

Back again at evening after many weary miles,



THE LINEMAN SERVES.

This illustration accompanied an article on "Our Best Society," by Mary Ellen Sigsbee, in the *Chicago American*. For his faithful service to mankind the writer gives the telephone lineman a place in our best society.

"Cap" is there to greet them with his warm expansive smiles.

Thirty pairs of aching feet, soon tucked away in bed,

With soft downy pillows under every weary head.

Morning finds them full of pep, say they will not stop

Till they send the canvass clean over the top.

So it goes from day to day, till, the battle won,

Thirty men will proudly tell how the job was done.

Second Liberty Loan

The Ohio division made a fine showing in the Second Liberty Loan campaign and the following results speak for themselves:

AKRON DISTRICT.

Exchange.	Number employes.	Amount.
Akron	101	\$ 5,700.00
Alliance	23	1,200.00
Canton	45	2,950.00
Elyria	5	250.00
Mansfield	7	600.00
Massillon	6	450.00
Painesville	2	100.00
Youngstown	49	2,900.00
Total	238	\$14,150.00

CHILLICOTHE DISTRICT.

Athens	6	\$ 400.00
Hillsboro	2	2,100.00
Lancaster	1	50.00

Total

COLUMBUS DISTRICT.

Division Office	110	\$ 9,750.00
Columbus	121	7,800.00
Canal Winchester	3	1,650.00

Total

DAYTON DISTRICT.

Dayton	58	\$ 6,150.00
Miamisburg	1	50.00
Piqua	1	100.00
Springfield	10	650.00
Xenia	7	1,300.00

Total

TOLEDO DISTRICT.

Bowling Green	2	\$ 150.00
Findlay	4	200.00
Fostoria	9	450.00
Fremont	3	600.00
Galion	1	100.00
Sandusky	13	650.00
Norwalk	3	150.00
Toledo	46	6,150.00

Total

Total for Division

Employes

SUBSCRIPTIONS OF INTEREST COMPANIES.

Burton	\$ 2,000.00
Crescent	1,300.00
Gallia	2,500.00
New Carlisle	2,000.00
Tiffin Consolidated	9,000.00

Total

OUTSIDE SALES BY COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Akron	\$ 7,450.00
Chillicothe	8,250.00
Columbus	5,300.00
Dayton	2,250.00
Toledo	1,650.00

\$24,900.00

Total for Ohio Division

Ironton Telephone Company Complimented

The following editorial recently appeared in the *Ironton Daily Register*. Manager Heiskell of the Ironton Telephone Company was formerly a manager for the Central Union Telephone Company at several exchanges:

"Two months ago we lost our religion,

U—

we thought red and swore wildly over the telephone service and Mr. Heiskell, the patient and genial local manager, would repeatedly assure us that after the change was made the service would be improved. Well the new service has been going now for a month or so and we want to be among those to give an expression of appreciation to Mr. Heiskell, his force of operators, his outside and inside men, for the service is hourly growing better and aside from rare, very rare, occasions, it is very much better than it has ever been. The operators are alert and courteous, the trouble men prompt and efficient, and a different spirit seems in evidence. The telephone service is good and it will grow better."

Indiana Division

**D. H. Whitham, Correspondent,
Indianapolis**

Indianapolis District

On November 21st, Mr. Archer addressed about 100 office employes of the Diamond Chain Manufacturing Company on the advantages of private branch exchange service.

Mr. McNabb, of the local commercial department, who attended the Second Officers' Training Camp, has received a commission as first lieutenant and has been assigned to duty at Camp Travis, Tex.

Lawrence Freeman, who received a commission as first lieutenant at the Second Officers' Training Camp, and is now stationed at Camp Alfred Vail, Monmouth Park, N. J., returned to Indianapolis for the Christmas holidays.

A private branch exchange was recently installed at the Columbia Club. It consists of five trunks and forty-five terminals.

Charles O. Lee, an employé of the commercial department for several years, has been transferred to the traffic department as paymaster. He succeeds Clarence R. Dersch, who has resigned to enlist in the Second Indiana Field Artillery.

Personal Notes

Main Office

The girls of the work order department at the Main office gave a theater party on November 5th for Miss Edith Atchley, who resigned to go to Chicago. She was presented with a handsome string of pearl beads. Miss Lucille Allen of the Washington office, has succeeded Miss Atchley as work order clerk.

Miss Vivian Schafer, supervisor at the prospect office, has been transferred to the Main office as assistant evening chief operator.

Miss Pearl Barker, local new number clerk, has changed her name to Mrs. W.

E. Hyde, the fateful day being October 13th.

Miss Iva M. Moore, local all-night operator, was married on November 3d to Budd Little.

North Office

Mrs. Jeanie Fairfield, chief operator, has returned from a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Josephine Hayes and Miss Cecelia Gauchat gave a Hallowe'en party for their friends. The evening was spent in dancing and games.

Mrs. Amelia Prather, clerk, spent a two weeks' vacation in New Lisbon, Wis.

Miss Bernice Putnam, clerk, went to Chillicothe, Ohio, to spend Sunday, November 11th. She was accompanied by Miss Octavia Messenheimer, clerk in Mr. Wayne's office. They paid an interesting visit to the Chillicothe army post.

Woodruff Office

Miss Leona Noble, supervisor, has announced her marriage to Sergeant Clyde R. Oliver, of Cedar Rapids, a member of the Twenty-fifth Cavalry. The wedding took place at Louisville, Ky., on July 31st.

Miss Laura Hensley, Woodruff operator, has resigned and was recently married to Irvin Newhart of Indianapolis.

Misses Margaret Saltsman, Avis Poudner, and Regina Kennedy, have been promoted to senior operators.

Miss Olive Fuson has been promoted to supervisor.

Miss Rose Carter has returned to her duties as supervisor, after an illness of several weeks.

Belmont Office

Miss Lula Faulkner has been transferred to Newport, Va. Goodbye, Lu.

Now, what do you think of this? Miss Jensen wanted to go all the way to Seymour to dig potatoes, when our garden is so near.

Say, girls! Haven't we got some cook at Belmont?

Did you ever eat a Thanksgiving dinner at Belmont? If not, you are to be pitied, for you have missed half your life. These dinners are given by the girls every year, and it would not seem like Thanksgiving Day without them. There were guests from Main: Miss Cooper, Mrs. Hart, Miss Dugan and Mrs. McWhinney. Say, girls! Wasn't that some dinner?

If you ever happen out our way, visit Belmont.

Irvington Office

Miss Margaret Cayton, operator, entertained the Irvington girls with a Hallowe'en party at her home on Tuesday evening, October 30th. Games were played and refreshments were served. A good time was enjoyed by all present.

Miss Martha Robinson, operator, has announced her marriage to Claude Leon-

ard, of the United States Navy, which took place at her home on Friday evening, October 12th. Mr. Leonard has returned to his post in Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Jeon Godall, clerk, has returned after an illness of several weeks.

Mrs. Edith McIntire, operator, has resigned to join her husband at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Washington Office

Miss Ruth Geile's coming marriage will cause the girls at Washington to lose a very dear friend. All wish her much happiness.

Mrs. Rose Higgins, beloved matron at Washington, has resigned. She was a most efficient matron, and a close friend to all the girls, who will greatly miss her.

Welfare Department.

Miss Margaret Cooper, welfare and employment supervisor, has returned from a two weeks' vacation.

A Poetical Greeting to Soldier Reed

Roland Reed, formerly of the commercial department, Indianapolis, enlisted in the 150th Field Artillery, which is now a part of the Rainbow Division in France. The commercial department employes sent him a box of cigars for Christmas and with it the following poem written by Miss Margaret Evans:

"Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 12, 1917.

"Dear Mr. Reed:

"We're extremely sorry we waited so long To acknowledge your card, so to right the wrong.

Each girl and man you knew back here, Have asked me to send you a word of cheer.

The boss is tying a box for you, Which we trust you will get in a month or two.

It's intended for Christmas or New Year's Day,

If you don't get it then, why perhaps it may

Reach you in time for the Fourth of July, But we hope you'll be home 'fore those months go by.

"To begin with, Rosie is much concerned Ever since the day she learned, That you picked snipes from off the floor Of hotel lobbies, and your fingers got sore, So she insisted we buy you smokes, So you could act like regular folks. And Billie Kennedy says she hopes They won't turn out to be just "ropes," For she is grateful to you, you know, For buying such good ones for her beau.

"What do you think Helen Wiegel said? 'Please ask Reed when the troops are led To the battle front, to see that Arch Gets one to smoke on his tiresome march. And then, too, as he is so tall,

Shield poor Arch, and that will be all.
I call that nerve, but what could I do?
She asked me to send that message to you.

"Miss Weber is wondering if you would dare
To flirt with the French girls over there,
And she has requested me to find
What you are doing (if you don't mind)
I promise you, Reed, that Mary won't know.

Ethel can't tell, 'cause she won't go
Into that store since you went away,
For she misses seeing you there every day.
Regarding the French girls, that Johnson man

Says send him an orphan if you can.
She must be blonde and rather flirty,
Between the ages of twenty and thirty.

"Poor Hammond is having the time of his life.

He says your bills bring nothing but strife,
And that old tin Lizzie is doing her share,
But misses your order, 'Let's go, rip tear.'
Dersch was just here for a minute or two,
And when he found out I was writing to you,

He said, 'Be sure you tell that guy,
I'm going to join him bye and bye.'

"Casey thinks since you left, Reed,
The Turn Verein has gone to seed,
And Hadley said she heard today,
The bloomin' building had floated away,
A flood of the 'suds' you did not drink,
Just put that place right on the blink,
And poor old Case can go no more,
For horses' necks; gee, whiz, she's sore.
And while we're on these temperance themes,

Miss Lanham wants to know, it seems,
How your sea trip compared with the road
That drunkard took when he had such a load.

"We've had a visit from Captain McCrea,
He said to tell you to listen each day
For bugle calls to taps and mess.
(It's needless to tell you that, I guess.)
He claims that he enjoyed them more
Than anything else in the Spanish War.
I thought I had finished, but no, not yet,
For Addie just yelled, 'Please don't forget
To say hello to Reed for me.'
She hasn't been fired yet, you see.
Miss Basler, our Sunny Jim, still smiles,
And hunts for trouble in ticket files.
Miss Coleman, Miss Hergt and little Miss Jones
Are still on the job collecting for phones.
Miss Baker is blushing a vivid red,
And sends her love (that's what she said).

"Miss Meier had promised to type this book
When I wound up, but she took one look,
And said it would take too long a time,
So she threw up the job and I guess it's mine.

I haven't forgotten a soul I know.
They've loaded me down with messages,
though.

But please remember this one thing,
As you smoke your 'stogies' and blow a ring,

That everyone here in the C. U. T.,
Sends you a greeting across the sea."

Wed Under the Colors

Under the above heading the *Indianapolis News* gives the following account of the marriage of Lieutenant Bertrand S. Hawkins, formerly of the commercial department in that city:

"Lieutenant Bertrand S. Hawkins of Indianapolis, now with Company C, 113th field signal battalion, and Miss Gladys Allen, daughter of Frank F. Allen, of Fort Wayne, were married last evening at Hattiesburg, Miss. The bride's mother accompanied her to Hattiesburg.

"As the bugle sounded retreat, the entire battalion of 570 men formed a hollow square with the unmounted men on one side and the mounted men on the other. The regimental band of the 151st infantry played the wedding march, and Miss Allen leaning on the arm of Major H. F. Hill, Jr., battalion commander, marched into the hollow square through an arch made by the crossed sabers of the commanding officers of the colors. Under the colors stood Lieutenant John S. Hawkins of Kentucky, chaplain of the 151st infantry, in front of whom Lieutenant Hawkins stood at attention. Major Hill presented the bride. During the ceremony the band played 'Indiana,' and the men and officers saluted."

"Lieutenant and Mrs. Hawkins then walked under the arch of crossed sabers to an automobile and were escorted to the edge of the reservation by Companies A, of Indiana, and B, of Kentucky. The division officers and many of the brigade and regimental commanders witnessed the wedding.

My First Knitting Lesson

I fumbled and I dropped my needles,
They seemed terribly big to me.
I was told to purl two, knit two,
But instead I knitted three;
So I ripped and I ripped my knitting;
Ripping was easy for me.
Then I tried again to make ribbing,
But again I knitted three;
So I ripped and I ripped my knitting,
Impossible, it seemed to me
To purl two and knit two;
For I always knitted three.
At last, with a patient teacher,
I finished my third row,
And now I like my knitting,
But I'm most awful slow.
I started to knit a sweater,
But a bed-spread I think it will be,

But still I am knitting, still knitting,
Just as busy as a bee.
I had hoped to make a helmet
And socks for soldiers galore,
But the stitches you cast on are many
And the needles you use are four.
There are sixty-four stitches, they tell me,
And the heels must be made without seams.

To me it seems impossible.

With a washrag I could easier please;
For should I knit from now 'till doomsday
I know I'd never make more
Than a washrag that is perfect,
Instead of socks with stitches sixty-four.
But if you'll join "Our America"

Our mother will show you how
To make sweaters that are not bedspreads
And helmets that'll fit the brow.
She will teach you until knitting is easy.
And you'll knit and knit all day long,
And you'll make socks that are perfect
Durable, warm and strong.

Come on, now, get at your knitting

And knit for our soldiers true;

For they are fighting, yes, fighting,

To protect our Red, White and Blue.—
Anna M. Welch, Indianapolis.

A Day at Fort Benjamin Harrison

By Mrs. Adaline McWhinney, Traffic Department, Indianapolis.

At 8 a. m. we joined those of the operating force who were to go out to Fort Benjamin Harrison, wrapping up warmly in the machine, for the air was crisp. We traveled over the well-known road to the fort, arriving there at 9 a. m. We went at once to the exchange, and met Miss Glick, who is in charge, and a part of the operating force, hard at work. After a short call at the office we walked across to the fine quarters that Uncle Sam has provided for our girls.

Mrs. Miller, the house-mother, gave us a warm welcome and the rest of the operating force were found enjoying their relief from duty. After an inspection of the quarters, which would delight any housekeeper, we settled down to visit and to knit on the various comforts for our soldier boys. At noontime Mrs. Miller called us to lunch, and such a lunch—a home-cooked, wholesome, toothsome meal. There may be those who can make just as good bread as Mrs. Miller bakes and served to us, but there are certainly none who can bake better.

Four o'clock came too soon, and we had to come home. On our way to the station we were bewildered by the multitude of khaki-dressed men figuring in the wonderful parade then going on. Our emotions were much mixed. Pride, overwhelming pride, was uppermost in our breasts, knowing that these dear boys were leaving homes, sweethearts, wives, and mothers to defend their country's honor.

and to establish world-wide democracy. Then the tears came crowding thick and fast, for, after all, we who are left behind realize that some of these soldier boys will not come back to their homes, and may become only a sweet, glorious memory. Then our thoughts flew to everyone who is taking part in this great struggle, and we thrilled with pride when we realized that our girls, as well as our boys, were working in Uncle Sam's great army.

We left the fort when the sun was going down, a blazing red ball, but the air was beginning to take on the haze of evening. Our hearts were very tender when we realized that we were leaving our boys in training, and also our girls in their own place, striving to do their duty in the places assigned them.

Girls, Why Worry?

Why do we waste so much energy and time in worry? Why do we try to convince ourselves that worry is a duty and we are negligent if we fail to perform it?

There are two splendid reasons why we should not worry:

First, when we can help conditions we should get busy, get to work and remedy matters. Second, why worry when we really cannot remove the cause? All the worrying in the world will not remove it, or help it in the least.

It is a bad habit, to say the least, and one that grows on us, and many who are otherwise pleasant friends become a nuisance when they make of the worrying habit a luxury to be indulged in, and annoy their friends with their selfishness. One of its worst features is that it soon becomes a virtue in the estimation of the one who has it.

Worry draws lines on the face, drives smiles away from the eyes and lips, and destroys digestion, thus injuring the health and spoiling good looks. It also takes away the pleasure our friends could enjoy in our society, because to be a good follower of the habit, we don't keep our worries to ourselves. Oh! dear, no. We must perforce tell them to any and all who will listen, for there is no comfort in worry lest shared.

When we have an unusual task before us, the temptation to express at least a fear that it cannot be accomplished arises, and in so doing we limit ourselves at once. When introduced to new duties, often our first expression is: "Oh! I never can do that." Then after a trial at the work we hear so often: "I worried all day, or night, about that work, and I just know I can't do it."

We do ourselves infinite harm in spending so much time on the worry part. Why not put that time, energy and thought to better use? For, after our day or night of worry, wasting our strength and weakening our will, we have accomplished nothing, and our worry is still with us, large

as ever. That same amount of time and energy put into earnest effort might have accomplished the work at hand.

Strange as it may seem, the worrier does not seem to realize that nothing happens as a result of the worrying—things go on exactly as before.

When we are tempted to commence this bad habit, let us go at once to some mirror and watch the cloud on our faces and the droop at the corners of our mouths. When we see how our faces index our minds, I feel sure our girls will forego the questionable luxury of worrying and become one of those who will try and try again and succeed.—Contributed.

Miss Velma Liehr Dead

It was with regret that her fellow employees learned of the death of Miss Velma Liehr, an operator at the Main office, Indianapolis. Miss Liehr had been ill several months, and bore her illness most patiently, hoping, until near the end, that she would recover, but the nature of the complaint (tuberculosis) made that impossible.

Second Liberty Loan Results

Central Union Telephone employees in Indiana bought bonds of the second Liberty Loan to the amount of \$31,400 as follows: Plant department, \$15,000; traffic department, \$10,650; commercial department, \$3,250, and directory, \$2,500.

Strikes and Spares

The Commercial pin smashers are still setting the pace in the Central Union Bowling League of Indianapolis. The Cable, Wire Chiefs' and Engineers' teams are deadlocked for second place with the Construction boys and Draftsmen fighting to keep out of the cellar.

STANDING ON DEC. 17TH.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Commercial	21	6	.778
Cable	14	13	.519
Wire Chiefs.....	14	13	.519
Engineers	14	13	.519
Construction	9	18	.333
Draftsmen	9	18	.333

Johnson remains intrenched behind high individual average with a mark of 177. Parrish is second with 168.

Notes from the "My America" League

The work of relief goes on. The enthusiasm grows with each week. It is the aim of this auxiliary first to provide knitted comforts for all of the Central Union boys who have gone to the front, and later to their friends who need them.

The matrons of the Indianapolis division of the Central Union Telephone Company have donated twenty-six pillows covered with the substantial khaki cloth, made in regulation Red Cross size. Many of these have already been distributed to the boys;

one or two of them to go directly "over there."

About twenty-five are doing the real knitting in the auxiliary, and the number of finished garments is growing fast.

In addition to the work of relief, the auxiliary has gathered and distributed 225 magazines to the different regiments at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Northern and Southern District

Fred Champ, assistant construction foreman at Terre Haute, recently enlisted in the Signal Corps. He is the fifth man from the construction department to enlist since war was declared.

The Terre Haute force of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company kept up its standard in clearing trouble during the storms which swept over the country during the second week in December.

I. N. Crawford, chief clerk, Terre Haute, went hunting near Carlisle, Ind., November 29th, and bagged several rabbits and birds. Mrs. Crawford entertained the girls of the commercial department with a rabbit supper on November 30th. Those in the party were Misses Alma Ecker, Mae Flynn, Mattie Harms, Mary Short, Louise Stevens, Celia Reisman and Emma Rall. A pleasant time was enjoyed.

W. H. Shaffer, construction foreman at Terre Haute, one of the "wheel horses" on the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's bowling team, met with a painful accident during a recent bowling contest. Mr. Shaffer's finger was mashed when he was lifting a ball from the return rack.

The Terre Haute exchange suffered considerable damage to toll lines on account of the extreme cold weather on December 8th and 9th. Three crews of Central Union employees worked all day on Sunday, the 9th, repairing the damage.

G. W. Cook, of the Terre Haute exchange, who enlisted in the Signal Corps a few months ago, was home recently and called at the office to visit his many friends. He seemed to be enjoying army service and looked the picture of health.

Terre Haute was visited by an epidemic of la grippe recently, and for a time it appeared that most of the force would be in the sick list. At one time Miss Leonor Landers, toll chief operator, and Mae Shively, Bonnie Webster and Charlotte Smock, toll operators, were absent, while several others were fighting hard to keep on the job.

Miss Josephine Cantonwine, service observer at Muncie, was a recent visitor in Terre Haute.

W. H. Shaffer, construction foreman, and John T. Smith, exchange line foreman, Terre Haute, went to Indianapolis on December 7th to attend a meeting of the Shriners.

Terre Haute weekly conferences on toll

rules are still being held in Terre Haute. The meetings are conducted under the direction of Miss Leonor Landers, toll chief operator.

During the recent Army Y. M. C. A. drive in Terre Haute, the operators contributed \$30 in gold toward the fund. A total of \$60 was given by the employes of the exchange.

Regular members of the Eel River Rod and Gun Club, consisting of E. L. Hamlin, division line supervisor, Indianapolis; Roy Daniels, Indianapolis; A. J. Stevens, Terre Haute; P. L. Mosley, right-of-way agent, Indianapolis; Robert Berryhill, Indianapolis, and Frank W. Rolen, plant chief, Terre Haute, recently enjoyed their annual hunting at Jacob Station, seven miles southwest of Washington, Ind. They report the most successful and enjoyable outing they have had since the organization of the club. Manager George W. Dyke of the Washington exchange arranged with the land owners in the surrounding territory to permit the members to hunt within a radius of at least ten miles. This seems a very large territory to cover in ten days, but Mr. Rolen claims that it was hunted over several times during the ten days' stay. Visitors during the encampment were George W. Dyke, manager at Washington; Manager Finical and Bert Jones of Vincennes; O. D. Pickering, famous "has been" ball player; Webb York, of Indianapolis, and W. R. Hirst, plant superintendent, Indianapolis.

Miss Mary Short, clerk in the manager's office, under the supervision of F. H. Kissling, made a service flag which now hangs in the commercial office at the Terre Haute exchange. The flag has nine stars.

Employes of the Terre Haute exchange were surprised to learn of the marriage of Mrs. Daisy Hayworth, local supervisor, to John Roberts of Clinton, Ind. The ceremony took place at the home of the groom on September 4th, but was not announced until a month later. Mrs. Roberts remains with the Terre Haute exchange and Mr. Roberts has enlisted in the army.

Miss Madlyn Lockwood, local operator at Terre Haute, has resigned to accept a position with the Vandalia Railroad.

Miss Anna Fischer, local chief operator at Terre Haute, recently returned from a week's absence because of the illness of her mother. Mrs. Fischer is improving, but will remain in the hospital for several weeks.

Miss Marie Shay, former local operator at Terre Haute, has been promoted to supervisor, filling the vacancy made by Miss Gertrude Eickmeier who preferred operating work.

Miss Grace Nichols has been transferred from the Terre Haute to the Anderson exchange as she will make her home with her mother in that city.

The employes of the Terre Haute exchange deepest sympathy to Miss Theresa Brooks, contract clerk at Terre Haute, whose mother died at their home on South Eighth street, on December 11th. Mrs. Brooks had been ill for some time and appeared to be improving.

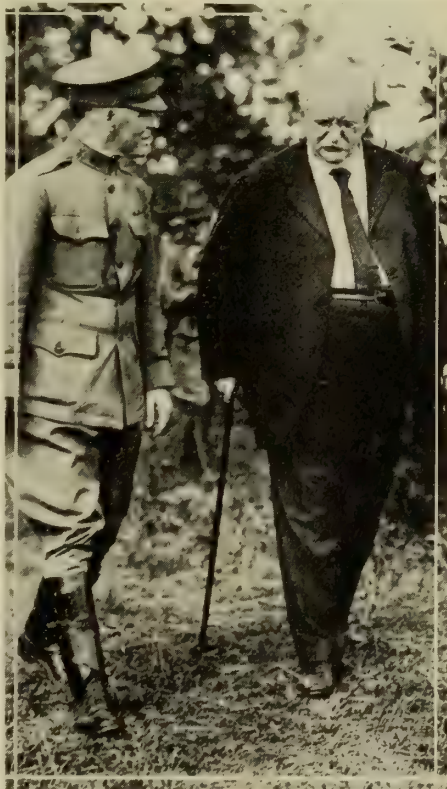
Miss Lois Anderson, traffic chief at Terre Haute, spent Thanksgiving week at her home in Fowler and also visited friends in Lafayette. She reports the turkeys and other eats just as good in Benton County as could possibly be found in any other section of the country.

Interesting toll operators' meetings are held every Tuesday at the Terre Haute office. All who attend are given an opportunity to discuss matters that are not entirely clear to them. The results are very satisfactory and a great deal of interest and enthusiasm is displayed.

A review course for toll supervisors and operators has recently been established by Miss Creason, instructor at Terre Haute. Every employe in the toll department is given an opportunity to brush up on knowledge on phraseology and supervision in general, given an examination and graded. Excellent results are anticipated from this post graduate course.

Miss Mary Hayes, chief operator at Lafayette, spent Sunday, November 25th, with friends at Brookston.

On Wednesday evening, November 28th, an operators' meeting was held at the Lafayette office. After the meeting a theater party was given by the chief operator.



COLONEL HARTMAN OF THE SIGNAL CORPS AND THEODORE N. VAIL.
Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

Miss Yeative Ullrich, a former employe at Lafayette, but now of the Indianapolis office, visited friends in Lafayette for several days recently. A 6 o'clock dinner was given in her honor by the operators.

Miss Letha McClurkin, the supervisor at Lafayette, spent Thanksgiving at Chicago.

Miss Clara Schroder, toll operator, was recently absent for several days on account of illness.

The Lafayette employes took up a collection for the Y. M. C. A. fund.

Several of the Lafayette operators have taken up knitting for the soldiers. One girl has finished and sent a sweater and scarf and wristlets, but says she doesn't just know about the socks.

Frank Wright, assistant wire chief at Lafayette, has been called to serve in the Signal Battalion and is now located at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. All his friends at Lafayette wish him good luck.

Miss Metha Mertz, bookkeeper at Kendallville, was recently married to Malcolm Fraze of Kendallville at Camp Shelly, Miss., where the groom is a member of Battery A, 137th Field Artillery. Mrs. Fraze will continue her work in the Kendallville office.

Social at Shelbyville Exchange

(From Shelbyville Democrat.)

Many enjoyable social events fall to the lot of those connected with the Central Union telephone exchange in this city, but the best and most elaborate one in years was given at the exchange on Tuesday evening, November 6th, by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Chafee, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Young, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jackson and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shelton, with the operators as the special guests of the evening. S. G. Huncilman, manager of the exchange, was master of ceremonies.

The gathering marked the beginning of business meetings that are to be held every other Tuesday evening by the operators. A business session was held in the rooms upstairs before the jolly crowd proceeded to enjoy the banquet and dancing on the lower floor. The big store room was used as the dining and dancing hall and it had been put in most attractive dress for the occasion. A player piano had been furnished by the Pearson piano house and Charles Werner, the Smithland florist, furnished the decorations, including palms and flowers and a big table bouquet that went to Miss Lucile Scott in a contest conducted after the banquet had been served and before the dancing started. The menu was a splendid one, and with the supply inexhaustible, the diners feasted to contentment.

A rather unique but most appropriate plan was hit upon for seating the banqueters. The place cards bore a bell and bow

of ribbon and a telephone term made up by using the initials of all the persons present, and much merriment resulted from this method of finding the plates. All the terms used are familiar to telephone employees and the list as compiled from the table, with the names of the banqueters, was as follows:

Beatrice Kinney.....	Bell Kid
Eunice Carpenter.....	Every Complaint
Frances Roberts.....	False Report
Pearl Swain.....	Perfect Service
Wilhelmina Schwartz.....	Willing Service
Hazel Myers.....	Hurry Messenger
Clara Badgley.....	Call Back
Dorothy Louden.....	Don't Listen
Lucile Scott.....	Long Distance Service
Leona Wiles.....	Line Worker
Opal McKay.....	Open (Mc) Key
Lulu Edwards.....	Line Exchange
Gladys Waltz.....	Good Wire
Bernice Scott.....	Bell Service
Mary Schultz.....	Mixed Service
Mary Rouse.....	Mixed Ring
Lula Mann.....	Line Man
Gladys Pickett.....	Green Plug
Erie Berck.....	Extension Bell
Grace Weinarth.....	Give Wire
Pauline Klose.....	Push Key
Ethel Kirby.....	Easy Key
Opal Whaley.....	Open Wire
Ethel Bruner.....	Exchange Board
Lena Bruner.....	Listing Button
Minnie Rosen.....	Must Repeat
Kathleen Adams.....	Key Answer
Anna Riley.....	Advance Rates
Martha Sedgwick.....	Messenger Service
Opal Martin.....	Old Messenger
Lillian Martin.....	Late Messenger
Sam Huncilman.....	Short Haul
J. Lloyd Wayne 3d.....	Just Live Wire
May Martin.....	Mrs. Manilla
Cecil Kirsch.....	Call Key
Nora Burton.....	Not Busy
Alta Parrish.....	A Position

A special feature of the business meeting was a talk by J. Lloyd Wayne, the traffic superintendent for the state of Indiana. He gave the operators and other employees a fine line of instructions as applying to their daily work and also talked of many things of general interest.

Before proceeding to the banquet room the crowd assembled at the manager's office and a memory test was conducted there, with all the operators participating. It consisted in viewing a number of objects arranged promiscuously on the manager's table and then going into another room and writing the name of all the objects remembered.

The first thing the contestants did, however, was to forget all about what had been on the table in the manager's room. Strange as it may seem, since nearly all the employees at the exchange are girls and women, they had been kept in ignorance of what awaited them in the room to which they were led, as it was the banquet room, and the banquet and dance were planned as surprise features of the meeting. All the girls but a very few who had to be let in on the secret, because of trips they had to make to the room for supplies, admitted they had been caught napping.

As the guests entered the banquet room they were greeted with the words and accompaniment of "The Star Spangled Banner," the singers being Misses Opal and Lillian Martyn, of Manilla, and at the head of the table (in fact, on the end of the table) stood little Arthur Chafee, Jr., and Dorothy Alice Turner, dressed as Uncle Sam and Columbia. The picture was such a pretty one, fitting as it did into

the general patriotic arrangement of the decorations that many expressions of surprise and appreciation were heard.

During the serving a program of patriotic selections was given on the player piano which also furnished music for dancing.

John Cultice Home

About two years ago a movement was started among employees of the Central Union Telephone Company to raise money to provide a home for John Cultice who, although afflicted with blindness, ran the telephone exchange in Red Key, Ind., assisted by his wife, for many years.

Those who contributed to the fund will be interested to know the outcome of their generosity. The home is now a reality in Red Key.

The committee reports that there were 1,595 subscribers and John was in absolute ignorance of what was going on until after the house was purchased, renovated and ready for occupancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Cultice are very appreciative of what has been done for them and extend thanks to all.

In a later issue of the News will be published a detailed account of John's life and work in the telephone business, together with a description of the new home and the arrangements for maintaining it.

From "Somewhere in Indiana"

The complaint given to the Wire Chief by the subscriber was, "Bells don't ring. Oh, yes, we can call from our telephone and have good service, otherwise, but our bells don't ring." The usual inspection showed the circuit to be complete electrically and all contacts good, but the bells were completely dead so far as tone was concerned, because cockroaches had hidden under them and were so closely packed that the vibrations were absorbed by the intruders. After routing the enemy from their "trenches" good service was immediately restored.

Illinois Division

**A. J. Parsons, Correspondent,
Springfield**

Springfield District

The plant superintendent's office force recently contributed \$49.50 towards the Central Union Good Fellows' Club, and in the Christmas Red Cross membership campaign went over the top with a 100 per cent. flag for fifty-one members.

Dick Barbour, who has been in charge of pay roll plant accounting in the plant superintendent's office, has been transferred to Sycamore, Ill., as auditor for the DeKalb County Telephone Company. He succeeds Don Workman, who has gone

to Washington on special accounting work in the war department.

J. Mayfield of the plant accountant's office has resigned to join the staff of Internal Revenue Collector Pickering of the Springfield district.

O. S. Morse, general foreman, is on accident leave with a painful dislocation of the right elbow sustained while he was supervising the construction of a crossing over the Illinois river at Hardin.

J. R. Hughes of the plant superintendent's office has resigned and returned to his former duties as an assistant engineer on the staff of the Illinois Public Service Commission.

Roy Hays, on leave of absence from the plant superintendent's office, as a member of the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade at Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., reports he has been detailed as a private orderly to Brigadier General H. D. Todd, and is enjoying his cantonment life.

A service flag for the Illinois division on the sixth floor of the Reisch building at the entrance to the general manager's offices contained seventy-three stars on December 17th. A similar one in the plant superintendent's office contains sixty-five stars. Plans are now under way to provide a flag for each exchange and estimate foreman which will show not only the number of men in the service from the exchange or crew, but the total number for the division. This number will be corrected weekly if necessary as leave of absence forms are acted upon at the Benefit Committee meeting.

The Springfield Engineers' Club at its December meeting, through the courtesy of the Chicago Telephone Company, and the Receivers, Central Union Telephone Company, heard the illustrated lecture on telephone development given by H. T. Crunden of the Chicago Telephone Company. The moving picture films, "Weavers of Speech," and "The Telephone Romance" were also shown. The meeting was quite extensively advertised and was attended by over 200 members of the Engineers' Club, the Rotary Club, the Optimists' Club and the general public. It occasioned much favorable comment.

Miss Loretta Hopkins, local operator, has been promoted to local supervisor, succeeding Miss Ida Seigel, who was married on November 18th to Nathan Strum.

Miss Lola Stayon, local operator, was married in Peoria on October 27th to Edward Bashaw. The wedding was a surprise to many of Mrs. Bashaw's friends. The girls of the traffic department presented her with several pieces of linen. Mr. and Mrs. Bashaw spent a week in Chicago on their wedding trip.

Miss Mary Tonn, local supervisor, was married in Joliet on October 27th to Joseph Emig. Mr. and Mrs. Emig spent several days in Peoria. On the bride's re-

turn to the office, she was presented with a linen table cloth and napkins.

The following have accepted positions with the company as operators: Misses B. Price, J. Beams, S. Harper, E. Hickey, L. Huggins, M. Brisco and M. Constock.

Miss Anna Agnew of Oshkosh, Wis., has accepted a position as operator.

Miss Mary Wagoner has returned after a three weeks' leave of absence.

When Uncle Sam made his second Liberty Loan call, the girls of the traffic department responded nobly, \$1,050 being subscribed.

Miss Grace Moroney, better known to the girls as "Patsy," has been transferred to Brooklyn, N. Y., where she will make her home in the future. Mrs. Pendleton entertained on the evening of October 14th for Miss Moroney. The guest of honor was presented with a beautiful cut glass vase. Miss LaRine Sheehan also entertained for Miss Moroney. "Patsy" received many other beautiful presents from the girls, who will miss her winning ways.

Miss Iva Moore has accepted a position in the local manager's office.

Miss Amy Crowder has accepted the position of pay station attendant in the local manager's office. She succeeds Miss Mary Sharples, resigned.

The following employes in the plant department have been called to the colors: W. P. Thompson, night frameman, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in Depot Company I, Signal Corps; Walter Renfro, night switchboardman, now at Camp Gordon, Ga., with the Signal Corps, and James D. Lumsden, who is with the Signal Corps at Camp Funston, Kan.

Private James D. Lumsden recently sustained a dislocated shoulder in a football game at Camp Funston and was home on furlough for a few days.

The local office is in receipt of a very interesting letter from Private Walter Renfro, regarding Camp Gordon, where he is stationed. He states that they have the most up-to-date camp in the United States, and that he likes it fine. There are about 40,000 men there. The weather is ideal and the surroundings very pleasant.

Private branch exchanges have recently been installed as follows: Gorman's mansion, two trunks and seven stations; office of internal revenue collector, two trunks and five stations; Springfield Hospital, three trunks and eighteen stations; Wemple Truck and Tractor Company, two trunks and seven stations.

Kankakee District

Mrs. Gertrude Capron, toll operator at the Kankakee exchange, has resigned and will spend the winter with her sister. She has been succeeded by Miss Marguerite Green.

Cupid has been very busy at the Kankakee exchange the past few months. Miss

Hayes is now Mrs. Armond Talbott, Miss Wagner has become Mrs. George Otis and Miss Abilgard has changed her name to Mrs. Edward Gernentz.

Miss Edna Darner, formerly of Kansas City, Mo., has accepted a position as local operator at Kankakee.

The employes of the Kankakee exchange furnished several dinners for poor families at Christmas.

Miss Gladys Lezotte, local operator at the Kankakee exchange, has resigned to accept a position as private branch exchange operator with the Paramount Knitting Company. She has been succeeded by Mrs. Kate Betourne, formerly of Champlain.

Miss Bertha Gorman, chief clerk at the Kankakee exchange, is on a month's leave of absence.

A son recently arrived at the home of Lloyd Roche, cable splicer at the Kankakee exchange.

Roy Davis recently enjoyed a vacation in western Montana. He went with the idea of purchasing farm land, but the country failed to appeal to him, and he thinks Illinois a pretty good place to live in after all.

Miss Leonia Hudson, night operator at the Mokense exchange, has resigned to accept another position. She has been succeeded by Miss Pauline Gelino.

Peoria District

Lloyd Wells, clerk in the plant department at Peoria, has resigned. He is succeeded by Miss Minnie Bender.

Misses Ruth Hegenberger and Imogene Douglas have accepted positions in the commercial department at Peoria.

D. H. Hayes, plant chief, reports a new eight-pound baby boy in charge of his home, and consequently is wearing the smile that won't come off. It is reported that the youngster is already second baseman for the Central Union Telephone Company's baseball nine.

On the evening of November 22d Mr. and Mrs. George Brannon entertained the employes of the commercial department at their home on North Monroe street. Refreshments were served, and the evening was spent in playing games and music. It was a happy crowd that left at a late hour, and all reported "the very jolliest of evenings."

Miss Nellie Montgomery has accepted a position as stenographer in the Peoria exchange during the illness of Miss Rose Scoones.

Quincy District

Mrs. Anna Heckenkamp, matron in the Quincy exchange, died on December 1st after an illness of two months. She entered the employ of the company as matron on October 1, 1913. On October 1, 1917,

she suffered the loss of her daughter Agnes. Grief probably hastened the mother's death, as she and her daughter were constant companions. Mrs. Heckenkamp will be long remembered by all of the operators, who were benefited in many ways by her kindness. Miss Ella Castigan, a sister of the deceased, succeeds her as matron.

Miss Laura Linz, local operator, recently organized a hiking club composed of operators. The initial trip was a twenty-mile hike to Hannibal. About ten couples left Quincy one bright Sunday morning at 7:15 and stopped by the wayside to toast "wieners" and eat lunch. They arrived in Hannibal at 3:15 p. m. and returned home by train. The hikers all declared that they had a grand and glorious trip, but have not yet repeated.

Miss Edith Bell, local operator, has been transferred to the Springfield office, as her parents moved to that city.

Miss Clara Coens, toll chief operator, has returned from a very pleasant visit in Chicago.

Miss Josephine Kenner, toll operator, was transferred to the Rock Island office recently on account of her family moving there.

Miss Alma Sibbing, local operator, was recently absent for a week, suffering from ptomaine poisoning.

Miss Anna Mitchell, chief operator, spent Thanksgiving Day on a farm, where the turkeys are not wild but high.

Leaton Irwin of the Irwin Paper Company recently sent the operators ten gallons of delicious sweet cider from his farm. It was greatly appreciated by all.

J. V. Howe, switchboard man in the plant department, has been sick for several weeks with a gathering in his head, caused by a poisonous sore throat. It was necessary to have an operation performed on each ear drum.

Dance at Carrollton

The girls of the Central Union Telephone Company at Carrollton, Ill., gave a dance on November 28th, in Woodman Hall, for the benefit of the Army Y. M. C. A. Music was furnished by Schroeder's orchestra of Jerseyville. The proceeds netted \$36.

The Battle Cry of Feed 'Em

Yes, we'll rally round the farm, boys,
We'll rally once again,
Shouting the battle cry of Feed 'Em.
We've got the ships and money
And the best of fighting men,
Shouting the battle cry of Feed 'Em.

The onion forever, the beans and the corn,
Down with the tater—it's up the next
morn—

While we rally round the plow, boys,
And take the hoe again,
Shouting the battle cry of Feed 'Em.

—Fred Emerson Brooks ("Patriotic Toasts").

Telephone Operators on the British Front

While telephone operators in the trenches at the front in Europe are seldom in the limelight, their services are of vital importance in up-to-date warfare, and well do they perform them. A party of telephone operators, or signalers as they are technically known, is attached to a company occupying a front line trench. The dug-out where they and their instrument are installed is near the company commander's headquarters. A dug-out is seldom a haven of rest, and never of safety. The work of these men is not always of a stationary nature. They have to repair their wires when broken—often under heavy fire. When an advance is made by the troops they have to follow closely the unit to which they are attached, so as quickly to establish communication with the officer directing operations.

The war game inside and outside the dug-out goes on uninterruptedly till a time arrives when no answer can be obtained on the telephone.

"Wire's broken," ejaculates the operator.

Without a word two men, clutching up their rifles and tools, pass out into the white light of the German star-shells. More dangerous shells are falling with monotonous regularity to right and left of them as they go forward. To heed such happenings is worse than useless. At length they reach a shell hole, the cause of their unwished for promenade. The work of splicing a new piece of wire to the broken ends is soon accomplished. Then they retrace their steps to the dug-out.

Again! The British guns are blazing away at the Boches' front trenches. Suddenly the captain raises his eyes from his watch, and with a quick scramble is on the parapet.

"Over, boys!" he shouts. The men clamor out. As far as the eye can see to right and left there is a wrinkled wave of khaki clad men surging forward.

The telephone operators, in accordance with orders, are waiting till their comrades have taken the hostile trench. They interpret these orders in the widest sense, for the attacking force can scarcely be said to have reached their objective before the three of them are doubling across. One carries a spool of wire which he unreels as he sprints along, the others carrying tools and the instrument.

Between their starting point and objective the German guns are putting a dense barrage through which they must pass. Shrapnel spatter on all sides like the first ominous drops of rain which precede a summer storm. Bullets, fired from the rear trenches of the enemy at the newly won position, "phit" past in countless numbers. Suddenly the man with the reel wire spins half-round, staggers and falls.

"Only through the thigh. I'll follow on," he grinds out, as he hands his burden to a comrade.

The two gain the captured trench, where their captain awaits them.

Out of breath with his recent exertions, he pants out:

"Rig the telephone up here," pointing to a deep shell hole. "Only place."

The two men quickly adjust their instruments, and the captain, after handing a written message to be sent through, hurries away.

The German guns are now playing on the newly won position, the heavy boom of high explosives intermingling with the snaplike report of the shrapnel shells. The captain perceives a mass of the enemy collecting for a counter-attack. He hurries to the telephone to notify the artillery of the target. A glance into the shell-hole shows that the shrapnel has taken toll—one of the operators is dead. The other is lying with the receiver to his ear, but he returns no answer to his superior's call. In a flash the captain realizes that that recumbent position is too natural to be natural. He gently takes the receiver from the stiffened hands and gets his message through. Then, glancing up, he sees a man on all fours looking down into the shell-hole. It is the wounded operator who has crawled painfully after his comrades.

"I'll carry on," says the newcomer, quietly.—*Boston Transcript*.

The American People Respond

The American people have not refused anything that is needed for the war.

The Government asked them for 1,500,000 men, and the men are in the camps or on the firing line.

It asked for ships, and \$2,000,000,000 worth of ships are under construction.

It asked for money, and money has been forthcoming with absolutely no stint.

And now it is asking for food, and out of their wealth the American people will give food as generously and effectively as they have given everything else needed in connection with vigorous prosecution of the war.

Food makes the most direct war contribution, apart from men—one that touches every home every day.

Next to men it calls for the greatest changes in normal life and personal habits.

The American people have changed their money habits and are buying bonds; they have changed their ways of thinking about ships, and are building a mercantile marine; they have changed their views of peace, and are giving their men for the establishment of a real world peace.

And they are changing their habits in food. They eat corn instead of wheat, poultry instead of beef and pork, and are saving sugar and fats.

It has taken a little longer to organize this war contribution of food, chiefly because the matter was more complicated than other war contributions, and had to be brought home to more people.

But it has been brought home, and the food has begun to move to Europe.

In this great war work the American people are not going to be found wanting.—*Weekly Bulletin, U. S. Food Administration*.

Army Balloons Go on Furlough

Considerable excitement was recently caused in the vicinities of Fort Omaha, Neb., and Fort Sill, Okla., when two army observation balloons, evidently tired of the rigors of confinement, decided to take a furlough. As both balloons departed from their respective camps at about the same time it almost seems that their trip was pre-arranged.

The Fort Omaha balloon, of a new French type and filled with 35,000 cubic feet of gas, was being prepared for ascension when it took advantage of its student guards and escaped. It broke the brakes on the big drum used to lower and raise it and unwinding the entire 6,000 feet of cable sailed merrily away at a speed of forty-five miles an hour. After surveying the landscape in Nebraska, it decided to visit Kansas and from there continued to Oklahoma. It then returned to Nebraska and was finally captured.

During its tour the balloon had scant courtesy for telephone and telegraph wires and poles and tore them down ruthlessly. It evidently mistook them for German trench wire entanglements. This explanation, however, was not exactly satisfactory to the linemen who repaired the damage caused by the invader.

The Fort Sill balloon, which is of a smaller type, had a less eventful trip. It escaped when an airplane broke its anchor line and took two officers along as guests. This runaway showed a more peaceful disposition than its Fort Omaha friend and did not molest the telephone and telegraph wires. When about thirty miles from Fort Sill the officers mutinied and succeeded in bringing the craft to earth.

Danger Ahead

Two rival sausagemakers lived on opposite sides of a certain street, and one day one of them placed over his shop the legend:

"We sell sausages to the gentry and nobility of the country."

The next day, over the way, appeared the sign:

"We sell sausages to the gentry and nobility of the whole country."

Not to be outdone, the rival put up what he evidently regarded as a final statement, namely:

"We sell sausages to the King."

Next day there appeared over the door of the first sausagemaker the simple expression of loyalty:

"God save the King."—*Christian Science Monitor*.

Telephone Service and the Halifax Disaster

The telephone and telegraph companies suffered heavily in the explosion and fire which laid waste about five square miles of the city of Halifax, N. S., on December 6th. The city was practically isolated from the outside world. The explosion occurred about nine o'clock in the morning, after a collision between the French munitions ship *Mont Blanc* and the Belgian relief ship *Imo* in the Narrows of the harbor of Halifax.

The *Mont Blanc* had on board a cargo of about 4,000 tons of trinitrotoluol, the deadliest of modern explosives, and when this blew up nearly 2,000 persons were killed, many thousands were injured, and about one-third of the population of the city was made homeless. The property loss is estimated at \$20,000,000.

The Maritime Telephone and Telephone Company supplies telephone service in the Halifax district. J. H. Winfield, with headquarters at Halifax, is general manager. At the time of the explosion, four exchange buildings were standing, in one of which a newly-completed installation was scheduled to be cut over on the night of December 8th.

The blast instantly destroyed many local lines in the northern part of the city adjacent to the Narrows and cut the toll service lines running out of town, destroying poles, breaking wires and generally destroying telephone and telegraph communications. Eleven copper circuits connecting the city with distant parts of the world were shot to pieces, though not totally ruined.

In all the exchanges, glass was broken, the windows being blown for miles. In the Lorne exchange a piece of steel wreckage weighing about twenty-five pounds plunged through the roof and was hurled downward through the operating room within a foot of the rear of the switchboard, carrying a beam with it. Fortunately little or no injury was sustained by the operators or by the switchboard equipment in any of the exchanges, but two operators were reported missing and no trace had been found of them by December 9th.

The operators stuck bravely to their posts in all the exchanges until ordered to leave by the military authorities. For fully an hour after the explosion, service was given to innumerable inquirers who sought to ascertain the extent of the damage, the progress of the fire and the condition of relatives and friends.

Fearing a second explosion might occur, this time in the naval magazine, all persons were ordered out of buildings shortly after ten o'clock and a general exodus to the southern part of the city followed. The magazine was flooded full and the danger averted, but it was several hours before service was anything like normal again.

Many of the operators and other employees suffered personal bereavement in the disaster, but with true loyalty stayed by their posts in the midst of terrible anxiety and sometimes certain knowledge that those dear to them had been killed or wounded.

On December 7th, after one or more government telegraph lines had restored wire communication between Halifax and the outside world, a heavy blizzard fell upon the stricken city and again interrupted connections.

On learning of this additional trouble the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company dispatched H. A. McCoy, division plant superintendent, to Halifax by the first available train. Mr. McCoy arrived in Halifax early on the morning of December 9th, and spent the day looking into the situation, offering all possible assistance. He was not alone, for representatives of other public utility organizations, manufacturers, civic bodies, state and federal governments left no stone unturned to offer and send relief.

By Saturday about midnight, December 8th, telegraph communication was so far restored that about 5,000 words of Associated Press matter were sent out of Halifax. Since then, wire communication has been very good, considering the unfavorable weather and enormous rush of traffic. Many extra emergency installations were required by the relief work.

Employees of telephone and telegraph companies alike all through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on the main lines of communication, worked day and night to restore and maintain service, and it would be difficult to exaggerate the value of the service performed under the circumstances.

Cable communication was interrupted for a time and during the first hours of the disaster recourse was had to wireless messages. The telephone company at St. John, N. B., was instrumental, with others, in offering aid, and it would be hard to cite an instance of more immediate or more appreciated co-operation than was offered to Halifax from sympathizing communities and organizations outside.

Laughing Gas

Laughter jiggers the diaphragm, accelerates circulation and promotes digestion.

Laughter soothes tired nerves, lessens sorrow and lubricates the serious human machine.

Laughter scatters sunshine into dreary shadowland, it generates hope in discouraged hearts.

Laughter irons out the wrinkles from tired faces, it puts the sparkle in dull eyes, it brings the glow to faded cheeks.

Laughter kills worry.

Millionaires don't laugh often and that's where you and I have the best of them, so let us laugh and pass the good thing along. *Advance Club News.*

Telephone Girls Ask to Serve Flag

Misses Virginia Van Osdell and Viola Searles, telephone operators in Amite, La., will make application to go to France with the delegation of operators which the government will send. Both these young women, who have already registered to serve the country at home or abroad, have won a reputation for courage of the highest type, their friends assert.

Eight years ago Miss Van Osdell sat at the switchboard in a burning building at 2 a. m. and warned sleeping residents of an entire square of the flames which a few minutes later consumed a whole block. Dr. C. S. Stewart, a local physician, rescued her by climbing a telephone pole and snatching her from the blaze in the second story just before the building caved in.

Miss Searles, during a tropical storm which raged here one September night several years ago, remained, under protest in the building which was condemned as being unsafe. In answer to protests she said that in case of disaster she would be needed at her post of duty and she was willing to take the risk.—*Chicago Daily Journal.*

The Whirligig of Time

It is possible that the war is "making the world safe for democracy" in more ways than one. In some of our military camps, for instance, there will be found more than one ten-thousand a year private being bossed around by a thirty-eight dollar a month sergeant. A case of this kind recently came to light at Camp Grant. A certain recruit was being interrogated in the usual way as to his accomplishments. He admitted he could drive a car and was then asked if he could repair one. "No," he replied, "but the captain of this battery can." "How do you know?" "He used to be my chauffeur."

Life in the army seems to get into a man's system. A rebellious little Italian cook was caught in the first draft and sent down to Rockford. It was hard for him to realize that he had a job from which he could neither resign nor be fired, and when after three weeks of drudgery in the kitchen the doctors exempted him on account of poor eyesight, the boys expected to hear only soft breathings of relief and joy.

But the three weeks had changed Tony. He had become a staunch upholder of the glory of his battery, and of "Old Glory" itself. Forty-eight hours later found him back at his job in the kitchen. He had this time voluntarily enlisted, passed a different set of doctors, and was eager to do his bit. *Dulce et decorum est.*—*Advance Club News.*

The Age of the Fountain Pen

The fountain pen is not a recent invention, as might be imagined; for it is referred to in Samuel Taylor's "Universal System of Shorthand Writing," published in 1786.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Uncle Sam First at the Telephone

"What's the matter, Carter?" inquired the Stroller, as his fellow clubman came out of the telephone booth. "You look sore at the world in general."

"Why wouldn't I be?" snapped his friend. "I've tried to make a telephone call three times, and the line is busy."

"What number do you want?" asked the telephone man.

Carter told him and the Stroller stepped into the booth. In a few moments he was talking to his friend, Wilson, the manager of the exchange.

"Sorry," said Wilson, "but Colonel White is using that line to give some important directions about the entrainment of his regiment. You know how it is."

"Sure," answered the Stroller. "Much obliged, Wilson. Good-bye."

In answer to Carter's inquiring look as he went back to his seat the Stroller said, "Well, Carter, I suppose you want to see the Kaiser get licked?"

"You bet I do," was the instant response. "Why do you ask?"

Disregarding the question, the Stroller then asked, "Have you bought a Liberty Bond?"

"Yes, two of them," answered his friend, "but—"

"Subscribed to the library fund and Red Cross?"

"Long ago; what on earth are you—?"

"Well," said the Stroller, "Here is what I am coming at. You show in several ways your disposition to help your country in this war. Now I'll tell you another good way."

By this time several others had gathered around to listen to the Stroller's remarks.

"Boys," said the telephone man, "almost immediately after we declared war the Bell System placed all its lines at the disposal of the government and explained to people that in order to serve the government it might be necessary for them to wait occasionally if a government official was using the line. Another case of America First."

Just then the telephone rang. "There's my call," said Carter and hurried into the booth.

"Carter just had that experience," went on the Stroller. "Of course, he didn't know, so he was a little peevish when he did not get the number he wanted. I called the manager and found that Colonel White was using the line for important government business."

"You're dead right," said another member of the group. "I'll be patient every time."

—U

Several others nodded assent.

Just then Carter came back. "Excuse me, boys," he said, "I must be going. The operator explained why I couldn't get the call sooner. I won't kick again when any of Uncle Sam's boys are using the telephone and I have to wait."

A Toast to the Blue and the Gray

Here's to the blue of the wind-swept North
When we meet on the fields of France;
May the spirit of Grant be over them all
When the sons of the North advance.

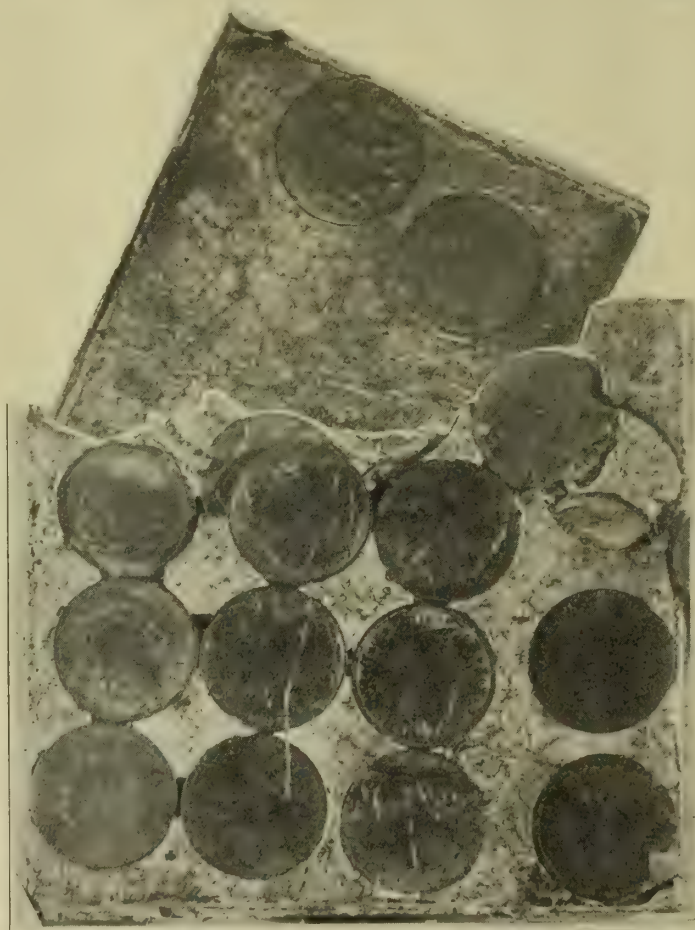
Here's to the gray of the sun-kissed South
When we meet on the fields of France;
May the spirit of Lee be over them all
When the sons of the South advance.

And here's to the blue and the gray as one
When we meet on the fields of France;
May the spirit of God be over them all
When the sons of the Flag advance.

—White City News, Chicago.

Bound, Woman Uses Her Teeth to Telephone

Gagged and bound by two armed men after they had robbed the house of valu-



COINS SALVAGED FROM CAFE FIRE IN NEW HAVEN, CONN. Lead alloy in runway of telephone coin box was melted by intense heat and coins (mostly nickels) were imbedded in the metal. They were undamaged except for a slight scorching which turned them black. Courtesy Telephone Bulletin.

bles, Mrs. S. J. Mason of St. Paul summoned aid by removing the telephone receiver from its hook with her teeth after loosening the towel about her face.

Mrs. Mason had responded to a rap at the front door about 11 a. m. and was about to accept a sample of soap from two men representing themselves as distributors when one commanded her to keep silent, pointing a revolver at her head.

With a curse they forced her to a chair.

"Where're your rings?" one asked.

"On the dresser," she answered.

In a few moments the burglar returned with three diamond rings and one with topaz setting. He pocketed them and small pieces of silverware and other valuables.

The robber had threatened her with death if she screamed. The nearest neighbor was 200 feet away. Ready to leave, after thoroughly searching the house for loot, the men then bound Mrs. Mason, carried her to a sofa and left.—*Milwaukee Journal*.

Help Beat the Kaiser by Saving Coal

It is announced from Washington that a national "tag-your-shovel" day is the latest scheme of the fuel administration for conserving coal.

January 30 is the date fixed. On that day the school children of the country will tag the coal shovels in American homes.

"Save that shovelful of coal a day for Uncle Sam," is the inscription on the face of the tags. On the other side are these hints for saving coal:

1. Cover furnaces and pipes with asbestos or other insulation; also weather-strip your windows or stuff cracks with cotton.

2. Keep your rooms at 68 degrees (the best for health).

3. Heat only the rooms you use all the time.

4. Test your ashes by sifting. If you find much good coal, there is something wrong with your heater. See a furnace expert.

5. Write to the maker of your furnace or stove for practical directions for running economically.

6. Save gas and electric light as much as possible—this will save coal for the nation.

Prepared

"To become a soldier your first lesson must be of prompt and unquestioning obedience."

"All right, captain; I'm married. Next lesson?"—*Baltimore American*.

General Squier in Charge of Aviation and Signal Corps

Chief Signal Officer's Scientific and Military Training Well Fits Him for Responsibilities of Difficult Position.

The great two-sided task of upbuilding America's air fleet and of providing for all the field telephone and wireless communications for our new armies has been entrusted to Major General George O. Squier, who, as it happens, drew up the first airplane specifications ever issued by a war office, who was the first passenger to go up in an airplane, and who has invented many electrical communicating appliances along the lines of his present work. General Squier thus brings to the great responsibility resting upon him, a life's effort in science and a military training running back through four years at the embassy in London, during the present war, through the Philippine insurrection and the Spanish war to West Point.

The importance of his duties cannot be exaggerated. The air service, which this year needs a billion dollars above the \$700,000,000 allotted last year, is counted on to clear the road to victory for the American ground troops. Soon, from the skies of France, the men now under General Squier's care will be guiding American batteries, saving American lives from surprise attack, bombing German trenches, seeking out German guns, while the Signal Corps itself will be serving as the nerves of the army, flashing back and forth, by radio and telephone, the priceless intelligence upon which every military move must depend. The life of the man responsible for this organization is, therefore, doubly interesting.

General Squier was born in Dryden, Mich., on March 21, 1865, in the old homestead which he still owns and which was settled by his grandfather in 1835. In 1883 he was chosen for West Point, and in 1887 graduated seventh in a class of sixty-five. Appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, on June 12, 1887, he used all his spare time studying physics at Johns Hopkins University under such leaders as Rowland, Remsen and Newcomb. There he laid the basis of his scientific knowledge, being made a fellow of the university in

1902-3-4 and receiving his Ph. D. in 1903.

In 1897 he announced before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers a new method of rapid telegraphy, based on the

by any government. On September 12th of the next year, when in charge of the first tests at Fort Myer, he made the first ascent as a passenger in an airplane. That

December he showed his faith in aviation by a public address stating that airplanes are fast "obliterating present national frontiers in conducting military operations."

After several years more of intense scientific investigation he was sent, in 1912, to England as military attache to the American embassy, where he built up many of the friendships and secured much of the information, especially in the first two years of the war, that have since proved so useful. He also represented the United States at the International Radio Conference in London that year. It was there, too, in June, 1915, before the Physical Society that he made the announcement of his cable transmission invention, which later led to its adoption. It is estimated that this doubled the capacity of the cables by substituting for the cable "curve" made by opening and closing the circuit, a single-phase alternating current of the sine wave type, operating with the Morse code.

In May, 1916, with the war two years old and the vital importance of aviation fully demonstrated, he was recalled to this

country by President Wilson to reorganize the air service. On February 14, 1917, he was appointed Chief Signal Officer in charge of both aviation and the Signal Corps, with the rank of Brigadier General. He was promoted to the rank of Major General on October 6, 1917.

During that brief eight months since he has been in charge the air service has jumped from a strength of 2,000 to an authorized strength of 153,000; its appropriations have increased from about a million dollars in five years to \$700,000,000 granted in one and a billion asked in the next; its planes and aviators have increased from a handful to thousands. The Signal Corps itself has had to meet the needs of an army six times that of a few months ago.



MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE O. SQUIER,

Who as Chief Signal Officer has under his direction the employés of the Bell System, who enlisted in the Signal Corps of the United States Army.

—Photograph by Harris and Ewing.

use of the alternating current with the polarizing photochronograph. Three years later he announced to the same society the adaptation of these principles to cable telegraphy, using the sine wave e. m. f.'s as worked out in experiments begun the year before with Dr. A. C. Crehore.

Meanwhile his military career claimed him, especially during the rush of the Spanish war. In 1900 he took the cable steamer *Burnside* from New York through Suez to the Philippines, where he laid the inter-island cable still in use. During this time he rose through various ranks till he was made Major on March 2, 1903.

In 1907, as Chief of Staff to General Allen of the Signal Corps, he was entrusted with drawing up the first specifications for a military airplane ever issued

General Squier is a fellow of the Physical Society of London; a member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain; the American Mathematical Society; the Franklin Institute; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the American Physical Society; the American Philosophical Society; the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and other scientific and professional bodies. He was awarded the John Scott Legacy Medal in 1896 by the city of Philadelphia for the polarizing photochronograph and in 1912 the Elliott Cresson gold medal, the highest honor of the Franklin Institute, for his work in multiplex telegraphy on "wired wireless," by which half a dozen wireless messages run outside of but are guided by a single wire. He has also issued inventions in the use of trees as antennae in wireless telegraphy, the electro-chemical effects of magnetization; and the absorption of electro-magnetic waves by living vegetable organisms.

But what is most important, General Squier, with these manifold scientific acquirements, possesses in a remarkable degree the capacity for leadership. He is a good judge of men and has surrounded himself with a scientific and military personnel which is representative of the highest type of American achievement. He possesses in a high degree those personal qualities, found only in leaders of men, which call forth the enthusiastic and loyal support of all of those who are privileged to serve under him. Among those who are thus privileged none will serve more faithfully or loyally than the men of the Bell System who entered the reserves of the Signal Corps which were established with so much wisdom and foresight by General Squier even before our country had entered the war.

Joliet Operators Win Recognition

The good work of Misses Florence Foster and Alberta Reeves, night operators at Joliet, which resulted in the capture of twelve convicts who escaped from the Joliet penitentiary on the night of December 3d has been universally commended.

Each of these operators recently received the following letter from W. R. Abbott, general manager, accompanied by a substantial check:

"Dear Madam:

"It gives me great pleasure to commend you personally and extend my sincere appreciation for the very excellent service which you rendered in the performance of your duty in spreading the alarm so quickly and thoroughly on the night of December 3d which resulted in the capture of the escaped convicts from the Joliet penitentiary.

"There is a pleasing tradition in the annals of the Bell System that its employes are always alive to emergencies and creditably acquit themselves under trying circumstances, and it has been very gratify-

ing to learn that this tradition was so well upheld by you in so ably performing your work in this instance and rendering such assistance to the entire community.



FLORENCE FOSTER
(AT RIGHT) AND
ALBERTA REEVES
Telephone Operators at
Joliet who aided in cap-
ture of escaped convicts.

"As a further recognition of our appreciation, I am pleased to present you with the enclosed check on behalf of the Chicago Telephone Company.

"Yours very truly
(Signed) "W. R. ABBOTT,
"General Manager."

Look Ahead, Gardeners

Even as early as January the foresighted gardener is looking forward to his spring garden and planning and preparing for the planting season.

The compost heap, by this time, should be well under way. In process of construction, the heap of manure, which should be turned from time to time, is a convenient dumping place for vegetable refuse, soap-suds on washdays, and garbage. In fact, most any refuse adds to the value and effectiveness of the compost. The deeper the pile the better, in order to prevent water from leaking through and washing away valuable food elements.

Those who have cold frames should see that the proper ventilation is given them. The object of placing plants in a cold frame is not to grow them during the winter months, but to keep them in a dormant state until ready to set out and to make them so hardy that they will at once start to grow when planted and will not be affected by cold spells. For this reason a moderately low, not a warm, temperature is required. On cold, clear days it is advisable to keep the frame cover partially

opened and during moderate weather it can be removed entirely. Unless the ground in the beds was frozen at the time of a heavy snowfall the snow should not be left on the frames many days.

During a thaw it is well to secure soil for the beds, protecting it well with coarse manure or litter. Plans should be made to have the ground occupied all the time, embracing crops which will not encroach upon each other.

It can not be too strongly impressed upon the gardener that the garden should be planned in the winter and all preparations made for the coming planting season. Do it now, and you will be prepared when spring comes.

Company D Auxiliary

Since July 12th, when the Company D Auxiliary was organized, the boys of Company D, 410th Telegraph Battalion, have known that a concerted effort to supply their needs and contribute to their comfort was being made in Chicago. Every Thursday from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. the auxiliary, which is composed of relatives and friends of the boys, meets to sew and to knit, and every week a shipment of completed articles is sent by express to the company, which has been stationed since July 21st at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

The auxiliary has sent the following supplies to Company D: One hundred and eleven suits of pajamas, ninety-two sewing kits, thirty-nine pillows, ninety-five oilcloth clothes bags, sixty-seven laundry bags, 108 pairs of bed socks, 204 dish towels and thirty flannel abdominal bands. Knitted articles sent include twenty-three pairs of wristlets, twenty-five helmets, forty sweaters and five scarfs, and for reading matter fifteen books and numerous magazines have been supplied.

Owing to the generosity of the Chicago Telephone Company officials, especially Messrs. Cady and Blakely, and the men of the Hyde Park exchange, the auxiliary is enjoying the use of the men's clubroom at the Hyde Park building for its weekly meetings. This cheery, commodious room is the scene of much lively activity on Thursdays, and fingers seem to fly faster and the piles of finished garments mount higher as the mothers compare notes on their sons' letters and tell the news from camp contained in them. On one wall of the clubroom hangs a picture of Company D, around which groups of admiring relatives and friends of the boys can be found at any hour of the day, each proudly pointing out to the others her own soldier boy.

Among the members of Company D who have been guests at the various meetings are Corporal John Gill, who was home on sick leave after an attack of typhoid; Canteen Sergeant Fred J. Vilter, who entertained all present with a lively discourse on the daily happenings at the fort; and Sergeant Harry J. Hathaway, who brought his bride to meet the women of the auxiliary.

The weekly letter from Company D is awaited with great interest at the meetings and there are nearly always others from some of the boys in other branches of the service. Some of these letters are from the "homeless" soldiers who have become "adopted" sons of auxiliary members, and they are very appreciative of the cheer contained in letters and packages from one who is "doing *her* bit" in her way as truly as he is striving to do *his* in training and at the front.

The auxiliary has recently instituted one or two novel additions to its regular work. A record of the men laid up in the hospital is kept and a letter of sympathy goes from the auxiliary to cheer the invalids on to recovery; also a list of the birthdays of all the men has been compiled and the auxiliary sends greetings on the appropriate dates. Sergeant Hathaway, recently operated on for appendicitis, and Eugene Brokaw, whose birthday came on December 17th, were the first to profit by these innovations.

On Friday, November 30th, the auxiliary entertained the men of the company who were home for Thanksgiving, at a Thanksgiving luncheon in the clubroom. Captain L. B. Boylan and thirteen of the company were present, as follows: Lon McCament, Robert G. Rand, Allen R. Taylor, William Greene, Edward E. Morehouse, Matthias Kilbride, Jr., Stephen Harrington, Thomas E. Corcoran, Charles L. Kucera, Joseph Kucera, Henry Hansen, Raymond J. Nelson and Fred Einwalter. After a repast consisting of turkey sandwiches, hot coffee, pickles and olives, cake, cookies and fruit, Mrs. E. G. Carter, president of the auxiliary, made a little speech of welcome, to which each soldier responded briefly with expressions of gratitude for the work of the organization in his behalf and with tales of funny happenings in camp. Ed Morehouse started the speech-making by declaring that "It always makes a soldier mad to offer him something to eat, so I'm so mad I can't talk today!" Rob Rand dwelt chiefly on the details of kitchen police, for which he expressed a great fondness (?); Raymond Nelson expressed a mild surprise at the coincidence noticed on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights when all "non-coms" were forced to forego the pleasures of French class on account of sudden illness; and Thomas Corcoran elaborated on technical intricacies of Company D's equipment to the amazement of his comrades, who declared that "they had never heard of all those things!" "Long Lon" McCament ended the roll call by relating the story of the preacher and the little girl who advised him to "say 'Amen' and sit down!"

The program closed with the reading of the following poem written in honor of the occasion by Miss Thirza Riggs, the recording secretary of the auxiliary:

To-day we are all come together
In honor of those we hold high,

For the joy of this grand occasion
Should reach and rebound from the sky.

From afar they have travelled to visit,
From that lovely sunflower state,
Full measure of fun and of laughter,
Let us give them this very date.

Young, strong and brave-hearted,
Are the boys of our Company D,
Soon they'll be stringing a wire
To the stronghold of wicked Willy.

We are glad that to-day you have come,
We extend a welcome hearty,
Only wishing the rest could be here
At our jolly Thanksgiving party.

Each Thursday we'll knit and we'll sew,
In this our auxiliary,
Our boys will be fitted up right
When they cross the Atlantic Sea!

Telephone and Telegraph Men Elected Officers of I. A. C.

At the recent election of the Illinois Athletic Club the members' ticket, headed by George Hull Porter, of the Western Electric Company, for president, went over the top by a big majority. Mr. Porter received approximately 1,200 votes of the 2,000 cast. George H. Gaunt, general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was elected a director.

H. A. Mott, of the Chicago Telephone



GEORGE HULL PORTER,
President of Illinois Athletic Club.

Company, and T. J. Rider, Jr., of the Western Electric Company, were very active in campaigning for Messrs. Porter and Gaunt.

It's Captain Moore and Captain Helmer

News has been received in Chicago of the promotion of First Lieutenants D. E.

Moore and Newhall Helmer to the rank of captain.

Captain Moore, then first lieutenant, was assigned to Company E, Sixth Telegraph Battalion, and Captain Helmer, then first lieutenant, to Company D, Sixth Telegraph Battalion, when this battalion was organized last summer. It is not known at this writing what assignments they will have under their new rank, or who will succeed them as first lieutenants in the Sixth.

The Sixth Telegraph Battalion was moved a few weeks ago to Camp Morse, Tex. Prior to that time the men had been in training at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

The Eleventh Telegraph Battalion, also organized from Central Group employes, is now in France with General Pershing's forces.

Blue Prints and Thumb Tacks from Central Engineering Dept.

F. R. Marks is thinking very seriously of hanging out a service flag. His Great Dane dog "Badger" was detailed recently, at the call of Uncle Sam's boys, to the Camp Custer cantonment.

An embryo clerk, who has her weather ear open for any data that would teach her the telephone business, asked the file clerk recently if the men had to pay for all the correspondence which they drew from the file. Upon being told "No" and asked "Why?" she replied "Because I always hear you say you'll charge it." Another proof that Ireland should have home rule.

An intercepted cablegram bears the following message: "Mr. Burke Smith, Central Engineering Department, Chicago. No stocking in your home large enough to hold my gift. Am sending nine pound baby girl, special delivery. Please have arms (not loaded) ready to receive same.—(Signed) Santa Claus."

The detectives on making their periodical trip around the nineteenth floor, were about to capture C. S. Edward for carrying concealed weapons. Upon being persuaded to look more closely they found them to be only the barrels of three mammoth fountain pens and an eversharp pencil. Mr. Edward was exonerated.

In the Bill

Patient—"Doctor, what I need is something to stir me up—something to put me in fighting trim. Did you put anything like that in this prescription?"

Doctor—"No. You will find that in the bill."—*Judge*.

Vain Promise Otherwise

She (to fiance)—We must be very economical now. Promise me that you will do nothing you can't afford.

He—What! Do you want me to break off the engagement?—*Boston Transcript*.



THE CENTRAL UNION SIGNAL BATTALION

Lieut. Louis F. McCardle.

Capt. John R. Ruddick.

Central Union Signal Battalion Quickly Wins Friendship of Southerners

When the receivers of the Central Union Telephone Company were requested last June to organize a field battalion, Signal Reserve Corps, they delegated the work to Chief Engineer Kempster B. Miller, who, in turn, asked Plant Engineer S. B. Ridge to assume the responsibility. He called G. A. Boyle, commercial engineer, and J. R. Ruddick, division auditor of receipts, both from the Indiana division and men who had seen service in the army, to his assistance and a publicity campaign was immediately started, through the general managers.

The army officials had decided that two wire companies would be the quota desired from the Central Union Telephone Company and the work of securing officers and enlisting the men started as soon as enlistment blanks could be secured.

Guy A. Boyle was recommended for the commission of major and J. R. Ruddick and K. D. Schaffer for captains; Louis F. McCardle, Davis M. Shryer, Clarence G. Shriver and Thomas S. Rosser for first lieutenants.

All of these recommendations received the endorsement of the examining board and were commissioned except the candidate for major. Unfortunately, the general staff of the army decided just at that period to appoint no more majors until needed to command organizations and then to make the appointments by promotion from the grade of captain. Mr. Boyle was later offered a captain's commission, which he declined. As soon as the officers received their commissions they were immediately ordered to the signal school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for a twelve weeks' course of training, at the end of which Captain Schaffer and Lieutenants McCardle and Shriver were assigned to the 307th Field Battalion, Camp Gordon, Georgia;

Captain Ruddick to the 314th Field Battalion, Camp Funston, Kansas, and Lieutenant Shryer to Camp Lee, Virginia. Lieutenant Rosser resigned and returned to his home before the training course at Fort Leavenworth was ended.

The Central Union enlisted men were assigned to several different companies of the 307th Field Signal Battalion under the command of Major John Hemphill, division signal officer at Camp Gordon. The battalion is divided into three separate organizations. The first is the outpost company, whose duty it is to establish lines of communication up to and within the trenches. The other organizations are the wire company and the radio company. The duty of the former is to establish lines of communication with other divisions in the field, while the latter will act as operators of portable field sets.

The following copied from the *Indiana Daily Times* refers to the 307th Field Battalion and is evidence of the type of men furnished the government by the Central Union Telephone Company and of the spirit with which the men are taking to the work before them:

"For two hundred and fifty men to take an entire army camp by storm, and in the course of a two weeks' stay win a secure place in the big, warm heart of Camp Gordon, is an occurrence by no means frequent in military circles, but this is exactly what the 307th Field Signal Battalion has done at Camp Gordon in Georgia. Only a short time ago, as the result of a shift from the central division to the national army cantonments, the boys of the 307th Field Signal Battalion began to pour into Camp Gordon. Already they are friends and comrades of all the soldiers encamped in the heart of the 'old red hills of Georgia.'

"From colleges and trustworthy positions they came—all of them clean-cut American youths—and they brought with them their college yells, college songs and enthusiasm. At work and on the long and tiresome hikes they sing and whistle, and when their work is hardest and most tiresome

they whistle and sing the loudest and gayest. Most of these men are college students and graduates and all are good, substantial Americans. Their officers swear by them; the men of the division always have a cheery word for them, and the entire camp is justly proud of the men who, with their sunny dispositions and their frank, pleasant manners, have literally carved out a niche for themselves in the hearts of every one with whom they are thrown into contact."

The same may be said of the 314th Field Battalion stationed at Camp Funston, Kan. They are also telephone men and one company is composed of former Central Union employes. Up to date the men have all been busily engaged in practice in preliminary signaling and in addition have taken part in the regular military "hikes." Their health is reported to be perfect and their morale, discipline and efficiency excellent.

The receivers, officials and employes of the telephone company have every cause to realize the most profound gratification from the service of "their men" now wearing the country's uniform and defending their nation's flag—they will not only reflect credit upon the organization from whence they come, but will render every service imposed upon them, energetically.



A GROUP OF OFFICERS
Left to right—Lieut. Davis M. Shryer, Capt. G. Schaffer, Lieut. Thomas S. Rosser, Lieut. Louis F. McCardle.



CAMP GORDON, ATLANTA, GA.

Capt. Kilbreth D. Schaffer.

Lieut. Clarence G. Shriver.

ically and thoroughly; theirs will be a patriotic duty, nobly performed.

The following men enrolled and were assigned to Companies B of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Field Battalions. Later the designations were changed to 307th and 314th Field Battalions.

To have known these men has been a pleasure, and to have been associated with them in the past is a privilege to cherish. May good fortune attend their future and may they all return perfect in health and sound in body.

Allard, George F.
Arvine, John C.
Asker, Dewitt
Belknap, Chas. M.
Blankenship, Everett L.
Boger, Ben
Barkes, Glenn
Beckman, Fred, Jr.
Bleeke, Russell M.

Bradford, William A.
Brown, Carl
Beaty, Thomas E.
Baird, Ralph D.
Cook, G. W.
Cissna, Arnold B.
Crump, Charles C.
Clouse, Clarence
Cole, Fenton B.
Corzine, Celestine
Crouch, Claude W.
Daniels, Clifford.
Dutton, Earle L.
Davis, Fred A.
Emery, Chas. V.
Farris, Ray D.
Flowers, J. C.
Green, Raymond M.
Grosback, Isidore H.
Grubbs, Paul F.
Gunn, Owen F.
Gallagher, William
Gillaspy, Lester D.
Goeller, Leo J.
Haines, Vivian A.
Hathaway, Reed T.
Haifley, Ripley V.
Halpin, John W.

Hoeferkamp, Edwin J.
Haas, William
Hollowell, Willard
Hubbard, Scott L.
Hyatt, William L.
Hewlett, Ray T.
Ingersoll, Robert H.
Jones, Harold M.
Joice, Leo O.
Kessing, Robert L.
Kizer, John
Lane, Harold M.
Leffingwell, Samuel
Love, Chas. M.
Lowry, Isaac M.
Leaman, Willis D.
Litteral, Ernest
Luichinger, Martin
Lumsden, James A.
Miller, James E. C.
Miller, John A.
Money, Walter O.
Moulton, Ray J.
McDonald, Roy M.
McElwain, Alfred W.
Nicoles, Noel F.
O'Donnell, Roger M.
Owens, Troy
Powell, Patron M.
Phillips, Robert G.
Price, George B.
Riley, Julius
Renfro, Walter M.
Requet, Adam M.
Rex, Hayden W.
Skinner, R. D.
Sharp, Tice
Smith, Mont B.
Stewart, William J.
Sutherland, Myron F.
Sailor, Alva F.
Sering, Charles E.
Short, Harry L.
Shutter, Cecil D.
Shutts, Hubert G.
Snader, Elmer
Snyder, Walter B.
Stanley, Wilbur P.
Stover, Harry A.
Street, Andrew R.

Sucher, Charles
Taylor, William H.
Temple John M.
Triece, Guy A.
Vetter, Russell A.
Vineyard, Luchen H.
Wildrick, Clarence R.
Wright, Frank W.
Humphries, Raymond.

He Goes to Fight for Uncle Sam

(From a wall placard issued by the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation.)

"A boy," said the kindly old doctor, as he felt his way down the stair-rail. He put his arm around the shoulder of the man he met at the bottom, and they stood there listening. A small cry carried down to them, so that tears glistened in the man's eyes as he bade the old doctor good-night.

"A smart boy," said the teacher, when he got his lessons well.

"A wonderful boy," said the maiden, who worshiped him from afar.

"My boy," said his country, when the call came—to war!

"Our boy," said his mother and father, as they proudly watched him march away to take his part in the great struggle for freedom and humanity.

The American soldier goes forth to fight, Back him up with all your might.

America's Four Armies

If this war is to be won, we shall have to put several armies in the field: The army of soldiers in the trenches, making of their breasts a rampart for free government and free men; the army of food producers in the furrows; the women's army of food conservers, beating back the flank attacks and the rear attacks of the world-old camp follower of war—famine; and the patriot army of civilians in the business and political worlds, fighting against disloyal greed, unpatriotic partisanship, perverted personal ambition, and economic treason to the Republic.—*Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, before American Bankers' Association.*



ERS.
John R. Ruddick, Lieut. Clarence
Capt. Kilbreth D. Schaffer,
Bardie.



Theodore N. Vail

WHO WOULD YOU RATHER WORK FOR, VAIL OR BURLESON?



Albert J. Burleson

The action of the Government in taking control of the railroad lines emphasizes the im-

portance of unified control and regulation of great public necessities in times of stress and extraordinary activity. Hampered by the Sherman Anti-Trust law which insists upon competition, when there is no competition, and the tendency of the Interstate Commerce Commission to keep rates at a point where the earnings of the transportation lines barely meet operating expenses, the executive and operating officials of our great railroad systems have been driven almost to despair in their efforts to maintain their properties, meet fixed charges, and handle the enormous volume of business incident to war times.

That the plan for unified control under the Secretary of the Treasury will improve present chaotic conditions in the railroad situation is generally admitted. The assurance of a reasonable return to investors and the proper maintenance of the property during the season of Government operation will come as a great relief also to the thousands and thousands of people whose savings are invested in railroad securities.

The prescience of the men at the head of the Bell System, who under the leadership of Theodore N. Vail have consistently urged "One Policy," "One System," "Universal Service," as the beacon lights for the guidance and operation of the great Telephone System of the country has been proven by this unification of railroad management. While insuperable obstacles due

to legislative impediments largely, have prevented the operation of the railroads to their fullest capacity and efficiency, the Telephone System, though strained at times, has never shown a symptom of cracking; has well met the need for new plant, and the

tremendous enlargement, in some cases amounting to entire duplication of its pre-war properties, and has maintained its transmission obligations practically at the point of normality.

With expert knowledge and managerial experience must be combined a spirit of co-operation, extending from the highest to the lowest branches of a corporate structure if the full measure of effectiveness is to be attained. Telephone officials feel that whilst they have by no means reached a state of perfection in their organization, they have attained a degree of co-operative excellence, mutual understanding, and esprit de corps that is of immeasurable value in the satisfactory fulfillment of the country's telephone needs.

As much cannot be said of the atmosphere pervading the Post Office Department notwithstanding the fact that it is Christmas time. Possibly this disturbed equanimity is due to the conditions of strife prevalent throughout the world, in turn due to the contention of one race of men that "Might Makes Right," and the insistence of the balance of mankind that this view of life is entirely erroneous and must be abandoned. Not by inference, even, would it be suggested that Postmaster - General Burleson, in his management of the Post Office Department espouses the principle of the Hun! He does, however, show a disposition to abridge the

POSTAL EMPLOYEES APPEAL TO PUBLIC

To the Public:

The POSTAL WORKERS, Letter Carriers and POSTOFFICE Clerks, who are employed in the Nation's largest industry, the POSTOFFICE, are forced as a last resort to appeal for justice to their real employer, the public, after all other honest efforts have failed.

DO YOU KNOW:

- That, contrary to the general belief, the postal employee receives no pension?
- That, the postal employees have received but one increase in wages in forty years?
- That, that only increase was granted in 1907, when the dollar would go twice as far as it does today?
- That, the minimum wage scale is \$2.22 per day, 27 3-4c per hour?
- That, the maximum wage is \$3.33 per day, 41 5-8c per hour?
- That, postal employees lose their time while off duty in case of illness?
- That, it takes on an average of nine years' service to attain the maximum wage?
- That, it requires an act of Congress to make readjustments in the wage scale?
- That, Congress in its last session granted all government employees EXCEPT those employed in the Postoffice Department an increase in wages?
- That, in all other lines of employment wages have been increased from time to time (and in most instances voluntarily on the part of the employer) to meet the ever-increasing cost of living, until conditions in the Postal Service do not compare favorably with conditions elsewhere?
- That, ordinary unskilled labor in Cleveland is receiving 45c per hour, while the postal employee receives from 27 3-4c to 41c?
- That, the Letter Carrier serves as a substitute on an average of three years before becoming a regular carrier, earning on an average of less than \$2.00 per day during this period?
- That, he must purchase his own uniform, which has advanced in price fully 50% in the last ten years?
- That, the Postoffice Clerk must memorize and master difficult distribution schemes, from three to five thousand facts must be borne in mind continually and constantly?
- That, this is absolutely necessary in order to facilitate the rapid dispatch and delivery of mail matter?
- That, this study necessitates as much concentration as most professions?
- That, there is no compensation for this particular study, which must be done at home?
- That, more than 66% of the Clerks' labor is performed after 6:00 P. M., and the greater portion of that is performed after midnight; for which they receive no more pay than for day work?
- That, the British postal service has long recognized 7 hours night work as equivalent to 8 hours day work?
- That, this night work necessitates the sacrifice of all social life with his family and friends, which he values as highly as anyone?
- That, frequent overtime is paid for at the regular hourly wage?
- That, on the whole this calling is more or less peculiar insofar as the knowledge one gains after years of service is absolutely useless in any other line of business; when one has served faithfully anywhere from ten to forty years, one has unfitted himself for almost any other pursuit?

Do you desire to assist the postal employees in their efforts to get an increase in wages and bettering their working conditions, thereby partially relieving them of the ever-increasing burden of debt, unrest and dissatisfaction, preventing the deterioration of the postal service caused by resignations of experienced men who are forced to seek more remunerative employment, and filling these vacancies with inexperienced help?

The Postoffice Department is not only being operated on a paying basis, but for the year 1916 showed a net surplus of \$5,827,236.07, and this year will show a much greater surplus.

Again we appeal to YOU, our employer, to see that justice is done your most faithful class of servants. If you think our cause is a just one, help us by writing to your Congressman and the two U. S. Senators from Ohio, demanding that we be given an immediate increase of at least 25% to meet existing conditions.

Do this TODAY, lest you forget.

(Signed) **THE POSTAL EMPLOYEES OF CLEVELAND, OHIO**

right of orderly protest when in his annual report recently submitted to Congress, he says: "It is regrettable to state that the organized postal employés are making many selfish demands and insisting that they shall not be required or permitted to work in excess of the usual number of hours; also that their salaries be permanently increased, although they are justly compensated, receiving more than three times as much as those fighting in the trenches, who must suffer the hardships of warfare and sacrifice their all if necessary."

"Postal employés have become bold because of this affiliation with organized labor and have within recent years threatened to strike, and in one case actually did so by tendering their resignations and leaving the service in a body."

"If, by combining, government employés are enabled unduly to influence members of Congress, and others, seeking election to public office, the situation will naturally arise, if it has not already arisen, where Congress will be unduly influenced by such organization, the appropriations for the salaries of such employés will be greatly increased, and economic provision for the conduct of the service impossible."

In demanding increased pay and that they shall not be required or permitted to work in excess of the usual number of hours, the postal employés do not appear to have been unreasonable, and one would hesitate to regard these demands as even violent infractions of departmental etiquette.

The postal employés seem to have quite the best of the argument accepting as true their statements which appeared in the display advertisement, clipped from a recent Cleveland newspaper, and reproduced on the preceding page.

What particularly and directly interests the employés of telephone and telegraph companies of the country in the little family jar in the Post Office Department is the fact that Mr. Burleson is an ardent advocate of government ownership of telephone and telegraph lines. In marked contrast with his somewhat acrid criticisms of the employés of his department who sought for better pay, is a statement taken from the annual report of Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which reads:

"This company and its associated companies have been foremost to establish, and propose to continue their efforts to maintain good wages, good working conditions and relations of the most cordial kind for and with their employés—a fact which has been of the utmost importance to the efficiency of their service to the public. It is believed that discussion and suggestions looking to a fair and reasonable regulation of such relations between 'public utilities' generally and their employés may fittingly come from a company which has had so satisfactory an experi-

Christmas in France

Two hundred Bell telephone men of the Central Group celebrated Christmas in France this year. No details of the celebration were available at the time of this writing. It is known, however, that hundreds of gifts for the members of the Eleventh Telegraph Battalion found their way across the Atlantic in time to fill the stockings of these brave lads of the Signal Corps.

On December 26th the following cablegram was received by A. G. Francis of LaGrange, Ill., whose son Bert is a member of the battalion:

"Wish you all a Merry Christmas. Am well.—Bert Francis."

The cablegram was filed at a point back of the American front.

ence with those engaged in its own service.

"It has long been recognized that good work can only be obtained from, and waste and extravagance avoided by, interested and satisfied employés. Safeguards of many kinds have by statute been thrown around the employé; he is protected against danger and compensated for damage.

"The causes which have made improved wages and labor conditions possible will be found in the application of the results of investigation, research and general study of all questions concerning management and operation; in the activity of invention and in the introduction of labor-saving machines, all of which have combined for greatly increased efficiency and improvement of methods, and greatly increased production per unit of labor or effort. These causes have made it possible to improve greatly and cheapen production and service, and at the same time, decrease the hours of labor, improve conditions, and meet the continual recurring necessity and demands for better wages."

It will be noted that Mr. Vail recognized the necessity for better wages instead of declaring "regrettable," demands that "Salaries be permanently increased," as does the report of the Postmaster-General, referring to the action of his departmental people.

Back in 1915 what was known as a "Salary Cutting Campaign" struck the Chicago post office. Salaries of letter carriers were reduced \$200 a year, and clerks had their salaries cut from \$100 to \$200 a year. The press and the public took up the cudgels in defense of the postal employés; commenting on the cuts, one of Chicago's great dailies said: "Many of those affected draw less than \$100 a month and have families to support." From the advertisement we have reproduced, it appears that many of them are still drawing less than \$100 a month and it is fair to assume that they also have families to support, and a much harder job of it, too,

in view of higher living costs now.

At the time of the salary reductions, the Postmaster-General was accused of being a slave driver. Similar epithets were applied when upon orders from Washington some time later several superannuated employés of the Chicago post office who had worn themselves out in the public service were summarily dropped from the payrolls, being thrown upon their own resources without any apparent compunction on the part of the Post Office Department. Once more, in contrast, Mr. Vail is quoted:

"The plan for Employés' Pensions, Disability Benefits, and Death Benefits described in previous reports, has been in complete and successful operation throughout the Bell System for four years. The working out of the plan has met the necessities of the situation described in the report of 1912, and the beneficial effects then hoped for have been entirely realized. The trend of public opinion and the adoption of similar plans in other industries have since made it plain that the Bell System was one of the leaders in understanding and adequately providing for the needs of the workers in the exigencies of life for which all are not able to provide. And the response of employés to the care of their interests by the Bell System, evidenced by this Benefit Plan and by other provisions for their welfare, has been all that was expected. Their loyal interest in the Bell service, their readiness to take responsibility and to cooperate with each other cheerfully, and intelligently, have been exemplified in the many demands during the strain of heavy traffic and extraordinary construction work of the past year."

While stretching out his hand for harder and faster control of the employés of the Post Office Department, Postmaster-General Burleson has evinced no disposition whatever to ameliorate their unhappy condition, to establish a Sickness and Disability Fund, or a Pension Fund for faithful employés, "in the exigencies of life for which all are not able to provide."

The Postmaster-General is fearful lest "Government employés may be enabled to unduly influence members of Congress, and others, seeking election to public office." His forebodings, however, do not preclude his desire to take over the Bell System, the Western Union, and the Postal, with their thousands of employés—employés who, if the occasion arose, might be disposed to take a hand at influencing members of Congress and aspirants for office, if they were being unfairly dealt with.

How would the employés of the Bell Telephone System feel about changing their environment, their working conditions and the provisions protecting them in times of illness, disability, incapacity, and old age, for conditions such as exist in the Post Office Department, described by the postal employés of Cleveland, Ohio?

Charles E. Galavan

Born 1893. Died in the Service of His Country, 1917.

One of the two stars in the service flag which hangs in the window of the Galavan apartment, 3555 Ogden avenue, Chicago, is now golden in hue. It signifies that Sergeant Charles E. Galavan of Company E, Eleventh Telegraph Battalion, and formerly wire chief at Hinsdale, has given his life for his country. The other star remains blue for James P. Galavan, a brother, who is at Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., with the 129th Illinois Field Hospital.

Sergeant Galavan was with the American Expeditionary Forces in France and on Christmas day news of his death from pneumonia reached his mother and his wife of seven months, formerly Miss Nellie Moore of Riverside.

He was twenty-four years old and worked in the La Grange district for about five years as repairman, installer, relief man and wire chief. His duties took him to nearly all the exchanges in the district where he made many friends.

For the last three or four months before enlisting Sergeant Galavan had been wire chief at Hinsdale. He had the distinction of being the first man in the La Grange district to enlist, and his application was filled out ten minutes after he received it.

Taps have sounded for Sergeant Galavan, and his work as a telephone man and a soldier is over. He will be remembered always as a man who did his duty faithfully and well, and the greatest of epitaphs is his, "He gave his life for his country."

Long Lines Department Red Cross Work

By One of the Knitters.

The girls in the long lines department have been very busy with Red Cross work during the last few months. The new rest room offers a fine place for knitting and Mrs. Williams, teacher, is kept busy from morning until night, purling, casting on and off, and finishing necks. We have finished eighty-nine sweaters for the Red Cross and sixty-two more are nearing completion. The receipt from the Red Cross was marked "very good" for the first lot we turned in, "fine" for the second and "excellent" for the third. Besides this we have been knitting for three men connected with our office who are now in the service, buying the wool ourselves and sending a sweater, socks, wristlets and a muffler to each soldier. A war fund was started by the proceeds of a dance and increased by weekly donations in a glass jar kept on the rest room table. Chances are also being sold on an electric boudoir lamp, at ten cents each, to swell the fund.

From this fund the wool was bought for our own men, and twenty-five dollars was given toward the Y. M. C. A. fund



SERGEANT CHARLES E. GALAVAN.

and eighty dollars to the *Tribune* for Christmas kits. We have begun to hear from these, and cards of thanks have come from the camps all over the country.

To Miss Jennie Robinson, the enthusiastic chairman of our Red Cross auxiliary, and to Mrs. Williams, whose patience in teaching us and correcting our mistakes has been untiring, belongs much of the credit for what has been done. Officers besides Miss Robinson are Miss Lillian

Individual Income Tax

Forms for reporting 1917 Income to the Government are not at this date ready for distribution, although the Government Officials say they are expected very soon. The forms must be filed not later than March 1st and no doubt ample time will be available after their receipt to allow for their preparation.

If any great delay is experienced, the Government will in all probability, take that fact into consideration in enforcing the regulations governing the date of filing.

In the Chicago Company, arrangements have been made whereby the forms will be distributed through the various departments for delivery to employes, and it is hoped that this same arrangement can be made in the other areas.

Employes must bear in mind that all persons if citizens or residents of the United States, with a net income for 1917 of \$2,000 or over, if married or head of a family, and \$1,000 or over if not married or head of a family, must make a return.

B. S. GARVEY,
General Auditor.

January 5, 1918.

Merkle, vice-chairman, and Miss Elizabeth Roby, secretary. We have met every Thursday, usually going out for dinner, and then returning for the knitting and business meeting. At one meeting a speaker from the Red Cross gave us many valuable suggestions for our work. About once a month a special meeting with an entertainment is held and a fine musical show is planned for the near future.

Even a few spare moments can count for a good deal if we make the best of them, and we are hoping to be 100 per cent patriotic during the coming year.

Deacon Dorsch Sends Gifts to Prospect

Deacon Dorsch, publisher and proprietor of *The Advocate Review*, Chicago, showed his appreciation for good service rendered him by the Prospect exchange by sending Christmas remembrances and the following letter:

"December 24, 1917.

"Manager Prospect Exchange,
"Chicago Telephone Company,
"Chicago, Ill.

"The undersigned takes great pleasure in sending you herewith a small Christmas remembrance to each of the operators No. 8076 and No. 8034, as well as the day and night managers of the Prospect exchange who have so faithfully served this office in their capacity during the past year, and in doing so wishes to say that it is so extended with a feeling of gratitude for service given at all times, day or night, promptly and courteously.

"I remain with best wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, and many of them,

(Signed) "M. E. DORSCH."

Good Work of Operators at Fort Sheridan

The following letter, should be of interest to all the members of the Chicago Telephone Company operating force:

"Headquarters, Fort Sheridan Training Camp.

"November 28, 1917.

"General Manager,
Chicago Telephone Company,
212 W. Washington Street,
Chicago, Ill.

"Dear Sir:

"I wish to express to you my deep satisfaction for the able way in which the telephone service has been handled at this station during the Second Officers' Training Camp. The young women at the Post telephone exchange have been extremely efficient and courteous, and facilitated the transaction of business by the rapidity of their work.

"I wish to commend them and you for the high order of efficiency of the telephone service maintained here.

"Very truly yours,
(Signed) J. A. RYAN,
Colonel of Cavalry, Commanding."

Buy War Savings Certificates

A Patriotic and Profitable Investment Which Is Within the Reach of All

"Who Saves, Serves."

This is the slogan adopted by Illinois in the campaign for selling thrift stamps and war savings certificates, which were placed on sale by the government on December 3rd. They may be purchased at every post-office, at banks, schools, stores and other similar institutions.

The government expects to raise in this manner \$2,000,000,000 within the next year, which is at the rate of \$20 for each inhabitant of the United States.

The campaign is under the direction of Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, who declares that these certificates are the best and safest investment in the world. They make it possible for people to support the war finances of the government in a manner which is not only safe, but profitable to themselves, and are in point of fact a lesson in small savings with good interest to the small investor.

Great Britain and Canada have raised hundreds of millions of dollars by similar means, and in the latter country the stamps are used as a circulating medium.

The plan is very simple and effective and well worth the patriotic support of all classes of American citizens.

For twenty-five cents a person can buy a thrift stamp and affix it to a thrift card provided on request. Buying other stamps from time to time, he can fill the sixteen spaces and his card will then represent \$4.00 loaned to the United States government. This may then be exchanged for a certificate bearing one war saving stamp by adding twelve cents, if the exchange is made during January and one cent additional for each month later.

The war savings certificate resembles a bond and has space for twenty war savings stamps. The first of the total of twenty may be bought during January and if all are bought then, the rate will be \$4.12 each,

but if one is bought each month, the February payment will be \$4.13, the March payment \$4.14 and so on, the last payment being \$4.23. In other words, making the twenty payments by installments will cost

appeal to buy thrift stamps and certificates shows once again that all classes of Americans are ready to furnish the sinews of war and do their part in bringing about a victorious peace. Not only are individuals buying the stamps and certificates liberally, but business concerns are encouraging their employes to aid the government in this way, and at the same time make a profitable investment for themselves. Letters have been sent from Washington to the heads of commercial organizations of national scope outlining plans by which they may receive a quantity of stamps and certificates on consignment and distribute them to their branches and agents.

An active sale of stamps has been reported to the Treasury Department since the campaign opened, although no estimate of the total receipts is yet available.

Here are some of Mr. Vanderlip's views, recently expressed in Cincinnati:

"There is something worse than a slacker. A slacker is only a negative quantity. But a dollar spent for an unnecessary thing today becomes an ally of the enemy. It is a traitor dollar.

"It is for every person to stop and consider, before spending each dollar, into which pan of the scale they will throw

it. Will they buy unnecessary things, and by the weight cast on that side of the scale contribute to our defeat or will they refrain from unnecessary purchases and put the dollar into the hands of the government enabling it to buy the things which will be a real help toward victory? Let every one picture that scale in front of them when they are spending money."

The Bell System and its employes are doing their part in purchasing saving stamps and certificates. At all district and division headquarters of the Central Group of Telephone Companies, they are on sale, and employes are buying them liberally.



MISS MARGUERITE DOHERTY OF PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT, CHICAGO, BUYING A WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATE. These certificates and stamps are on sale at all division and district offices of the Central Group of Telephone Companies.

one cent additional per month.

The certificates are dated January 2, 1918, and will mature January 2, 1923, when in return for the \$4.12 paid now the holder will get \$5.00. Twenty certificates cost \$82.40 or a few cents more if payments are deferred, and will be redeemed by the government at the end of five years at \$100.00. The buyer thus makes a profit of \$17.60. At the selling price of the stamps, the interest is at the rate of four per cent compounded quarterly and at 4.39 per cent if figured right through. The stamps may be redeemed at any time at their face value and interest.

The response made to the government's



Of Interest To Our Girls

Conducted by Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst



Our Girls and the War

"Man works from sun to sun,
But woman's work is never done."

So says the adage, and many a time it is repeated with a long face and a sigh. But our girls whose fingers fly as fast with their knitting needles as they do at the switchboard seem to be working with a cheerful countenance and count it no hardship when they fill in every spare moment of the day and night with the click of their busy needles. We sometimes think that no one can be more helpful in these days than our own girls. At the switchboard they are alert and ready for service—a service which means everything to our country at this time—and then, all over our country in every office there are girls who are working for the Red Cross or for the comfort of the boys who have gone. Everywhere girls are saying, "Teach me to knit."

Don't be alarmed because work seems to enter the period of rest. The girls are happy because they are doing the thing they

want to do, and if it is work it is a change of occupation and that is sometimes the best kind of rest. Our girls are delighted that they can do something with their own hands for the brother or sweetheart who has gone. A present for a man has always been a problem and the proverbial poor taste in the choice of ties and cigars for a Christmas present has been quite overworked in our funny papers in the past. Now when a man slips on the sweater or socks and feels the comforting warmth and remembers that every stitch has been made by the hands of the girl at home, he feels a glow that is more than physical warmth and his patriotic fervor and ambition to protect the home he has left will increase a hundredfold. "The girl I left behind me" is no idle, sentimental being, but a woman working every moment for his comfort and for the other boys like him who need the contribution she can make.

And so "over there" the boys are thinking of the true-hearted girls, the best girls

in the world, the American girls, who stand by them bravely, serving here as they do there and to whom they will come back by and by triumphant over the evil which has caused this bitter war.

Christmas Pennies

To the West division belongs the honors in the giving of Christmas baskets to the poor. Monroe, West and Belmont believe in preparedness, and that is why when Christmas came they had on hand 20,300 pennies to be converted into great big baskets of all sorts of good things which made glad the hearts of at least seventy-five families.

For several months a little box with a rhyme like this, "Drop your pennies here for Christmas cheer," gave silent invitation to the girls on pay day to drop a superfluous penny. The result was astonishing and on Christmas, instead of hurried and untimely collections, the money was there at hand and no one felt really poorer. The girls brought the names of



KNITTING SCENE AT MARGARET MACKIN HALL.

The sheep evidently wish it known that they are interested in the proceedings.

families in need—all were investigated and heavy baskets with meat or chicken, potatoes, apples, coffee, sugar, bread, canned vegetables, candy and nuts were delivered for the West offices by the company.

In addition to these baskets, Christmas remembrances were sent to girls who were absent on account of sickness.

In all of the offices the Christmas trees gave a home-like look to the rest rooms and the girls have all enjoyed the holidays better because they could feast their eyes on the beautifully decorated trees.

The girls from the accounting department gathered together money and made up seven splendid baskets which were delivered to needy families. Two splendid baskets with an overflow of home-made jellies and home-grown potatoes were contributed by the health department and delivered by Doctor Goodsmith.

Purls of Thought

Two plains, two purls—
Oh, look it, girls,
I've gone and dropped a stitch!
Two plains, two purls—
Oh, goodness, girls,
I wonder which is which!

Two plains, two purls—
Oh, tell me, girls,
Does this far seem all right?
Two plains, two purls—
Oh, heavens, girls,
It looks to me a fright!

Two plains, two purls—
Oh, mercy, girls,
I've lost my count again!
Two plains, two purls—
Oh, darn it, girls,
I love to knit for men!
—R. W. M., in *A Line o' Type*
or *Two*.
Chicago Tribune.

Yeoman Sonnenberg, U. S. N.

"I used to think I was a busy girl when I worked for the telephone company, but this has it beaten," said Mrs. Luella Sonnenberg, first-class yeoman, as she turned to her switchboard and answered, "Supply Department, United States Navy."

Dressed in the dark blue of Uncle Sam's sea fighters, Yeoman Sonnenberg impresses the visitor as a businesslike young woman who is anxious to "do her bit." She has the distinction of being the first woman in the central states and the second in the whole country to join the navy.

Mrs. Sonnenberg began her telephone work at the Lawndale office, Chicago. For three years she was a private branch ex-

change operator for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. She was re-employed by the Chicago Telephone Company on April 11, 1917, and in June went to the paymaster's office as a relief operator. She proved capable at once and the

navy officials decided that they wanted her services permanently. To accept the position, it was necessary for her to enlist in the navy.

In the United States Navy a yeoman is a petty officer who is assigned to clerical duties in any department.

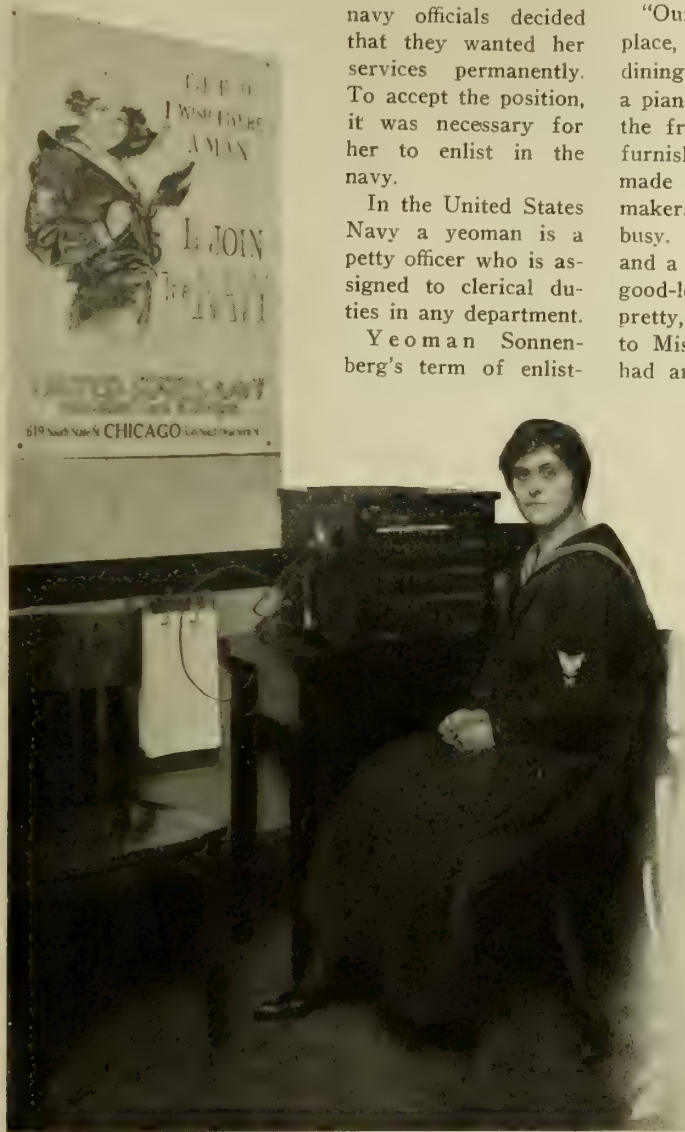
Yeoman Sonnenberg's term of enlist-

ment is posted for night calls each day. There are three women anesthetists. Nurses live in huts built long and narrow, with two beds to a room, a stove and a few hooks.

"Our mess room is quite a charming place, and there are a large living room, dining room, kitchen and pantry. We have a piano, phonograph, a stove that opens in the front like a grate, wicker chairs and furnishings. Some of the things were made by patients. We often find cabinet-makers, and when we do we keep them busy. One patient made a piano bench and a cabinet for the phonograph, all very good-looking pieces. We made lots of pretty, bright cushions and curtains, due to Miss Linsley's artistic taste. We have had an abundance of flowers all summer

and there are still some to be had, also bright-colored berries. Things just grow everywhere. We have an informal dance every Friday evening in our mess room and invite the doctors and officers. On Halloween we had a fancy dress party, masked. Some of the costumes were great, considering the material. We have a very fine orchestra.

"The weather is getting some colder, but not 'too bad,' as the English say. We feel it most when trying to bathe. We don our raincoats, rain hats and rubber boots (for it rains most of the time now) and walk about a block or two to the bathhouse. There is no steam heat or any kind of heat. The food here is fair and not as scarce as we expected, but there are some things that we simply cannot buy. The milk chocolate is good, but other sweets and coffee are not very good and are expensive."



YEOMAN SONNENBERG AT HER SWITCHBOARD.
According to U. S. Navy regulations she wears the uniform and insignia of her rank whether on or off duty.

ment in the navy is for four years. If peace is declared before that time, she will be discharged subject to call during the four years.

A Red Cross Letter From France

A letter from Miss Ruth Spencer, formerly Main office nurse, Chicago Telephone Company, recently appeared in the *Monthly Report* published by the Alumnae Association of the Illinois Training School for Nurses. She is now in France with Hospital Unit No. 12 of the Red Cross.

The following are extracts from Miss Spencer's letter:

"At present the night supervisor's duties are for three months at a time. Operating forces are divided into three teams, each consisting of one surgeon, one nurse, one anesthetist, and one orderly. One of these

War and Knitting

The war is bringing forth gems of poesy. Witness this clever bit by a New York deb, Eleanor Jencks, called "My Hosiery":

"The hours I spend on thee, dear sock,
Are as a string of purls to me;
First two I knit, then two I purl,
And round the leg I slowly reel;
Now joyful pæans to the heavens hurl,
I've turned the heel.
O, knotty ends that scratch and turn,
O, stitch that dropped, uneven row;
I kiss each blight and at last learn
To reach the toe, O sock, to reach the toe."

This will excite sympathetic reactions in our knitters behind the national defense.—*Cinderella*, in *Chicago Tribune*.

FIRST HINTS OF HOW PARIS IS GOING TO MAKE HER SPRING AND SUMMER GOWNS

Home Dressmakers Find Many Models Which They Can Copy Acceptably.

By Maude Hall

Manufacturers of materials, following designers of frocks, have turned their eyes eastward for inspiration for styles for the coming season, although their offerings will have their first exploitation in southern climes. The magic of tropical sunshine has touched the counters of the fashionable shops and transformed them into bits of fairyland. Never in the history of dress have such lovely dress cottons been seen as now. They are principally of Oriental designs, although there are some wonderful things from England and Switzerland.

Equaling in beauty of texture and design the best of the imported cottons are those made at home, for American makers, put on their mettle by the shortage abroad, have risen to the occasion and produced such tissues as this country has never witnessed before.

The novelties include crepe de chine with Chinese and Japanese borders and designs, titwillow voiles, eclipse and moon dots, rainbow stripes, French-knot dots, Mikado crepes, lampwick plaids, old-fashioned gingham, brick blocks and a long list of French materials with broken stripes and shot effects. For separate skirts there is satin baronet, thick and beautiful, with almost the high gloss of spun glass. Faille, broadcloth, figured pongee, etc., are also offered. Sports fashions have a new interpretation for spring and summer, for the arbiters of dress tell us that they are not essentially fashions suitable only for tennis and golf and such pastimes, but informal fashions for those who like to look their youngest, prettiest and smartest.

The jumper skirt is given a prominent place among the spring models, both for sports and semi-formal wear. A pretty effect in figured pongee has the skirt gathered about the waistline, with plaits each side of the back gore to form a panel effect. Shoulder straps may be attached to the upper edge



Two Frocks for Early Spring Wear

7568 (left). A check in black and white features the panel front.
7571. Burgundy serge, plaited and trimmed with machine stitching.

Patterns for Bell News Designs

The designs shown on this page are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

of the removable jumper and buttoned to the straight, narrow belt.

Lavender is evidently to be a spring favorite, for there are wonderful new frocks in lavender gingham, voile, etc. A model that is smart, yet very simple, fastens at the left side of the front under a box plait. Plaits each side of the center-back form a panel effect. The belt is of self-material, but the collar is of white linen.

Modes for the southern season revive the middy, the smock and various forms of the loose blouse, designed to be worn with separate skirts of contrasting material. A pretty model in white cashmere has a collar of blue satin stitched with narrow white braid and embroidered with red stars. There are also some delightful blouses in soft crinkly crepes of exquisite colors. As a rule they show some kind of handwork in their decoration, embroidery done with heavy white cotton being exceedingly desirable.

A picturesque frock, created especially for the frivolities of Palm Beach, is in floral printed organdy. The skirt is gathered and joined to a dart-fitted bodice, the front of which is trimmed with black satin buttons. There is a collar of filet lace and the revers are edged with filet. The skirt is a two-piece model, closing at the left side, with gathers across the back gore caught up and tacked to the foundation in bustle effect. Above the bustle is a straight ruffle, attached to the skirt. Foulard frocks are to be in high vogue again, though this serviceable silk is not so greatly needed as it was in the day when summer frocks of chiffon and georgette were not worn. Still foulard has its own place and its substantial merits, and wheth-

er used alone or in combination with other materials, is a practical thing. The straight, gathered tunic that is seen on so many of the spring skirts is good in foulard and over a narrow, separate skirt of plain satin or serge often looks extremely well and

serves a useful purpose.

The rainbow stripes and similar effects are wonderful for sports skirts. They launder well, no matter how unusual the color schemes, for all practical sports skirts are intended to be laundered. The latest applicant for smart favor is a two-piece skirt with the front gore buttoned to a belt which is laced at the back. Worn with the skirt is a blouse of plain satin, though many of the latest sports waists are fashioned of georgette.

One of the brick-block cotton fabrics is employed in the development of a one-piece frock with blue and white color scheme. The skirt is gathered and attached to the waist under a straight belt, which is trimmed with black buttons. Japanese embroidery ornaments the collar, although the home dressmaker in copying the design could use instead one of the Japanese crepes with just as good effect.

There are several very good looking checks, those in brown and white, blue and green, gray and rose and black and white perhaps commanding the smartest attention. A charming model has the front and back in panel effect, the sides being gathered to form a tunic. The lower edges of the tunic may be finished with marabou or any of the furs accepted as summer trimmings, or bands of contrasting material.

Home Dressmaker's Corner

Courtesy Pictorial Review

These are times when one must economize to the limit and there is no better way for the business girl to save than to make over her frocks of last season into a design patterned from advance styles for spring. Here is pictured a very pretty plaid serge combined with plain satin. If made of new material, medium size will require three yards thirty-six inch satin and two yards fifty-four inch serge. In addition three-quarter yard thirty-six inch lining will be needed.

To cut the dress correctly, follow the guide carefully. Place the front and back gores with triple "TTT" perforations along the lengthwise fold of material. Whatever material is used, the same method of applying the pattern is followed. The collar is also placed along a lengthwise fold of material. To the right of the collar is the front strap, with large "O" perforations laid on a lengthwise thread. The straight edge of the side gore rests along the selvage, with large "O" perforations on a lengthwise thread. Next comes the outer front of the waist, with large "O" perforations on a lengthwise thread, then the back of the waist and the second collar, if desired, on the lengthwise fold. The back strap and sleeve are laid with the large "O" perforations on a lengthwise thread of

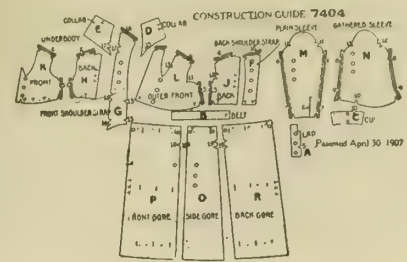
satin, the lap just below the sleeve. Now, take the lining and fold in half. Place the back along the lengthwise fold and the front with the large "O" perforations on a lengthwise thread.



Frock of Plaid Serge and Plain Satin

To make the underbody, which should be ready to be used as a foundation, close the under-arm and shoulder seams, then gather the lower edge between "T" perforations.

Now, take the outer waist and close under-arm and shoulder seams as notched. Gather lower edge between "T" perfora-



Construction Guide

tions and one inch above. The center-front is indicated by the large "O" perforations.

Then take the sleeve and sew lap to slashed edge as notched, fold over on outside on "O" perforations and stitch to position; lap to small "o" perforations and finish for closing. Close seam of sleeve as notched; sew in armhole of outer waist as notched, with small "o" perforation at shoulder seam easing in any fullness between notches. Hold the sleeve toward you when basting it in armhole.

Arrange the outer waist on underbody with center-fronts, center-backs, under-arm seams and lower edges even; stitch gathers to position. Face the collar and sew to neck edge of outer waist with center-backs even; match single notches in collar and outer front. Leave collar free forward of left shoulder seam and finish for closing. Now, line the shoulder straps and pocket and turn lower edge of front strap over on outside matching notches and stitch the notched edges forming a pocket. Close shoulder seam as notched. Gather lower edge of back strap between "T" perforations; gather front strap between small "o" perforations. Arrange straps on waist, shoulder seams even, with point in strap at neck edge; tack to outer waist at shoulder seam. Adjust lower back edge of strap between the two small "o" perforations near lower edge of underbody back and after joining skirt to waist bring gathers in front strap between small "o" perforations in front gore near upper edge. Tack gathers in right front strap to position and finish left side for closing.

The skirt comes next. Join the gores as notched, leaving seam to left of center-front free above the lower large "O" perforation in front gore; finish for placket. Plait near center-back placing "T" on corresponding small "o" perforation and tack. Form plaits, creasing on lines of slot perforations, bring folded edges to corresponding small "o" perforations and press. Gather upper edge of side gore between "T" perforations. Adjust with upper edge of skirt over upper row of gathers in waist, center-fronts and center-backs even; bring single small "o" perforation in side gore to under-arm seam and close at the left side front.

Belt—Line and arrange around waist slip ends under the shoulder straps; close at center-front.



Cutting Guide



Safety First and Accident Prevention

MEMBER NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

MEMBER AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY



HABIT IS THE STRONGEST THING IN THE WORLD, THEREFORE CULTIVATE THE HABIT OF BEING CAREFUL

A PERSONAL INJURY IS A WASTE OF THAT MOST VALUABLE ASSET—MAN POWER, AND NOW IS THE TIME OF ALL TIMES WHEN NEITHER THE INDIVIDUAL NOR THE NATION CAN AFFORD TO WASTE

EVERYONE SHOULD APPOINT HIMSELF A COMMITTEE OF ONE TO AVOID ACCIDENTS

Patriotism and Conservation

Our country is now engaged in a great war, the greatest in all history. Our inherited right to the peaceful pursuit of happiness and prosperity for which our forefathers fought in 1776 has been challenged. Now, as in 1776, patriotism is the watchword, as no nation ever had a more just cause for fighting than the United States of America. By the United States we mean every citizen within its wide borders. We cannot all shoulder a gun and go forth to battle on land or sea, or to serve actively with the Red Cross or the Ambulance Corps. Everyone of us can and should, however, stand behind those that do; otherwise we shall have regrets to the end of our days.

President Wilson in his message to the American people following the entrance of our country into the war, said in part:

"It is evident to every thinking man that our industries must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever, and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of each task than they have been; and what I want to say is that the men and women who devote their thought and their knowledge to these things will be serving their country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom, just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battlefield or in the trenches."

Conservation, as most of us interpret it, means to save. Webster says that among other things it means to "preserve a body

in its entirety." Therefore, conservation and patriotism are closely akin, because both are necessary at this time, if we are to preserve our nation's integrity and independence. The nation's resources must be conserved. What are the nation's re-

thing be done to conserve it for the future.

It is appalling to read the accounts of the number of men killed and wounded on the battlefields of Europe. War is a horrible thing. We all agree with Sherman, but did you ever stop to consider the awful

waste of life, the suffering and misery caused by accidents in our everyday life, seventy-five per cent of which are preventable?

Statistics show that every year there are 35,000 wage earners killed and 2,000,000 injured. This means that in all probability there are 10,000 widows and 30,000 children left dependent each year. Remember that these figures include only the wage earners. Think of the countless accidents that must occur on which no official report is made. In the year of 1916 there were 465 deaths and 33,552 injuries in Illinois alone, and this includes only cases on which one week or more of time was lost and on which compensation was paid. In our everyday life we do not seem to realize the dangers that lurk everywhere. We are inclined to go blithely on, flirting with danger, and by our carelessness

either meet with disaster ourselves or endanger someone else. If one of the nation's greatest resources is man power, it behooves us to share in stopping the leakage of energy by preventing accidents. We must be careful ourselves; we must help others to be careful. Remember you owe it to your country, your family, your neighbor and yourself. Following and inducing others to follow the principles of safety first is the duty of all true Americans.



"And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

Who is there within this great nation that does not feel his heart swell with pride when "Old Glory" is unfurled to the breeze, and the soul inspiring strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" break forth upon the air? In support of all that The Flag represents, let us all do our utmost to keep it in its exalted position among the nations of the world. One of its greatest safeguards, and therefore one that we must patriotically conserve, is man-power. We can go far toward accomplishing this by striving to avoid accidents to ourselves and others, and by helping others to be careful.

sources? We have all cause to know that food and fuel products are included (no doubt fewer of us will suffer from overeating in the next few years). In addition to our national requirements, our allies will look to us as their chief source for such supplies for some time to come. Little has been said heretofore, however, about one of our most vital resources—man power. The man power of the world is dwindling and it is necessary that some-

Gravity, an Unchangeable Law, a Big Factor in Accidents

Gravity is the tendency of bodies to seek the center of the earth. It is the force that prevents us from falling off the face of the earth into space. To maintain substance heavier than air in the space surrounding the earth, gravity must be overcome by force. It can be accomplished to a certain degree. An example of this is the airship, which may be kept in space only as long as the motors are in working condition. Anything that remains in part in space must be supported by the earth, trees are rooted in the earth, buildings have their foundations thereon. Our first steps in life are difficult because we must learn to allow for gravity, to maintain our equilibrium.

It is safe to say that fifty per cent. of our accidents are due directly to the law of gravity, or more correctly speaking, to our apparent failure to take gravity into consideration. Substances heavier than air are bound to fall if their support is removed, or their balance upset from any cause. The velocity of their movement at the instant of meeting another substance depends on its weight and the distance it has traveled. We all know that articles left on ladders, on lockers and similar places are apt to become dislodged, and in falling are apt to cause injury. This is in evidence by reports that are received from time to time. Other accidents which may be classified as gravity cases are those caused by workmen dropping tools, by persons falling from various causes. The following cases will serve to illustrate the point:

A repairman in the plant department at Columbus, Wis., was engaged in placing storm windows on the company's building. The step ladder that he was standing on slipped suddenly, causing him to fall to the ground. He sustained a slight sprain of the left wrist.

An operator while ascending the stairs in one of the exchanges slipped and fell down three steps, injuring her back. The direct cause of the fall was that the operator was wearing new high-heeled shoes, and was not holding on to the hand rail.

An operator ascending the steps leading into one of the exchanges slipped on some grapes, dropped by some unknown person. She fell and bruised her foot.

A garageman was about to place two jacks on a chair to free his hand for the purpose of opening a door. One of the jacks fell off the chair, injuring the large toe on the man's right foot.

An employé while working in a vault was struck on the head by a bull point. It had been standing in the vault, and was accidentally upset by a fellow employé.

One of two employés carrying an Edison pump slipped and the pump fell on his left foot.

An employé attempting to move a

twelve-foot ladder, dislodged a claw hammer which had been left on the top of the ladder. The hammer fell and struck him on the top of his head, causing a cut three-fourths of an inch in length.

Other Accidents

Following are other accidents reported recently which might be attributed to some other cause than disregard of the law of gravity:

While a cable repairman was cleaning cable with a shave hook, it slipped and cut the index finger of his left hand.

A cable helper had been tagging at a junction box. When he started to step from the pole seat to the pole step, a distance of about three feet, he wrenched the cords of his left knee.

A laborer who was acting as a teamster was standing at the front of a wagon holding the reins. The team started ahead before he expected and the front wheel hit and caused him to fall. Both wheels ran over the lower part of his right leg and broke it.

A groundman was struck on the lower lid of his right eye by an iron conduit rod, which was being passed to him by a fellow workman.

A building cableman, while wiping a vertical joint in the shaft of a large office building, was struck in the eye by a small portion of hot solder.

An installer received a burn on his left wrist, when a soldering iron slipped off one of the clips of a bank of jacks on which he was working.

A temporary cableman's helper in the plant department at Milwaukee was heating a pot of solder when some snow fell into the pot. The solder flew up and struck the man in the face. He sustained first degree burns on his face and left ear.

This Is the Season of Snow and Ice—Beware!

When the icy fingers of winter grip us, additional dangers lurk along our paths. It may be said that ice is a competent captain in the army of General Accident, with whom we are at war. Our most efficient commander is Personal Caution.

During the winter months our movements are more or less hampered by heavy clothing. In addition many of us hurry along with our hands in our pockets, our shoulders hunched up and our heads down. If in this condition we strike a slippery place—disaster. The chances of being struck by vehicles of all kinds are increased. Physicians tell us that outside

air is nature's best medicine, if we will but breathe deeply of it. We cannot, however, breathe deeply if we do not walk properly. If we would but go about with our heads up, our shoulders thrown back and our hands free, we would be in a better position to act quickly in an emergency and thus avoid many serious injuries. Try it.

Accident Prevention Trophy

The standing of the various districts in the three divisions of the plant department which are contesting for the accident prevention trophy is as follows for the period ending November 30th:

Suburban Plant

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Evanston. | 7. Harvey. |
| 2. Aurora. | 8. Hammond. |
| 3. La Grange. | 9. Oak Park. |
| 4. Wheaton. | 10. Special Estimate. |
| 5. Joliet. | 11. Waukegan. |
| 6. Elgin. | |

Construction

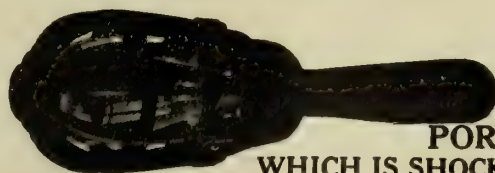
- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Shops. | 6. Garage. |
| 2. South Construction. | 7. North Construction. |
| 3. Cable Repair. | 8. Building Cabling. |
| 4. Supplies. | |
| 5. Central Construction. | |

Maintenance

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. Canal. | 15. Lincoln. |
| 2. Beverly. | 16. Calumet. |
| 3. Main. | 17. Pullman. |
| 4. Central. | 18. Superior. |
| 5. Wabash. | 19. Irving. |
| 6. Austin. | 20. Lake View. |
| 7. Monroe. | 21. Humboldt. |
| 8. Hyde Park. | 22. Wentworth. |
| 9. Rogers Park. | 23. Douglas. |
| 10. South Chicago. | 24. Stewart. |
| 11. Edgewater. | 25. Yards. |
| 12. Oakland. | 26. Lawndale. |
| 13. West. | 27. Prospect. |
| 14. Kedzie. | 28. Belmont. |

During January the trophy will be in the possession of Messrs. Gates of the Evanston district, Spalding of the shops division and Cerney of the Canal exchange.

Messrs. Cerney and Spalding have had possession of the trophy in the respective divisions before, but this is the first time Mr. Gates and his staff have attained first place in the suburban division. Congratulations are in order.



A HAND PORTABLE WHICH IS SHOCK-PROOF

It is impossible to have short circuits, to blow fuses, or injure men or apparatus with a

BENJAMIN FIBRE HAND PORTABLE

Installed as an indispensable part of telephone equipment. All electrical dealers have them.

BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.

New York

CHICAGO

San Francisco

120-28 S. Sangamon St.

Public Utilities Commission Rulings

Incorporated Body Is Under Commission's Jurisdiction

(Nebraska State Railway Commission.)

The Farmers' Mutual Company of Odell, Neb., organized for the purpose of constructing a second exchange at the small town of that name, has challenged the right of the commission to pass upon its stock and bond issue. It has filed a statement with that body declaring that as it does not propose to sell any stock or bonds except to members, that as each telephone user must buy a share of stock to secure service, that as rentals will be paid by assessments and that as there will be no dividends, it is outside the jurisdiction of any state regulatory commission.

The commission holds, however, that by becoming a duly incorporated body the telephone company has placed itself within that jurisdiction. The real trouble is that the commission has refused to approve any stock issue until the company files blueprints showing what construction is proposed, and no one connected with the company has been able to indicate that construction. The commission is insisting upon the strict technicalities being complied with because members believe no second exchange is necessary.

The mania for starting rival exchanges in small towns has extended to Springview. R. E. Jones, proprietor of a department store there, has written the commission for information how to stop what he calls the two-telephone system nuisance. He says that Mr. Cowger, owner and manager of the company there, has been giving good service, but that some trouble-makers who believe they know more than the company or the commission as to what is a reasonable rate, have established a second central in a private house and are after Cowger's subscribers. The commission informed him that if the village board desires to act in the matter and to confine telephone activities to one company it can order the second one, which apparently has no franchise, to vacate the streets.

Free Service to New Subscribers for Three-Month Period Held Discriminatory

(Public Service Commission of Oregon.)

The receiver of the Home Telephone and Telegraph Company sought authority to establish residence rate of \$2.25 per month, with a discount of twenty-five cents for prompt payment, charge for service not to begin until three months from date of installation.

It was held that the giving of free or reduced rate service for three months, or for any other period, to new subscribers, is the giving of an undue and unreasonable preference and advantage to the new subscribers over the old subscribers, and is condemned by the Public Utility Act.

That any utility which furnishes, or offers to furnish, service at free or reduced rates, or which makes any concession whatsoever to any subscribers, not only violates both the letter and spirit of the act but subjects those to whom such service is furnished to a severe penalty.

That the receiver of the Home Telephone and Telegraph Company should desist from putting into effect the proposed schedule of rates or from giving, or offering to give, service free or at reduced rate to any subscribers except those mentioned in the Public Utility Act.

Commission Not Bound by Rates Fixed in Franchise

(Board of Public Utility Commissioners, New Jersey.)

In passing upon the application of the New Jersey Gas and Electric Company for the approval of a new schedule of rates, it was held that the power of municipalities to impose conditions upon public utilities in the exercise of franchise grants, and to provide by contract respecting the rates and service of such utilities, was subject to the authority and control of the board to fix rates and regulate service. That, accordingly, where it appeared that rates fixed by a franchise were unreasonable and insufficient and resulted in such financial embarrassment as to affect the service which the public utility was delegated to render, the rates so fixed may be increased by the board.

Gas Companies Authorized to Substitute Heating-Value Standard for Previous Candle-Power Standard

(Public Service Commission, First District, New York.)

The question under consideration by the commission was as to the advisability of changing the standard of gas measurement from a candle-power to a heating-power standard, for the reason that at least eighty per cent of the gas used was for heating, and not for lighting purposes, and that even in the use of gas for lighting the most efficient method of illumination was secured by the use of mantles, which depended upon the heating value and not the lighting power of the gas. A further reason which made the change of standard advisable was that, with such a change, the gas companies would be better able to respond to the demands of the government for certain by-products of gas manufacture necessary for war purposes. The commission held:

1. The gas companies should be authorized to adopt as a standard of quality for the furnishing of gas a thermal content as fixed by the commission, which represents as nearly as possible the thermal content of gas now furnished under the legal requirements as to lighting power. In case of reduction in the thermal content from the

standard fixed by the commission a discount should be allowed on bills to consumers, which will compensate them for the reduction in the thermal content of the gas.

2. Since, upon the termination of the war, the government will cease to require by-products from the manufacture of gas, and there will be no further necessity for discounts on consumers' bills, the gas companies should, not later than three months after the termination of the war, have the right to return, upon proper notice to the commission, to the candle-power standard fixed by statute. Whether the commission will change permanently the standard for gas is a matter for future evidence and consideration.

Utility's Right to Manage Its Own Affairs Not to Be Invaded.

(The United States District Court.)

The Kansas City, Clay County & St. Joseph Railway Company sought a temporary injunction restraining the enforcement of two orders of the Public Service Commission of Missouri, one of which fixed the fair present value of the company's property and the other of which prescribed certain maximum commutation rates of fare between stations on the company's lines, and further provided that the company should keep records of the sales of such commutation tickets from month to month and file a statement thereof with the commission and should be at liberty at any time after an actual test of said rates to apply to the commission for a modification or revision thereof if found to be unreasonable or unjust, or if they should fail to provide a fair and just return on the value of the company's property fixed as aforesaid. The court granted the desired injunction, holding that, since the commission in its decision admitted that the return under the rates fixed by it fell short of a fair return, such rates were confiscatory, inasmuch as they did not produce such reasonable and remunerative return as the law guarantees.

The court held further that the power of the state to require and prescribe commutation rates could not be created by local public demand or interest or be justified by the commission's views of the probable beneficial effect of such rates upon the carrier's business, because that would constitute an invasion of the right of the carrier to conduct and manage its own affairs subject to a proper exercise of the power of regulation. That, furthermore, what other carriers have been or have not been required to do under different conditions and in different localities cannot be accepted as controlling. It must at least appear that the net aggregate return to the carrier is just, fair and reasonable, and this did not appear from the statement of the commission itself.

NOTICE TO READER: When you have read this magazine place a one-cent stamp on this notice, and send same to any post office and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers and sailors at the front. No wrapping—no address.—A. S. Bu lesen, Postmaster-General

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS



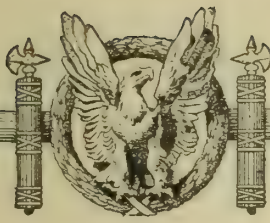
Bell Telephones

AND CONNECTIONS

In the Territory of the Central Group of Companies

JANUARY 1, 1918

	<u>Regular</u>	<u>Connected</u>	<u>Total</u>
ILLINOIS	688,525	289,112	977,637
OHIO	262,202	239,908	502,110
INDIANA	129,964	228,720	358,684
MICHIGAN	268,172	84,962	353,134
WISCONSIN	<u>177,267</u>	<u>158,467</u>	<u>335,734</u>
	1,526,130	1,001,169	2,527,299

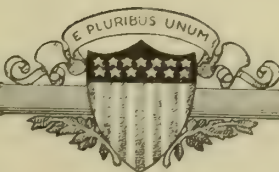


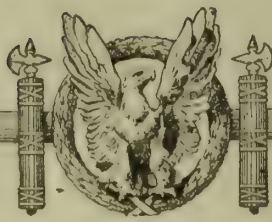
ROLL OF HONOR

EMPLOYEES OF THE RECEIVERS, CENTRAL UNION
TELEPHONE COMPANY, WHO HAVE ENTERED
THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE
UNITED STATES



FEBRUARY, 1918





"The White House, Washington.

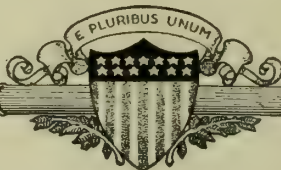
"To the Soldiers of the National Army:

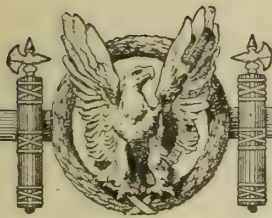
"You are undertaking a great duty. The heart of the whole country is with you. Everything that you do will be watched with the deepest interest and with the deepest solicitude not only by those who are near and dear to you but by the whole nation besides. For this great war draws us all together, makes us all comrades and brothers, as all true Americans felt themselves to be when we first made good our national independence.

"The eyes of all the world will be upon you because you are in some special sense the soldiers of freedom. Let it be your pride therefore to show all men everywhere not only what good soldiers you are, but also what good men you are, keeping yourselves fit and straight in everything, and pure and clean through and through. Let us set for ourselves a standard so high that it will be a glory to live up to it and then let us live up to it and add a new laurel to the crown of America.

"My affectionate confidence goes with you in every battle and every test. God keep and guide you!

"WOODROW WILSON."





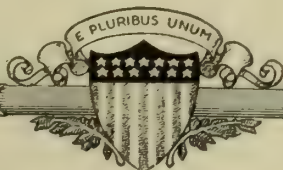
ROLL OF HONOR

EMPLOYEES OF THE RECEIVERS, CENTRAL UNION
TELEPHONE COMPANY, WHO HAVE ENTERED THE
MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES

ILLINOIS

Name.	Department.	Location.	Branch of Service
Armstrong, James D.	Construction	Quincy	Army
*Baker, Stuart K.	Engineering	Chicago	S. R. C.
Baker, Walter	Construction	Rockford	Army
Baker, William R.	Construction	Rockford	Army
Ball, Herbert P.	Accounting	Chicago	Army
Barnett, Morris	Construction	Decatur	Army
Barrett, Thomas J.	Accounting	Chicago	Navy
Beckman, Fred, Jr.	Construction	Springfield	S. R. C.
Blackburn, B.	Traffic	Springfield	S. C.
Blankenship, John	Construction	Rockford	Army
Boles, Harry	Construction	Springfield	Army
Borkholder, John	Construction	DeKalb	Army
Bowers, Harold	Construction	Decatur	Army
Bradford, Allan Gray	Maintenance	Mt. Vernon	S. R. C.
Bradford, W. A.	Traffic	Springfield	S. R. C.
Brandes, Geo. C.	Construction	Peoria	Army
Buskirk, Harry Wayne	Construction	Quincy	Army
Cook, Edward	Construction	Decatur	Army
Corzine, Celestine	Construction	Alton	Army
Cox, W. T.	Maintenance	Decatur	Army
Curry, Bernard L.	Construction	Quincy	S. R. C.
Davis, F. A.	Maintenance	Paris	S. R. C.
Denman, George	Maintenance	Springfield	Navy

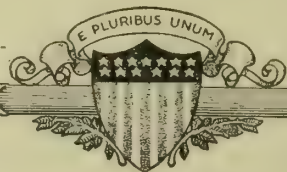
*Commissioned Officer. N. G., National Guard. O. T. C., Officers' Training Camp. S. C., Signal Corps. S. R. C., Signal Reserve Corps.





Name.	Department.	Location.	Branch of Service
Dugger, Burton L.	Supply	Peoria	Army
Farrelly, Harry B.	Construction	Alton	Army
Faucher, Olof	Maintenance	Momence	Army
Fowler, Melvin	Maintenance	Rockford	Army
Graves, Arnold	Construction	Alton	Army
Gunn, Owen P.	Construction	Peoria	S. R. C.
Hammer, Chas. L.	Maintenance	Vandalia	N. G.
Hanley, John J.	Construction	Rockford	Army
Hansen, Harry E.	Maintenance	Kankakee	S. R. C.
Hart, Rufus Donald	Maintenance	Champaign	S. C.
Hays, Roy H.	Construction	Springfield	Army
Heidler, Michael B.	Maintenance	Centralia	Army
Heizer, Jim	Construction	Gilman	N. G.
Hendershot, Lee E.	Construction	Alton	Army
Hendrickson, Fred	Construction	Rock Island	Army
Heyer, Glen	Construction	DeKalb	Army
Hines, Raphael P.	Accounting	Chicago	Army
Houston, M. E.	Maintenance	Beardstown	Navy
Huber, Arthur H.	Construction	Rockford	Army
Johnson, Elmer W.	Accounting	Chicago	Navy
Johnson, H. F.	Construction	Galesburg	S. C.
Johnson, J. C.	Construction	Rock Island	Army
Johnston, Carl	Maintenance	Rock Island	Army
Larson, David R.	Accounting	Chicago	Navy
Lewis, Joseph H.	Maintenance	Rockford	Army
Lowry, Isaac M.	Construction	Springfield	S. R. C.
Luers, Geo. A.	Engineering	Springfield	Army
Lumsden, Jas. D.	Maintenance	Springfield	S. R. C.
McAfee, C. W.	Maintenance	Rock Island	Navy
McCracken, Eustace L.	Construction	Alton	Army
Meinke, Earl L.	Construction	DeKalb	Army
Miller, Geo. W.	Maintenance	Decatur	S. R. C.
Mitchell, D.	Maintenance	Galesburg	Army

*Commissioned Officer. N. G., National Guard. O. T. C., Officers' Training Camp. S. C., Signal Corps. S. R. C., Signal Reserve Corps.





Name.	Department.	Location.	Branch of Service
Montgomery, C. O.	Commercial	Pontiac	Army
Noble, Ben	Construction	DeKalb	Navy
Pineau, Emil	Accounting	Chicago	Army
Renfro, Walter	Maintenance	Springfield	S. R. C.
Reynolds, Lyle	Maintenance	Rock Island	Army
Sharpe, Tice	Construction	Peoria	S. R. C.
Shutter, Cecil D.	Construction	Springfield	S. R. C.
Speirer, Albertues L.	Maintenance	Dwight	N. G.
Stewart, Wm. R.	Maintenance	Springfield	S. C.
Stout, E. V.	Construction	Springfield	S. R. C.
Stryker, Edwin	Maintenance	Peoria	S. R. C.
*Sweeney, William J.	Accounting	Chicago	Army
Templeton, Robert	Accounting	Chicago	S. C.
Terry, Jack	Construction	Springfield	Army
Thomas, Louis L.	Commercial	Decatur	Army
Thompson, Harry	Construction	Rockford	Army
Thompson, W. P.	Maintenance	Springfield	S. R. C.
Turner, John B.	Engineering	Springfield	Navy
Van Arsdale, Earl E.	Construction	Centralia	Army
Van Tuyl, Martin	Construction	Springfield	Army
Vaughn, C. E.	Construction	Champaign	Navy
Vermillion, W. B.	Maintenance	Moline	Army
Wakefield, Floyd	Construction	Springfield	Army
Wallace, Ivan E.	Supply	Galesburg	S. R. C.
Wicks, Bert	Maintenance	Seneca	Army

*Commissioned Officer. N. G., National Guard. O. T. C., Officers' Training Camp. S. C., Signal Corps. S. R. C., Signal Reserve Corps.





"The White House, Washington.

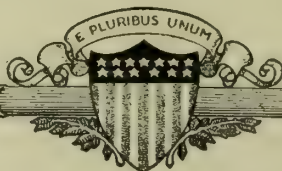
"To the Soldiers of the National Army:

"You are undertaking a great duty. The heart of the whole country is with you. Everything that you do will be watched with the deepest interest and with the deepest solicitude not only by those who are near and dear to you but by the whole nation besides. For this great war draws us all together, makes us all comrades and brothers, as all true Americans felt themselves to be when we first made good our national independence.

"The eyes of all the world will be upon you because you are in some special sense the soldiers of freedom. Let it be your pride therefore to show all men everywhere not only what good soldiers you are, but also what good men you are, keeping yourselves fit and straight in everything, and pure and clean through and through. Let us set for ourselves a standard so high that it will be a glory to live up to it and then let us live up to it and add a new laurel to the crown of America.

"My affectionate confidence goes with you in every battle and every test. God keep and guide you!

"WOODROW WILSON."





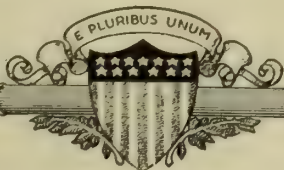
ROLL OF HONOR

EMPLOYEES OF THE RECEIVERS, CENTRAL UNION
TELEPHONE COMPANY, WHO HAVE ENTERED THE
MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES

ILLINOIS

Name.	Department.	Location.	Branch of Service
Armstrong, James D.	Construction	Quincy	Army
*Baker, Stuart K.	Engineering	Chicago	S. R. C.
Baker, Walter	Construction	Rockford	Army
Baker, William R.	Construction	Rockford	Army
Ball, Herbert P.	Accounting	Chicago	Army
Barnett, Morris	Construction	Decatur	Army
Barrett, Thomas J.	Accounting	Chicago	Navy
Beckman, Fred, Jr.	Construction	Springfield	S. R. C.
Blackburn, B.	Traffic	Springfield	S. C.
Blankenship, John	Construction	Rockford	Army
Boles, Harry	Construction	Springfield	Army
Borkholder, John	Construction	DeKalb	Army
Bowers, Harold	Construction	Decatur	Army
Bradford, Allan Gray	Maintenance	Mt. Vernon	S. R. C.
Bradford, W. A.	Traffic	Springfield	S. R. C.
Brandes, Geo. C.	Construction	Peoria	Army
Buskirk, Harry Wayne	Construction	Quincy	Army
Cook, Edward	Construction	Decatur	Army
Corzine, Celestine	Construction	Alton	Army
Cox, W. T.	Maintenance	Decatur	Army
Curry, Bernard L.	Construction	Quincy	S. R. C.
Davis, F. A.	Maintenance	Paris	S. R. C.
Denman, George	Maintenance	Springfield	Navy

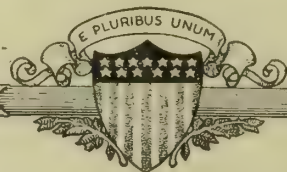
*Commissioned Officer. N. G., National Guard. O. T. C., Officers'
Training Camp. S. C., Signal Corps. S. R. C., Signal Reserve Corps.





Name.	Department.	Location.	Branch of Service
Dugger, Burton L.	Supply	Peoria	Army
Farrelly, Harry B.	Construction	Alton	Army
Faucher, Olof	Maintenance	Momence	Army
Fowler, Melvin	Maintenance	Rockford	Army
Graves, Arnold	Construction	Alton	Army
Gunn, Owen P.	Construction	Peoria	S. R. C.
Hammer, Chas. L.	Maintenance	Vandalia	N. G.
Hanley, John J.	Construction	Rockford	Army
Hansen, Harry E.	Maintenance	Kankakee	S. R. C.
Hart, Rufus Donald	Maintenance	Champaign	S. C.
Hays, Roy H.	Construction	Springfield	Army
Heidler, Michael B.	Maintenance	Centralia	Army
Heizer, Jim	Construction	Gilman	N. G.
Hendershot, Lee E.	Construction	Alton	Army
Hendrickson, Fred	Construction	Rock Island	Army
Heyer, Glen	Construction	DeKalb	Army
Hines, Raphael P.	Accounting	Chicago	Army
Houston, M. E.	Maintenance	Beardstown	Navy
Huber, Arthur H.	Construction	Rockford	Army
Johnson, Elmer W.	Accounting	Chicago	Navy
Johnson, H. F.	Construction	Galesburg	S. C.
Johnson, J. C.	Construction	Rock Island	Army
Johnston, Carl	Maintenance	Rock Island	Army
Larson, David R.	Accounting	Chicago	Navy
Lewis, Joseph H.	Maintenance	Rockford	Army
Lowry, Isaac M.	Construction	Springfield	S. R. C.
Luers, Geo. A.	Engineering	Springfield	Army
Lumsden, Jas. D.	Maintenance	Springfield	S. R. C.
McAfee, C. W.	Maintenance	Rock Island	Navy
McCracken, Eustace L.	Construction	Alton	Army
Meinke, Earl L.	Construction	DeKalb	Army
Miller, Geo. W.	Maintenance	Decatur	S. R. C.
Mitchell, D.	Maintenance	Galesburg	Army

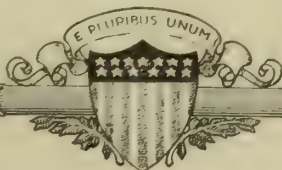
*Commissioned Officer. N. G., National Guard. O. T. C., Officers' Training Camp. S. C., Signal Corps. S. R. C., Signal Reserve Corps.





Name.	Department.	Location.	Branch of Service
Montgomery, C. O.	Commercial	Pontiac	Army
Noble, Ben	Construction	DeKalb	Navy
Pineau, Emil	Accounting	Chicago	Army
Renfro, Walter	Maintenance	Springfield	S. R. C.
Reynolds, Lyle	Maintenance	Rock Island	Army
Sharpe, Tice	Construction	Peoria	S. R. C.
Shutter, Cecil D.	Construction	Springfield	S. R. C.
Speirer, Albertues L.	Maintenance	Dwight	N. G.
Stewart, Wm. R.	Maintenance	Springfield	S. C.
Stout, E. V.	Construction	Springfield	S. R. C.
Stryker, Edwin	Maintenance	Peoria	S. R. C.
*Sweeney, William J.	Accounting	Chicago	Army
Templeton, Robert	Accounting	Chicago	S. C.
Terry, Jack	Construction	Springfield	Army
Thomas, Louis L.	Commercial	Decatur	Army
Thompson, Harry	Construction	Rockford	Army
Thompson, W. P.	Maintenance	Springfield	S. R. C.
Turner, John B.	Engineering	Springfield	Navy
Van Arsdale, Earl E.	Construction	Centralia	Army
Van Tuyl, Martin	Construction	Springfield	Army
Vaughn, C. E.	Construction	Champaign	Navy
Vermillion, W. B.	Maintenance	Moline	Army
Wakefield, Floyd	Construction	Springfield	Army
Wallace, Ivan E.	Supply	Galesburg	S. R. C.
Wicks, Bert	Maintenance	Seneca	Army

*Commissioned Officer. N. G., National Guard. O. T. C., Officers' Training Camp. S. C., Signal Corps. S. R. C., Signal Reserve Corps.

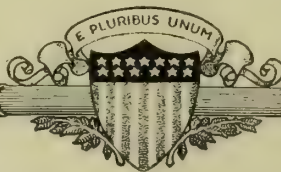




INDIANA

Name.	Department.	Location.	Branch of Service
Allen, F. D.	Commercial	Terre Haute	YMCA
Arvine, J. C.	Construction	South Bend	S. R. C.
Austin, Spencer E.	Engineering	Indianapolis	Navy
Barrett, J.	Construction	Indianapolis	Army
Belknap, C. M.	Construction	Elwood	S. R. C.
Betz, Harold	Construction	South Bend	Army
Biddlecombe, W. L.	Engineering	Indianapolis	Army
Blackburn, R. A.	Construction	Indianapolis	Army
Blake, Harry	Construction	Logansport	N. G.
Blankenship, Everett	Construction	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
Bleeke, Russell	Accounting	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
Boger, Ben	Construction	Muncie	S. R. C.
Bothwell, W. D.	Construction	Martinsville	Army
Bragger, A. J.	Construction	Terre Haute	N. G.
Cain, Vernon B.	Construction	Terre Haute	Army
Caldwell, Harley	Construction	Shelbyville	Army
Cissna, Arnold	Maintenance	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
Clemm, Wm.	Construction	Muncie	Army
Clouse, Clarence	Construction	Eaton	S. R. C.
Cobb, Geo.	Construction	Indianapolis	Army
Cole, F. B.	Construction	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
Cook, G. W.	Construction	Terre Haute	S. R. C.
Cross, Dolph C.	Commercial	Terre Haute	Army
Crouch, C. W.	Construction	Martinsville	S. R. C.
Champ, Fred.	Construction	Terre Haute	S. R. C.
Crump, Clifford	Construction	Muncie	S. R. C.
Daniels, Clifford R.	Construction	Montpelier	S. R. C.
Dial, T. D.	Engineering	Indianapolis	N. G.
Dittemore, G. W.	Construction	Muncie	Army
Dodd, Geo. D.	Construction	Indianapolis	S. R. C.

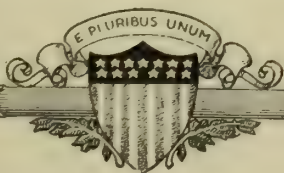
*Commissioned Officer. N. G., National Guard. O. T. C., Officers' Training Camp. S. C., Signal Corps. S. R. C., Signal Reserve Corps.





Name.	Department.	Location.	Branch of Service
Emery, Chas. Vernon	Construction	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
Forsythe, Raymond E.	Construction	Indianapolis	Navy
*Freeman, Lawrence E.	Commercial	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
Gallagher, Wm. M.	Traffic	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
Gillaspy, Lester	Construction	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
Geigel, Robt. C.	Traffic	Indianapolis	Navy
Goeller, L. J.	Construction	Vincennes	S. R. C.
Green, R. M.	Maintenance	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
Grosbach, Isidore H.	Construction	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
Grubaugh, P. H.	Supply	Terre Haute	N. G.
Grubbs, Paul F.	Construction	Ligonier	S. R. C.
Haifley, R. V.	Maintenance	Muncie	S. R. C.
Haines, Leland L.	Construction	Carmel	S. R. C.
Hall, Chas. E.	Commercial	Bloomington	N. G.
Hall, Elza	Commercial	Indianapolis	Army
Harding, Rea	Maintenance	Kokomo	Army
*Hasselman, Victor M.	Engineering	Indianapolis	N. G.
Hastings, Ralph G.	Commercial	Terre Haute	Army
Hathaway, R. T.	Maintenance	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
*Hawkins, B. S.	Commercial	Indianapolis	N. G.
Haynes, Grover	Construction	New Castle	Army
Heflin, Elza	Construction	Muncie	Army
Hendricks, Geo.	Construction	Indianapolis	Navy
Hobbs, Donald	Construction	Mathews	N. G.
Hoeferkamp, Ed.	Construction	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
Hollowell, Willard	Maintenance	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
Humphries, I. H.	Construction	Terre Haute	Army
Humphries, Raymond	Construction	Shelbyville	S. R. C.
Hungate, H. H.	Maintenance	Indianapolis	Navy
Hyatt, W. L.	Maintenance	Elwood	S. R. C.
Ingersoll, R. H.	Construction	Muncie	S. R. C.
Johnson, Lawrence	Construction	Muncie	Army
Joice, Leo O.	Construction	Vincennes	S. R. C.

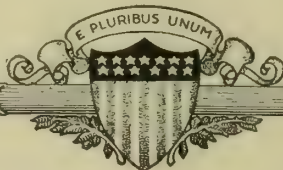
*Commissioned Officer. N. G., National Guard. O. T. C., Officers' Training Camp. S. C., Signal Corps. S. R. C., Signal Reserve Corps





Name.	Department.	Location.	Branch of Service
Jones, Byron H.	Construction	Muncie	S. R. C.
Jordan, Harry	Construction	Indianapolis	Army
Kaylor, W. E.	Construction	Indianapolis	Navy
Kessing, R. L.	Construction	Greensburg	S. R. C.
Krenkel, B.	Construction	New Castle	Army
Kruyer, W. B.	Construction	Kokomo	Army
*Lane, Harry J.	Maintenance	Lafayette	Army
Lane, H. M.	Construction	South Bend	S. R. C.
Lay, Jess	Construction	Shelbyville	Army
Leffingwell, Samuel	Construction	Anderson	S. R. C.
Love, C. M.	Construction	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
Love, John H.	Maintenance	Indianapolis	Army
Lowery, J. F.	Construction	Terre Haute	Army
Luichinger, Martin J.	Maintenance	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
*McCullough, Dr. C. B.	Medical	Indianapolis	Army
*McNabb, David	Commercial	Indianapolis	Army
Master, John	Maintenance	South Bend	Army
Manis, Bert	Construction	Elwood	Army
Major, C. C.	Construction	Atlanta	Army
Miller, James E.	Maintenance	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
Miller, John A.	Maintenance	Warren	S. R. C.
Moulton, R. J.	Construction	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
Myers, R. B.	Construction	Logansport	Army
Newbern, W. M.	Construction	Mooresville	N. G.
*Nicolai, N. A.	Construction	Indianapolis	N. G.
Nicoles, N. F.	Maintenance	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
O'Conner, Jos. H.	Construction	Indianapolis	Navy
O'Donnell, R. M.	Maintenance	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
Osenbaugh, O. L.	Construction	Alexandria	Army
Owens, Troy	Construction	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
Pickerill, C. H.	Maintenance	Indianapolis	Army
Pearson, Walter C.	Maintenance	South Bend	Navy
Prevo, Lovan Harris	Construction	Muncie	Navy

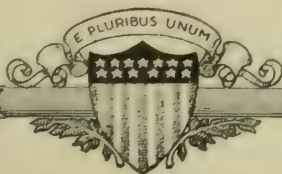
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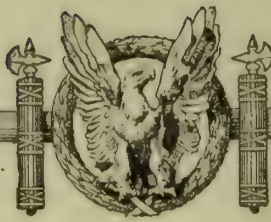




Name.	Department.	Location.	Branch of Service
Prout, Ray	Construction	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
Reed, Rollin	Commercial	Indianapolis	N. G.
Requet, Adam M.	Construction	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
Richter, Frank	Construction	Indianapolis	N. G.
*Ricketts, Dr. J. W.	Medical	Indianapolis	Army
Riley, Julius E.	Maintenance	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
Robinson, J. L.	Construction	Indianapolis	N. G.
*Ruddick, J. R.	Accounting	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
Sanford, G. C.	Maintenance	Indianapolis	Army
Scherer, E. W.	Maintenance	Ft. Wayne	Army
Sears, Clarence N.	Engineering	Indianapolis	Army
Sering, Chas. E.	Construction	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
Sharkey, Fay	Maintenance	Indianapolis	Navy
*Shriver, Clarence G.	Maintenance	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
*Shryer, D. M.	Construction	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
Smith, Raymond A.	Construction	Terre Haute	S. R. C.
Smith, Wm. C.	Maintenance	Indianapolis	Navy
Steckel, W. L.	Construction	Atlanta	S. R. C.
Stewart, Wm. J.	Construction	Union City	S. R. C.
Stover, Harry	Construction	Muncie	S. R. C.
Street, A. R.	Construction	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
Sweeny, Paul	Construction	Matthews	Navy
Taylor, Wm. H.	Construction	Muncie	S. R. C.
Tachan, Wm.	Maintenance	South Bend	Army
Triece, Guy Atta	Construction	Indianapolis	S. R. C.
Van Court, Fred	Maintenance	Terre Haute	Navy
Vanover, K.	Construction	Kokomo	Army
Vetter, Russell A.	Maintenance	Anderson	S. R. C.
Vineyard, L. H.	Construction	Vincennes	S. R. C.
Wahman, Lee	Construction	Ft. Wayne	Army
*Wampler, B. S.	Construction	Indianapolis	Army
Wheat, J. P.	Construction	Indianapolis	Army
Wildrick, Clarence R.	Construction	Indianapolis	S. R. C.

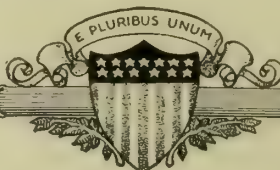
*Commissioned Officer. N. G., National Guard. O. T. C., Officers' Training Camp. S. C., Signal Corps. S. R. C., Signal Reserve Corps.





Name.	Department.	Location.	Branch of Service
Willy, John	Construction	Logansport	Army
Wright, Frank M.	Maintenance	Lafayette	S. R. C.
Young, Ferris E.	Engineering	Indianapolis	S. R. C.

*Commissioned Officer. N. G., National Guard. O. T. C., Officers' Training Camp. S. C., Signal Corps. S. R. C., Signal Reserve Corps.

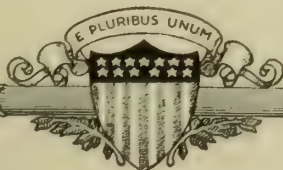


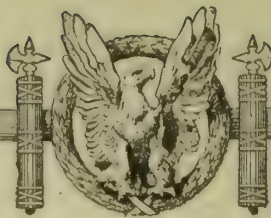


OHIO

Name.	Department.	Location.	Branch of Service
Allard, G. F.	Maintenance	Columbus	S. R. C.
Asher, D. W.	Construction	Columbus	S. R. C.
Baird, Ralph D.	Maintenance	Columbus	S. R. C.
Barkes, Glenn A.	Maintenance	Springfield	S. R. C.
Beaty, T. E.	Construction	Columbus	S. R. C.
Bennett, C. R.	Construction	Columbus	Army
Bergemeier, Jos. F.	Construction	Dayton	Army
Billups, Robert A.	Construction	Columbus	N. G.
Blankerts, James E.	Maintenance	Toledo	Army
Bowman, Ivan L.	Construction	Columbus	Army
Burke, Ford	Construction	Athens	N. G.
Carr, Sherman S.	Construction	Akron	N. G.
Chilcote, J. A.	Commercial	Youngstown	Army
Christman, R.	Commercial	Alliance	N. G.
Cover, Clyde C.	Maintenance	Youngstown	Army
Curtis, Vernon K.	Commercial	Circleville	O. T. C.
Deupree, Carl R.	Construction	Columbus	S. R. C.
*Dodson, B.	Maintenance	Springfield	Army
DuBar, Bud.	Construction	Canton	Army
Dunn, Thomas E.	Construction	Columbus	Army
Farris, Ray D.	Engineering	Columbus	S. R. C.
Fouts, H.	Construction	Akron	S. R. C.
Flowers, J. C.	Construction	Columbus	S. R. C.
Fowler, Ray	Construction	Youngstown	Army
Fox, I. S.	Maintenance	Alliance	S. R. C.
Gard, Herbert	Construction	Wooster	Army
Garner, Louis	Construction	Columbus	Army
Haas, Wm.	Construction	Youngstown	S. R. C.
Haines, Vivian A.	Construction	Columbus	S. R. C.
Halpin, J. W.	Maintenance	Akron	S. R. C.

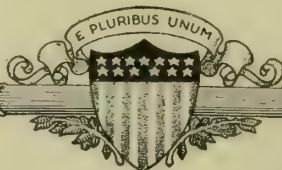
*Commissioned Officer. N. G., National Guard. O. T. C., Officers' Training Camp. S. C., Signal Corps. S. R. C., Signal Reserve Corps.





Name.	Department.	Location.	Branch of Service
Hewlett, R. T.	Construction	Findlay	S. R. C.
Hicks, Samuel G.	Maintenance	Canton	Army
Hoover, Paul	Construction	Youngstown	Army
Hubbard, Scott L.	Construction	Youngstown	S. R. C.
Hyder, Glenn C.	Accounting	Columbus	N. G.
Ibes, Ray	Construction	Akron	S. R. C.
Johnson, M. P.	Construction	Millersburg	Army
Jones, Robert M.	Construction	Circleville	Army
Kilbourne, T. H.	Construction	Columbus	N. G.
Kirby, J. H.	Commercial	Columbus	N. G.
Kochheiser, F. A.	Construction	Cuyahoga Falls	Army
Kuhn, Earle F.	Construction	Columbus	Army
Lawrence, G. L.	Engineering	Columbus	O. T. C.
Lawrence, Parley G.	Construction	Youngstown	Army
*McCampbell, E. F.	Medical	Columbus	Army
*McCardle, Louis E.	Maintenance	Columbus	S. R. C.
Mason, Arthur	Construction	Youngstown	Army
Meers, Joseph W.	Accounting	Columbus	S. R. C.
Morcomb, Arthur	Maintenance	Youngstown	Army
Muller, A. F.	Construction	Dayton	Army
Myers, Carroll	Maintenance	Toledo	Navy
Nolan, George	Maintenance	Akron	Army
Nolan, Oscar D.	Construction	Akron	Army
Oster, Henry C.	Construction	Canton	S. R. C.
Otey, Maynard	Maintenance	Columbus	Army
Phillips, Robert G.	Construction	Youngstown	S. R. C.
Powell, P. M.	Construction	Toledo	S. R. C.
Powell, William	Construction	Akron	Army
Promersberger, Clem	Construction	Youngstown	Army
Robinson, T. V.	Construction	Youngstown	Army
*Royce, R. H.	Engineering	Columbus	Army
Sailor, A. F.	Maintenance	Findlay	S. R. C.
*Schaffer, K. D.	Maintenance	Toledo	S. R. C.

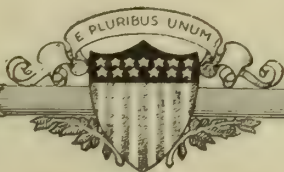
*Commissioned Officer. N. G., National Guard. O. T. C., Officers' Training Camp. S. C., Signal Corps. S. R. C., Signal Reserve Corps.





Name.	Department.	Location.	Branch of Service
Schenk, Eugene L.	Commercial	Dayton	N. G.
*Scroggs, C. H.	Engineering	Columbus	Army
Shaffer, H. O.	Construction	Youngstown	S. R. C.
Shank, Otto	Construction	Springfield	Army
Shiers, Lyal C.	Maintenance	Akron	Army
Shutts, H. G.	Construction	Columbus	S. R. C.
Skinner, R. D.	Maintenance	Chillicothe	S. R. C.
Snader, E. C.	Construction	Akron	S. R. C.
Snyder, W. B.	Construction	Findlay	S. R. C.
Sucher, Chas.	Commercial	Norwalk	S. R. C.
Swartzel, K. L.	Maintenance	Akron	Army
Temple, John M., Jr.	Construction	Columbus	S. R. C.
Tresenrider, Albert	Construction	Columbus	Army
Wilhelm, M. V.	Construction	Columbus	N. G.

*Commissioned Officer. N. G., National Guard. O. T. C., Officers' Training Camp. S. C., Signal Corps. S. R. C., Signal Reserve Corps.

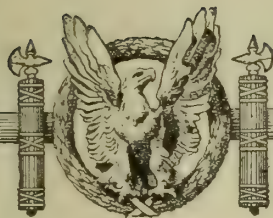




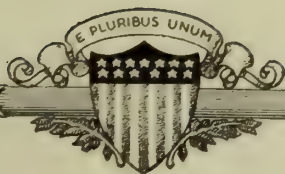
“LET us have faith that right
makes might and in that faith
let us dare to do our duty
as we understand it.”

—*Abraham Lincoln*





WE have included in this list the names of the employees of the Receivers, Central Union Telephone Company, who have been granted leave of absence to enter the military service of the United States.



BELL • TELEPHONE • NEWS

ONE POLICY

UNIVERSAL SERVICE

ONE SYSTEM

Volume 7

CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY, 1918

Number 7

The Month in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

Ohio Division

D. H. Morris, Correspondent,
Columbus

Columbus District

Reginald Arndt, facilities engineer in the Ohio division traffic department, was married on Thanksgiving Day, November 29th, to Miss Helen K. Hershsberger, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. J. E. Hershsberger, at the bride's home in Tiffin, Ohio. The bride is a graduate of Tiffin High School and an accomplished musician. Mr. Arndt graduated from Ohio State University, where he studied electrical engineering, and prior to coming with this company held the position of equipment specification engineer in the general engineering department of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Group at St. Louis, Mo.

Toledo District

Clyde Blair has resigned his position as chief inspector at Galion to accept a position with the North Electric Company. Walter Brown succeeds him.

George Tyner, repairman at Galion, has resigned to accept a similar position with the Galion Telephone Company.

Curtis L. Pace, formerly of the Caledonia Telephone Company, has accepted a position as repairman at Galion.

Misses Grace and Hazel Powers have accepted positions as local and toll operators at Galion.

Miss Leona Durtsche has accepted a position as local operator at Galion.

Traffic Organization Changes in Columbus

Miss Mayme Branham has been promoted to the position of traveling instructor, reporting to the traffic superintendent's office. Miss Branham will report temporarily to Mr. Kirkland, while engaged in handling special work on the information records.

Miss Effie Palmer, appointed acting chief operator, Main exchange, vice Miss Branham.

Miss Leona Morrow appointed evening chief operator, Main exchange, vice Miss Palmer.

Mrs. Lillian Harrington appointed evening chief operator, North exchange, vice Miss Kiefer.

Miss Minnie Kiefer appointed schedule supervisor, North exchange, and will otherwise assist the North chief operator.

Hears Church Service Over Telephone

On January 13th Reverend Doctor Maurer preached his first sermon as the new pastor of the First Congregational Church of Columbus. Reverend Washington Gladden, the pastor of this church for many years and now its pastor-emeritus, lay ill at his home, unable to hear either the sermon of the new pastor or the singing of the hymn he had composed to welcome him. Some of his parishioners, however, came to the rescue and called for the aid of the Bell telephone. A private line was quickly run from the pulpit to the bedside and quickly equipped with a transmitter and megaphone, the latter being a shade from an electric lamp. The sick clergyman was thus enabled to hear the entire service perfectly and expressed considerable gratification for the service rendered.

Middletown Operators Receive Thrift Cards

The following letter was recently received by Manager Thompson of the Middletown Telephone Company. Enclosed were thrift cards with four twenty-five-cent stamps attached to each, which were distributed as directed.

"The American Rolling Mill Company

"Middletown, Ohio.

"December 22, 1917.

"Mr. W. H. Thompson,

"Manager, Middletown Telephone Company,

"Middletown, Ohio.

"My Dear Mr. Thompson:

"These are trying days when public service is strained to the limit. In appreciation of the many difficulties which you and your girls have to meet in your effort to serve the public, and of the large amount of service that you are giving our company and its people, we wish to give a little Christmas greeting to our "Hello girls" in the form of a government thrift card,

with the hope that each card will in due course grow into a \$100 government bond.

"Wishing you and your staff the compliments of the season, and with very kind regards, I remain,

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) "GEORGE M. VERITY,

"President."

Quick Installation Appreciated

The following appreciative letter was recently received at the Dayton office:

"War Department

"Office of the Chief of Ordnance

"Dayton, Ohio, January 5, 1918.

"The Bell Telephone Company,

"Dayton, Ohio.

"Gentlemen:

"I wish to take this late opportunity to express my appreciation of the way in which the installation of the telephone in my residence was handled, and to compliment you on the promptness with which the work was done.

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) "W. A. DIBBLEE,

"Major, Ordnance, R. C., Inspector."

Meeting of Zanesville Employees

On December 13th about seventy Zanesville employees held a meeting in the rest room of the Zanesville exchange. It was one of a series which they plan to hold monthly for the purpose of discussing topics of interest.

Courtesy was the subject of the evening and the following papers were read: "Courtesy from an Operator's Standpoint," by Miss Mary Sebaugh, toll supervisor; "Courtesy from a Plant Standpoint," by Homer McBride, line foreman; "Courtesy from a Commercial Standpoint," by Miss Floy Baker, chief clerk.

Manager P. R. Brehmer also read an article which he had written for the *Master Wheel*, the weekly publication of the Zanesville Rotary Club. He stated that the telephone was first used in Zanesville in the fall of 1878. The first local exchange was opened in 1879 and twenty-seven telephones were connected with the exchange in December of that year. The first long-distance line in Muskingum County was put into service

in 1889 between Zanesville and Newark when the Central Union Telephone Company bought the telegraph line of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company and changed it into a telephone line. At present approximately two out of every three homes in Zanesville now have a telephone.

A general discussion of the papers followed, many good points were brought out, and the meeting was of great benefit to all who attended.

A committee composed of Misses Hilda Roggee, Lillian Marple and Nell Osborne, John Shea and Fred Lorimer was named to arrange for a January meeting at which accuracy will be the topic for discussion.

Manager Brehmer and his force are to be congratulated upon the interest they are displaying in things worth while in connection with their work and the very excellent papers read at the meeting.

Indiana Division

**D. H. Whitham, Correspondent,
Indianapolis**

Indianapolis District

The many friends of Mrs. Sadie Dwell and Miss Margaret Evans among the Central Union Telephone Company's employes extend sympathy to them and their family over the death of their eldest brother, Morgan Evans, who was killed in an automobile accident.

The Red Cross membership campaign among employes was handled by the same committee that did such good work for the second Liberty Loan. Seven hundred memberships were secured, which is about forty per cent. of the Indianapolis force. The commercial and printing departments made a 100 per cent. showing.

In the special campaign for subscriptions to the Red Cross in December the general offices at Indianapolis and the Indianapolis exchange together contributed \$901, of which \$52 was for subscriptions to the American Red Cross Magazine. The committee in charge of the campaign was very much gratified at the whole-hearted interest taken by the employes of all departments and wish to thank the committee for their untiring work in behalf of this most excellent cause.

C. C. Hollis, manager at Muncie, who has been in Florida for the past two months on account of his health, is back and will soon resume his duties. Mr. Hollis did not get as much benefit from the outdoor air as he had hoped because of trouble with his feet, which kept him indoors part of the time. He is now feeling much better and is welcomed home.

E. E. Springer of the traffic department is in California for his health and because of the illness of his daughter. Mr. Springer writes that he likes the climate and that is about all. He is, however, enjoying the

warm California air, as compared with the summer breezes which Indiana has been having lately.

F. D. Allen, who is now connected with the Y. M. C. A. work of the army cantonment at Fort Dodge, Iowa, was back recently for a visit. He reports very enthusiastically on the work being done by the Y. M. C. A. among the soldier boys and the part he is privileged to have in it.

Frank Wampler, general superintendent; W. R. Hirst, plant superintendent, and B. D. Wilbur, engineer, recently had a delightful experience. They were on a trip in an automobile from Kokomo to Indianapolis, when the recent blizzard caught them in a snowdrift. After staying all night at a farmer's house, they drove seven miles through the blizzard to Arcadia and bunked in the railroad station over night. They were allowed to come to Indianapolis on a freight train loaded with stock, but neglected to state whether they actually rode with the cattle. While the travelers do not want to say much about their experience, presumably on account of modesty, it is certain they will not start out again in an auto, facing a blizzard for a long trip, when they can just as well stay where it is warm.

Miss Katheryn Cole, of the training school and Lieutenant Thompson, who arrived on a few days' furlough before reporting for over-seas service, planned to be married at 8:30 on Saturday evening, December 8th. But Jack Frost, an enemy of the little god, stepped in and executed a surprise movement—a blizzard raged, the train service throughout the state was demoralized. The guests assembled, the minister waited and the ceremony was delayed until 2:30 in the morning, when Lieutenant Thompson arrived and claimed his bride. Mrs. Thompson is now back among her pupils in the training school.

Personal Notes Main Office

Miss Smith, Main chief operator, was presented with a beautiful cameo ring for Christmas by the girls of the Main office.

Mrs. Nina Hawkswarth and Miss Edna Drescher have been promoted from supervisors to senior supervisors.

Miss Edith Schreiber, Main operator, is ill at her home.

Miss Ollie Hull, who has been with the company for ten years, resigned on January 12th to accept a position as P. B. X. operator with the Big Four Railroad Company.

Miss Marie Turner of Belmont has been transferred to the Main office.

Miss Alma Gwinn has been transferred from Woodruff to Main.

Mrs. Carrie Hays, Mrs. Delpha Phillips and Miss Bessie Stemm have been promoted from operators to supervisors.

Irvington Office

Miss Delia Blake, who has been ill for several weeks, has returned to duty.

Mrs. Lacey Deucker has resigned after

having been with the company for several years.

Miss Ruby Burdsall has been promoted to supervisor and transferred to the Main office.

Miss Opal Day has announced her marriage to Harold Bunnell. The wedding took place at her home several weeks ago.

Miss Edna Page, night chief operator, of the Irvington office, has returned to duty after an illness of several weeks.

North Office

Misses Bettie Yost, Olive Funk and Sadie Wise of the North exchange force were recent brides.

The new rest room furniture, which is Kaltex upholstered in tapestry, came in time to dress up the beautiful new rest room at the North exchange for the Christmas holidays. It made a pleasing background for the Christmas tree with its gala trimming that was the holiday feature of the exchange.

The Red Cross subscriptions at North totaled \$83, the largest amount raised by any exchange in the city. One little girl sacrificed her mid-day lunch in order to save the money to pay for her membership in the Red Cross. This is only one instance where personal sacrifices have been made by the girls who are doing their bit for our country—both in giving money for the cause and devoting their leisure time to knitting for the soldiers.

Washington Office

Miss Cecil Hindman spent Christmas at her home near Clinton, Ind.

Mrs. Omar Dawson, formerly Miss Ruth Geile of the Washington office, has moved to Kokomo, Ind.

Mrs. Higgins has resigned her position as matron and although she is missed very much, the new matrons, Mrs. Barrett and Mrs. Leonard, have found their way into the hearts of the girls.

Miss Elizabeth Downie is industriously knitting for a fighting Sammy. May he come home safe and sound.

Belmont Office

Miss Marie Turner, senior operator in the Belmont office, has been transferred to Main as supervisor.

Miss Marie Ostheimer, who has been ill for some time at St. Vincents hospital, is convalescing.

Miss Mary Lawler, who was transferred to Louisville, Ky., a few months ago, is back again and working at the North office.

Miss Lulu Faulkner, who was transferred to Newport News, Va., writes that she will be back in March.

Miss Ruth Davis has been promoted to supervisor, succeeding Miss Raye Hawk.

Miss Edith Timmerman, Belmont chief operator, spent New Year's with friends in Rossburg, Ohio.

Miss Anna Pfisterer, formerly a Belmont operator, recently went on a hunting trip in Kansas and according to letters received by her friends, has been very successful.

Belmont had its usual Christmas party in the beautiful rest room. It wouldn't have seemed like Belmont without a Christmas tree. The tree was beautifully trimmed and the presents were piled high. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Dawson and Miss Timmerman.

Miss Alice Lavery conducted the Red Cross campaign in the Belmont office, and she did wonderfully well considering that it was the Christmas season.

The Belmont Knitting Club is working harder and harder doing its bit. Seven of Belmont's own Sammys have been completely fitted out and it is hoped to double this output in a short time.

Observing Department

Miss Nevada Wright has been appointed a clerk in Mr. Fisher's office.

Miss Ethel Glass, toll observer, spent the holidays with her sister in Chicago.

Toll Items

Miss Marguerite Ryan, who has been ill for some time, is now at her home in Mason City, Iowa.

The rapid recovery of Miss Jennie Hinze is earnestly hoped for by all her associates. Miss Nell Lusk spent Christmas at Muncie.

Miss Naomi White spent Christmas week in Princeton.

Miss Hazel Brown recently spent a week with her parents in Princeton.

Miss Clara Uebele was called to Louisville, Ky., recently, as her cousin was hurt in an automobile accident.

Mrs. Grace Bakemeyer, who has been ill for three months, has returned.

Telephone Men in Indiana State Militia

For the purpose of replacing the Indiana National Guard, which has been mustered into Federal service, the new Indiana State Militia is being organized. These troops will be composed of four regiments of infantry, one battalion being recruited and stationed in Indianapolis. They are to be equipped with the regular field service uniforms and Krag-Jorgensen rifles. The period of service is for the duration of the war and one year thereafter, for duty anywhere within the state under the governor's orders.

Particular interest is directed toward the fourth or "Statehouse" company, which has been organized among the business men and those from the public utilities and the state offices. This unit was mustered into service on January 8th. Among those sworn in were the following Central Union telephone men: William R. Hirst, plant superintendent; Bernard G. Halstead, appraisal engineer; Earl B. Webb, equipment engineer; Carl F. Pohlman, facilities engineer; Carl G. Swan, inspector, engineering department; Myron E. Watkins, plant accounting department.

Telephone Troops Conduct Successful Campaign

During the week of January 7th, Captain Lime of Columbus, Ohio, with his firing squad invaded northern Indiana and assisted the Indiana division in the consolidation of the Auburn and Kendallville exchanges. All subscribers of both the Central Union and Home Telephone companies were canvassed for new service of the combined exchanges.

Both the Indiana and Ohio division representatives did remarkably well considering the various obstacles that had to be overcome. It was necessary to abandon all modern conveniences, especially in the rural districts, in favor of the old-time sleighs and bobsleds. Boots and snow shovels were a very important factor in combatting the elements. The days of '64 had nothing on the days of '18, and through the perseverance of these loyal workers, practically all of the subscribers of the Auburn and Kendallville exchanges were visited. Their success at these places cannot be compared with their offensive drives in the gigantic snowdrifts and it was only through individual tenacity that they were able to emerge with colors flying.

After a most successful campaign at both Auburn and Kendallville, the victorious troops started for their various bases in the "allied" state, but were lost for two days "somewhere in northern Indiana." Although well equipped with all argumentive, persuasive and inducive ammunition, they are at a loss to offer any offensive against twenty-two degrees below.

Instead of being a "warm" reception, boys, it was decidedly the reverse. The Indiana division will endeavor to arrange a "warmer" reception in the future.

Commercial Bowlers Have Big Lead

The Commercial team is making a runaway race of it in the Central Union Bowling League of Indianapolis. A record of thirty-three victories and but six defeats is ample proof of the prowess of the leaders. The other five teams are well matched with the exception of the Draftsmen, who still have hopes to emerge from the cellar.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Commercial	33	6	.846
Traffic	19	20	.487
Cable	18	21	.462
Engineers	18	21	.462
Construction	17	22	.436
Draftsmen	12	27	.308

Johnson still holds high individual average with 177, followed by Parish with 169.

Northern and Southern District

Miss Olive Jones, for several years hotel pay station attendant at Terre Haute, accompanied by her mother left on December 14th for Tucson, Ariz. She has been ill since last July with pulmonary trouble.

The expense of several hundred dollars to

cover the trip and her stay while in Tucson is being borne by several prominent business men of the city who appreciate her good service. Among those contributing to the fund are Fred B. Smith, distiller, Hugh, Edward and Stewart Shirkie, mine operators, and E. Benton Smith, Explosive Company. Miss Jones had been enjoying a sleeping porch at her home provided by Manager Kissling with the assistance of telephone employes. In a recent letter she states that she is getting along very well and that the climate is so warm in Arizona that roses are in bloom.

The Terre Haute service flag has fourteen stars and the cashier's window is adorned with an honor roll of fourteen names.

J. D. Evans, plant clerk, Terre Haute, while coming down town on January 6th tried, just after leaving the car at Seventh and Wabash avenue, to see how hard he could fall on the paved street. Result—no damage to the street, but a badly sprained wrist which prevented Mr. Evans from doing his office work on Monday and has been very painful.

The Terre Haute-Chicago line failed on the afternoon of January 6th on account of the sleet near Chicago. Service over this line had been restored only a few hours when the severe cold wave and high winds carried the ice laden line down again, in many additional places.

The Terre Haute exchange was generously remembered with candy and fruit at Christmas time. The operators celebrated with a party on the previous Saturday. Gifts were exchanged and a general good time was enjoyed. Mr. Kissling's treat consisted of several boxes of stick candy, a reminder of the time of striped canes and Christmas toys. A luncheon late in the evening added to the Christmas cheer.

Miss Dean Creson, toll instructor at Terre Haute, spent the Christmas holidays with her parents in Anderson.

Miss Dorothy Klinger, operator at Terre Haute, spent Christmas week with her brother in St. Louis.

Miss Nina Carleton, local operator at Terre Haute, spent Christmas at her home in Bedford. Her sister Blanche came back with her to enter a local school.

Miss Lois Anderson, traffic chief at Terre Haute, spent her Christmas vacation at her home in Fowler, Ind.

The instructors are busy at Terre Haute. Miss Yohe, local instructor, has started a class of five and Miss Creson, toll instructor, a class of six.

True to the spirit of all Terre Haute, the Central Union Telephone Company gave liberally when asked to contribute during the Y. M. C. A. campaign. In less than twenty-four hours, \$124 had been pledged by all of the departments.

A call was recorded on January 14th from Terre Haute to San Francisco. The Terre Haute party said the service was

wonderful, the connection being established in one hour. This compliment to the service was appreciated as it was the first transcontinental call established at Terre Haute.

The Terre Haute office force was pleasantly surprised to hear of the marriage of Miss Georgia Wilson, toll operator, and Charles Seward of Brazil, Ind., on January 14th. The bride's associates extend best wishes.

W. E. Lucas of Terre Haute was in Auburn for a few days recently, assisting in the canvass for the rate increase. He said the linemen used sleighs in clearing trouble.

Foreman R. G. Williams of the Western Electric Company has started work on the installation of a two position No. 601 type P. B. X. board at the Union Depot, Terre Haute. When this work is finished, the Pennsylvania System at Terre Haute will have all new equipment and be able to give as good service as can be obtained anywhere.

The exchange supplies at Terre Haute which have been stored in the basement of the exchange building have been moved to the North Third street storeroom.

Foreman W. H. Shaffer, of Terre Haute, with his entire force was recently called to Logansport to assist in repairing the damage done by the recent sleet storm in northern Indiana.

The space in the rear of the terminal room at Terre Haute, which housed the equipment formerly presided over by Mr. Johnson, has been turned over to the American Telegraph and Telephone Company for a locker room.

Miss Hazel Jeffries, clerk at Brooklyn, and Everett St. John of Indianapolis were married on December 22nd. Mrs. St. John will retain her position with the company.

Miss Willo Wirick, stenographer in the commercial office at Frankfort, has resumed her duties, after an absence on account of sickness.

The Frankfort operators received at Christmas over 125 pounds of candy, from several subscribers, for the service given them.

Miss Maggie Kendrick, formerly night chief operator at Frankfort, is now Mrs. George Roush. The wedding took place on Christmas Day.

Miss Winifred Tapkins, local operator at Frankfort, became Mrs. Cecil Corns on Christmas Day.

Miss Opal McKay, night operator at Shelbyville, has resigned and will make her future home with her father in Yakima, Wash. Miss Kathleen Adams has succeeded her.

Misses Opal Whaley, Gladys Picket and Ethel Brunner, local operators, have recovered from an attack of the measles.

Misses Wheliema Swartz and Dorothy Loudon, local operators, were absent recently because of la grippe.

Shelbyville recently had the most severe snow storm that residents can remember.

Line Foreman Charles Young and Lineman Walter Jackson both froze their feet and fingers while out on repair work. Fortunately they found a farm house near and remained there all night. The farmer brought them to the nearest railroad station, and like good telephone men they were back on the job next morning.

Miss Era Burke of Shelbyville is seriously ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. Lola McGinnis, toll operator at Bedford, resigned on December 31st. Mrs. McGinnis was formerly Miss Lola Schooley and is the second recording operator to marry since this position was installed last fall. The line operator has asked the chief operator to let her take the recording position for a while, but the chief operator does not want to lose another toll operator right away.

Miss Nellie Cameron, night local operator at Bedford, was confined to her home for two weeks because of a sprained wrist which she received from a fall.

Miss Elizabeth Ray, toll operator at Bedford, was recently absent for a few days on account of sickness.

Miss Mary Green is now regularly employed at the Bedford office.

The severe weather has made local and toll work very heavy at Bedford, and the operators have been taken back and forth in taxis.

The employees of the Central Union Company at Lafayette were well remembered by business firms at Christmas. Crates of oranges and boxes of candy as well as a large box of cut flowers were distributed. Miss Hayes, chief operator, and Manager V. A. Niles, remembered each operator, with a linen handkerchief. The operators presented Mr. Niles with a leather bill book and Miss Hayes with a bouquet of roses.

Miss Opal Knowles, toll operator at Lafayette, has resigned and Mrs. Chapman formerly of Peru, has succeeded her.

Miss Marie Mack, toll operator at Lafayette, was operated on at St. Elizabeth's hospital for appendicitis, a short time ago. She is improving and expects to be back on duty soon.

Miss Mabel McCormick, local operator at Lafayette, was called to her home at Bridgeport, Ind., recently by the death of her sister. Miss Bertha Howard, another operator, accompanied Miss McCormick on the trip.

A meeting of the Lafayette operators was held at the manager's office on December 28th. Manager Niles gave the girls a talk and Miss Hayes, chief operator, made a few interesting and instructive remarks.

A coasting party was recently enjoyed by several of the Lafayette operators.

Miss Laura Schweitzer, toll supervisor at Lafayette was recently absent for a week on account of illness.

Harry Lane, former wire chief at Lafayette, and now with the Signal Corps visited the Lafayette office for a few days recently.

Illinois Division

A. J. Parsons, Correspondent,
Springfield

Springfield District

The G. W. V. W. Club gave a sleighing party on Monday evening, January 7th, followed by a heart party at the home of Miss Catherine McDonald. The ride was greatly enjoyed until it was discovered that the sleigh had been newly painted. The coat of each occupant was adorned with a streak of yellow paint.

Miss Catherine McDonald entertained a number of toll girls on Thursday evening, January 10th. The evening was spent in music and games, and refreshments were served.

The girls of the traffic department collected sixty dollars for the Goodfellow Club of the Central Union, and by their generosity helped to brighten a number of homes on Christmas Day.

Miss Edna Dant, local supervisor, has been promoted to evening chief operator.

Miss Mayme Jennings, evening chief operator, has been promoted to assistant chief operator.

Miss Nina Williams, local operator, is ill at the Springfield Hospital.

Miss Mary Emig, local supervisor, has resigned, and has been succeeded by Miss Grace Close.

Miss Jennie Bloom, toll operator, has resigned.

Miss Lula Martin, local operator, was recently married to C. Armstrong of St. Louis.

Miss Anna Logue has resigned to take up nursing at St. John's Hospital.

During its Christmas drive the Red Cross secured forty new members from the traffic department.

Misses Ethel Barth, Bess Barth and Maud Wey spent the Christmas holidays in Paris, Ill.

Miss Ruth McHale spent Christmas in Chicago.

Miss Ried spent Christmas in Buffalo, Ill.

Mrs. B. M. Meranda, formerly Miss Alma Highshoe, traffic chief, was a Springfield visitor on January 8th. Mrs. Meranda resides in Birmingham, Ala.

Private William P. Thompson of the Signal Corps, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., a former plant employé at Springfield, visited the exchange during the Christmas holidays.

The plant department has recently completed the installation of a private branch exchange for the Wemple Truck and Tractor Company. It consists of two trunks and six stations.

Alton District

Miss Katherine Troyanovich, operator at Wood River, returned to work on January

1st, after an absence of about one and one-half years.

Miss Eura McDonald returned to work on January 1st, after an absence caused by an accident on November 30th.

Miss Elizabeth Schulz has accepted a position as local operator at Alton.

Miss Pearl Hendricks has accepted a position as local operator at Alton.

Miss Dorris Martin, local operator at Alton, has resigned to accept a position as private branch exchange operator with the Western Cartridge Company at East Alton.

C. Corzine, formerly wagon foreman at the Alton exchange, writes from Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., that he has been quarantined on account of the measles.

Carl Ross and Carl White have just completed an inside move on the private branch exchange at the Brokaw-Eden Manufacturing Company. The building is constructed of reinforced concrete, which was pronounced by both of these men to be the hardest in existence.

The Alton plant department employes always get a move on whenever the Western Cartridge Company makes any requests for additional service.

Employes of the Edwardsville exchange on Christmas Eve displayed a large 100 per cent. Red Cross service flag with a membership of twenty-two. Manager E. L. Lax in addition secured forty members, making a total of sixty-two members enrolled by the local exchange during the drive of the Red Cross.

Centralia District

J. E. Craft has accepted the position of plant chief at Centralia.

Coy Meyers has been employed as repairman at Centralia.

George Riley and Lawrence Hancock, repairmen at Cairo, have resigned.

Miss Maggie Lipple, collector at Vandalia, has resigned and been succeeded by Miss Opal Morlock, toll operator.

Paris District

Jack Farris has accepted a position as lineman at the Marshall exchange.

Miss Fannie McCullough, local operator at the Greenup exchange, resigned December 18th to accept a position with the Public Service Company at Mattoon, Ill. Miss Maggie Mitchell succeeds Miss McCullough.

The marriage of Miss Eula Holcomb and Chester Pendeley was solemnized December 11th. The young people succeeded in keeping their marriage a secret until Christmas evening, when a party was given at the home of Everett Holcomb, a brother of the bride, at which announcement was made. A two-course luncheon was served, the table being centered with a wedding cake which contained the usual symbols. The bride has for the past seven years been employed in the traffic department at the Paris office. She ex-

pects to continue her service with the company.

Miss Ethel Bohrer, a former operator at the Paris office, entertained the operators with a Christmas party, December 24th, at her home on Vance avenue.

Peoria District

On December 13th Miss Louise Campbell and Richard M. Leary were united in marriage at Champaign, Ill. The Reverend Father Metcalf performed the ceremony. Mrs. Leary, who is night chief operator at Bloomington, will continue her work for the present. Mr. Leary has enlisted in the Aviation Corps and is located at Rantoul, Ill. The bride's co-workers extend congratulations.

Sergeant Fred Beckman, Jr., has returned to his duties at camp, after spending Christmas at Bloomington with his parents. He is with Company B, 314th Field Signal Battalion, Camp Funston, Kan.

On New Year's Day, Miss Edna McCann, chief operator at the Canton exchange, was married to Dr. Floyd A. Smith, of Canton, a promising young physician and coroner of Fulton County. Mrs. Smith's record of service at Canton extends over a period of ten years. She will continue her duties at the office for the present. Her fellow employes extend best wishes.

A long and happy friendship culminated on New Year's Day when Miss Nell Chipping, information operator and traffic clerk, was married to Clifford E. Eshelman, a dispatcher for the Illinois Central Electric Railway Company at Canton. The marriage was a pleasant surprise to the employes of the Canton exchange. Mrs. Eshelman entered the service at Canton in March, 1901, and holds an enviable record of nearly seventeen years' service. She will be greatly missed by the public as well as by her fellow employes, who extend congratulations and best wishes.

Miss Iona Hunter, local operator at Canton, has resigned to enter training at the Graham Hospital of Canton.

Miss Mary Ann Martin, supervisor, succeeds Miss Nell Chipping as traffic clerk and information operator at Canton, Ill., and Miss Gladys Murphy, toll operator, succeeds Miss Martin.

Quincy District

Miss Lucy Seckman, toll supervisor, was sent to Bushnell recently to assist during the illness of two of the operators there.

Miss Clara Coens, instructor, was agreeably surprised on her recent birthday. Her mother arranged a small dinner party for several of the operators, who enjoyed a most pleasant evening.

A farewell surprise party was recently given Mrs. McPheeters, local supervisor, who has gone to join her husband in Philadelphia. About forty of the operators

went to the Orpheum Theater, and a palatable lunch was served at the Illinois Cafe. Mr. McPheeters is in the navy and will be stationed for some time in Philadelphia.

Miss Helen Rottman, a former employe in Quincy, who has been employed by the Chicago Telephone Company, has returned and accepted a position as operator in the local exchange.

Miss Rose Schell, toll operator, resigned and was married to Albert Heckenkamp on January 8th. Mr. Heckenkamp is employed by the Western Electric Company in Chicago.

Miss Marie Wilson, local operator, has resigned and will study stenography in college.

The operators enjoyed a large sleighing party recently. After about an hour's ride, they had a lunch at one of the Majestic cafés.

Miss Clara Johannes entertained several of the operators at dinner in her home recently. A very pleasant evening was spent.

In these days of censorship, it has at last fallen to the lot of the faithful telephone to be censored. On a recent call for the chief operator, a subscriber requested that her telephone be censored for the afternoon. After a little sparring to find out just what was meant, the chief operator was informed that the subscriber did not want her telephone rung for two hours.

Plant Chief Flowers was in a very dangerous position one day recently. Everyone knows Mr. Flowers is an artist, and enjoys painting. He demonstrated his art on the floor of his office, and left no doubt in the minds of the operators that the paint contained turpentine. They expressed some very decided opinions about the artist and his paint.

La Salle Operator Receives Letter of Thanks

The following letter recently received was written on the official stationery of the Safety Signal Corporation, Jefferson Building, Peoria, Ill.:

"January 14, 1918.

"Operator No. 22,

"Central Union Telephone Company,

"La Salle, Ill.

"Dear Miss:

"I am sending you by parcel post today a box of candy in recognition of your efforts to assist the storm-stayed passengers on Rock Island train No. 231, Saturday, January 12th.

"Your efforts, in our behalf, to reach the officials of the Rock Island road are greatly appreciated and resulted in our being able to reach the superintendent and the officials regarding the rights of the passengers while held up during this snowstorm.

"Again thanking you for myself as well as for the passengers on train No. 231, I beg to remain,

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) "B. F. HARDESTY."

John Cultice Home

Cottage in Red Key, Indiana, Provided for Pioneer Telephone Operator Through Generosity of Central Union Employees.

By J. LLOYD WAYNE,
Chairman, John Cultice Fund Committee.

At Home

Red Key, Indiana

Mr. and Mrs. John Cultice

January 1, 1918

Through the generosity of their fellow telephone employes, who provided the necessary funds, Mr. and Mrs. John Cultice are now established in their new home at Red Key, Ind.

The building is a comfortable cottage, facing a well-kept street, on a lot sixty-six feet square. From the front porch we enter a living room, behind which a dining room leads to the kitchen. To the left of the living room is a room with an exit to the side yard, and from this room stairs lead to the large second story room. Next spring the green grass outside will undoubtedly feel good to John's feet, and we can imagine him sitting comfortably in the shade enjoying the open air.

John tells us that he has been blind about thirty-five years, and is now sixty-eight years old. He had been living in the same quarters for fourteen years, and for a long time the central office was housed there. He was an expert operator, particularly on toll. He not only knew all the sound and touch characteristics of his switchboard, but in addition could tell where the outside plant was, where the subscribers' stations were, and where idle facilities existed. Various stories are told illustrating this knowledge. On one occasion a lineman appeared to install a new station, whereupon John told the name of a subscriber disconnected some time before, leaving vacant facilities, and gave the location of the pole where the wires terminated and the pins upon which they would be found. On another occasion a troubleman arrived to "shoot" some switchboard trouble. For some reason or other he did not find it readily, as it was a "come and go" trouble. John said, however, "You

put my fingers on the jack of that line, and I'll show you the trouble." The lineman laughingly did so, and in a moment John unearthed by touch a loose soldered connection. Another one of his feats was the adjustment of his pole changer, and it is amusing to hear him describe in his picturesque language the shocks he received.

The older employes all remember John. Some time ago E. E. Springer wrote the following letter which gives essential facts:

"Indianapolis, Ind., December 1, 1916.

"Dear Friends: Following in a few

of a business block, with no conveniences. John is one of us and needs home comforts. He deserves such from our hands.

"One who has known him for thirty-two years. E. E. SPRINGER."

Miss Margaret Cooper, now in charge of the employment department at Indianapolis, mentions her pleasant memories of dealing with John over the toll circuits as follows:

"Whenever I hear the name of John Cultice I recall immediately the deep, pleasant voice that always answered a call to

Red Key. There never was any reluctance present when it was necessary to call him, as his requests were always reasonable and his aid was always sure and graciously given.

"I had always had a desire to meet John personally, and in 1901, when I was traveling through Indiana, I took this opportunity to visit him. I found him in the dark, but he immediately made a light, saying that it made no difference to him, but it did to me. I found him the fine, courteous

gentleman I had expected.

"While there several calls came in, and he answered them as readily and surely as I could have done, with my normal vision."

After the Cultice fund was collected there were many little obstacles to be overcome in selecting and buying a home, with the result that we were not able to announce the plan to John until he was getting worried over not securing coal in his old quarters. His wife had been let into the secret, however, a few weeks before, and was making all preparations for the change of residence. When the committee went to Red Key to announce the plans to him he was taken completely by surprise, a tribute to the steadfastness of telephone employes when they start to keep a secret. This evidently impressed John, for he asked, "When did you do all this?"

"Christmas, 1916," was the answer.

"How many did you say contributed?"

"Fifteen hundred and ninety-five."

"Well, you certainly can keep a secret.



JOHN CULTICE, PIONEER TELEPHONE OPERATOR, AND HIS NEW HOME, PRESENTED BY FELLOW EMPLOYEES OF THE CENTRAL UNION TELEPHONE COMPANY.

words is a history of John Cultice of Red Key, Ind.:

"He was formerly a lumber buyer of the old Woodburn Sarven Wheel Company of Indianapolis, and on July 15, 1882, lost his eyesight. Returning to Red Key, he was appointed agent of the Midland Telephone Company, which was later absorbed by the Central Union Telephone Company. For fifteen years he was an agent. In 1897 the first exchange was built, and John was manager, local and toll operator. His sense of hearing was so acute that the mere sound of each falling drop was the same as a number passed. He had a marvelous memory. One of his feats was keeping the data of each toll call until noon or evening, when his wife (who was his helper) would make the tickets from his dictation. He never referred to tickets to correct check errors.

"John is now on the retired list. For thirty-three years he has served the company loyally. He lives on the second floor

Fifteen hundred and ninety-five—and so many of them women, too!"

A short time after being established in their home Mrs. Cultice one day said: "John, we have been so fortunate this winter, and have had so many blessings showered on us, that I believe we ought to do something to show our appreciation." John thought for a moment and then replied: "All right, we will join the Red Cross."

That John appreciates what has been done for him can best be stated in his own words, in the form of a note of appreciation which he has sent to the committee for the benefit of all subscribers:

"Red Key, Ind., New Year's Day.

"Mr. J. Lloyd Wayne, Chairman John Cultice Fund Committee, Indianapolis, Ind.

"Dear Mr. Wayne:

"The Christmas that has just passed has been so beautiful to me that as the New Year dawns I cannot help expressing to you in my feeble manner my sincere appreciation and gratitude, which I want you to extend to all the contributors to the John Cultice Fund, for making it possible for me to rest in comfort the remaining days of my life.

"Since moving into and beginning a new life in the cozy cottage the good will and personal esteem in which I am held by my telephone acquaintances is deeply impressed on me, and it is indeed difficult to tell you what great joy is in my heart. The day the committee called on me to present the gift brought the greatest surprise in my life, and so many little things, real acts of kindness, have since followed that I could not let the day pass by without asking the good Lord to bless and help to overflow your cup of happiness, each and every one, as you have overflowed mine.

Very sincerely,

JOHN CULTICE.

The committee makes the following statement:

"The true ring of John's words will certainly appeal to every subscriber to the fund far more than any words from the Fund Committee, much as the committee appreciates your support. We wish, however, to state that Ota E. Whittinghill of Red Key has been of inestimable value in carrying out its aims. He selected available property, arranged for necessary repairs and accepted no commission or compensation of any kind for all his work. He entered into the plan with true spirit. The Fletcher Savings and Trust Company of Indianapolis is acting as trustee for the property, which stands in its name and under the direction of a self-perpetuating committee consisting of three officers of the Indiana organization, made up of the highest telephone official in the state, the head of the state operating department and the closest exchange manager. The Fletcher Savings and Trust Company is acting without compensation of any kind, and its serv-

ice is much appreciated. The John Cultice Fund Committee thus closes its work, with purposes fully carried out with your assistance."

W. E. Tavenor, treasurer of the committee, makes the following report:

Total received from all sources:

1,595 contributors	\$550.98
	<hr/>
	\$550.98
Purchase of property	\$500.00
*Repairs and insurance	33.30
Shades, etc.	12.60
Balance on hand	5.08
	<hr/>
	\$550.98

*Rubberoid roofing now on hand will be placed on the roof in the spring.

Annual Report of Employees' Benefit Fund Committee

Receivers, Central Union Telephone Company

TO EMPLOYEES:

In compliance with the provisions of the Plan for Employés' Pensions, Disability Benefits and Death Benefits, an audit of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Employés' Benefit Fund for the year ending December 31, 1917, has been made, and a Certificate of Audit appears at the conclusion of the following Annual Statement:

Original appropriation made by the Company to establish Employés' Benefit Fund.....	\$180,000.00
Payments for the year 1917:	
Pensions	3,950.29
Accident Disability Benefits.....	25,434.60
Disability Exp. (Accidents only)	12,157.91
Sickness Disability Benefits....	28,795.42
Death Benefits (Inc. Esp.).....	12,123.40
State Insurance	701.45
	<hr/>
	\$ 83,163.07

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	\$ 96,836.93
Interest at 4% added to Fund..	5,718.94
Appropriation made to restore Fund to original amount.....	77,444.13
	<hr/>

Amount of Fund Jan. 1, 1918...\$180,000.00

We have audited the above statement and certify that it is correct.

(Signed) EDWARD P. MOXEY & Co.,

Certified Public Accountants.

There were 1,119 new cases approved in 1917, about 10 per cent of the average number of 10,869 employés having participated in the benefits during the year. The expense of administration was paid by the Receivers, and was not charged to the Fund.

Notice

Employés should familiarize themselves with paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of Section 9 of the Benefit Plan,

so as to guard against breaking their service records by absences that are not covered by disability benefits.

Failure on the part of the employés to inform themselves of these matters and to observe them may result in loss of credit for previous service. Employés may obtain information regarding the routines from their immediate superiors.

THE EMPLOYÉS' BENEFIT FUND GENERAL COMMITTEE—E. J. FARRELL, Secretary.

Mr. Watson, Bowler Extraordinary

The contract department at Indianapolis presented Mr. Watson with a bowling ball for Christmas, with the following well-chosen lines, in spite of which Mr. Watson admits he is the best bowler in the telephone league:

"Mr. Watson:

"The bowling club which you attend
Thought it was time for us to lend
Our efforts to improve your score,
To raise it say to ten points more,
So we decided a bowling ball
Would be the best incentive of all.

"You see, we have been worried sick
For fear the members all would kick,
And ask you please to disappear,
To practice bowling for a year.
The kind of men those fellows like
Are only those who get a strike.

"We always thought you bowled all right,
Until those men the other night
Shocked our ears with muffled hisses,
Caused, we learned, by all your misses.
Gee, but that did make us sore,
So Archer called on White and More
And Dersch and Cooper went along
To make them tell us what was wrong.

"Ball flashed your score card then on us,
And showed the score that caused the fuss.

It certainly made us hang our head
And wish that none of us had said
A word to them in your defense
(We trust you will not take offense),
For just as sure as we're alive,
Your score that game was ninety-five.

"We must admit we thought at first,
When all the girls who work for Hirst
Abandoned alleys nine and ten,
There would be hope for you again.
But who would dream that you would roll
Two hundred one, for not a soul
Had thought you could do half so well,
But then you cannot always tell.

"Well, just the same, we wish to state,
Although you have improved of late,
We feel you'd better get this ball,
And practice up, for after all,
It'll take some practice we would say
To beat that bowler, Harry J.

What the War Means

The United States is at war with Germany.

That means that every person, whether native or foreign born, who claims the protection of the American flag is at war with Germany.

War is more than fighting. War is service. War is sacrifice. War is the elimination of self. War is country first, and the individual last.

This war will directly or indirectly affect every person living in the United States.

This war will not be won unless every person does his or her part, gives his or her service, makes his or her sacrifice, places self behind the need of the nation.

The flag means freedom for us all, but the flag, in the time of war, does not mean freedom of action for the individual.

The flag means restraint, cooperation, obedience, recognition of authority, preservation of law and order.

Most of all it means economy.

It means loyalty in little daily things as well as loyalty to the great principles of our government.

It means the conduct of our lives so that the nation may be hourly strengthened.

It means the giving of our best effort for the universal good.

It means careful living. It means stopping of waste. It means the uttermost use of our resources, our abilities, and our strength for the great cause.

It means guarding our talk and avoiding useless discussion.

It means that the United States is first, paramount, supreme, and that the want or



SUPERVISOR ABSENT-MINDEDLY. "MISS THOMPSON YOU MAY 'CAST OFF' YOUR CONNECTIONS AND RELIEVE MISS SMITH"

EVERYBODY IS KNITTING.

pleasure of action of each individual must be subordinated to that fact.

Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue.—*Police Bulletin, New York City.*

Birthday of First Telephone Exchange

"On January 28, 1878, forty years ago, the first commercially operated telephone exchange in the world was opened in the

city of New Haven, Conn., with fifty subscribers," says the *Telephone Bulletin*. "Now we have upwards of 120,000 subscribers, using at the last official count 144,244 stations in our territory. In the city of New Haven, where the business was started and where at that time the people were suspicious of the utility of the telephone, we now have more than 23,000 stations and there is a constant and ever-increasing demand for our service. The same, however, is true in every community served by our company.

"Phenomenal, marvelous, amazing, are all weak words when used in an attempt to describe the growth of the telephone industry in the twoscore years ending the latter part of this month. Books have been written on the subject and they have told in detail of the obstacles, financial and mechanical, overcome by the pioneers in our industry. It is not our purpose to review at length the steady advance of the telephone as a public servant and its increasing popular favor as a utility indispensable to modern business and social life. Let it suffice to say that from a beginning with fifty subscribers in New Haven, with the little exchange and commercial offices in rented quarters, the great American Telephone and Telegraph Company and associated companies can today give service practically from any point in the Union to every city, town, village or hamlet in the United States. Upwards of 10,000,000 stations are in service and more than 30,000,000 telephone calls are handled daily. Today the telephone companies pay federal and state taxes on millions of dollars' worth of real property and equipment."



CENTRAL UNION SERVICE FLAG.

Employees of the Central Union Telephone Company are proud of their service flag which hangs in the office of the Receivers in Chicago. The 236 stars now on the flag are to be increased to 289, representing the number of Central Union boys who, up to January 1st, had answered their country's call. A copy of the Roll of Honor, which contains the names of the Central Union soldiers, will be sent on application to the general manager.

The "Y. M. C. A." in the Army Camp

By F. D. ALLEN, General Secretary,
Y. M. C. A. No. 95, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa,
Formerly Special Agent, Commercial Department, Indiana Division.

Y. M. C. A. "huts" are painted green. Why they are painted green, I have not been told, but painted they should be, and green surely makes the red triangle and black letters "Y. M. C. A." on each end of a hut stand out prominently. At night an electric light at each end of the building illuminates the red triangle. In a city of mile after mile of huge two-story and little dumpy one-story buildings, none of them painted, a green Y. M. C. A. building every half-mile is a great relief to the monotony of the camp. The real aim of the Army "Y" is to help the boys to something which will take the monotony out of life, whether in camp or trench or civil life.

The Army "Y" offers a touch of back home. It permits the soldier to drop his soldiering and pop corn over the coals in the fireplace. It affords a place to go where he is met with a smile and a word of cheer, and army discipline is not present. But the home touch is just a part of the great purpose of the Army Y. M. C. A. to build Christian character and win the war. Uncle Sam's soldiers will be Christians, a great number of them, at least, and Christian soldiers, firm in a righteous cause, willing to give their lives, if need be, to crush the monster of unrighteousness which murdered the Belgians and helped murder the Armenians, and would give the rest of the world the same "kultur." Thus the purpose of the Y. M. C. A. is to bring men to the Master and help them to that comforting power which will be right there with them in the shell holes of No Man's Land, when the night is dark and there is no one near and death stalks about.

Each "Y" hut is in two parts, a large auditorium with a stage and benches, and a small social room with a fireplace. Between the two is a twenty-foot counter called the "desk."

Over this desk the Y. M. C. A. secretaries sell the soldiers postage stamps, post cards and money orders; quote parcel post rates, and furnish free such things as paper, cord and paste; accept telegrams, give out letter paper and envelopes; loan athletic equipment; hand out pamphlets and booklets on sex hygiene, religious, military and other subjects; give out pocket testaments; and when things are a bit quiet at the desk, listen to the woes of a troubled, lonesome soldier who needs a cheery word or has a problem to work out, of which class there are quite a few; or interview a boy with the end in view of leading him to the Master.

I have often seen four or five "Y" men just as busy as bees behind this counter. One evening, from 6 o'clock to 7:30, I myself wrote \$850 worth of money orders

in small amounts of \$10, \$15 and \$20, with the exception of one order for \$50. (We urge the boys to send money home.) One morning the truck driver said that he picked up twenty-eight sacks of mail and parcel post packages at one building, a day's mail for that building. The sheets of letter paper given out to the boys at each building run well into the thousands, day after day, and of course the postage sales are enormous.

In one end of the social room are the reading tables, with magazines and newspapers on the tables and filling the racks around the walls of the entire social room.



F. D. ALLEN.

There are also the game tables, with chess, checkers and dominoes. A while ago we dug up an old-time carom board and thought we would try it out. Now it seems likely we shall have to appeal to our friends at home to search their attics that we may meet the demand.

In the fireplace end of the social room is the phonograph, a bushel bag of unpopped corn and a half-dozen corn poppers. It is no small task to keep up our supply of popcorn or to clean up the mess each morning, but it is more than worth the while. Down the two side walls, the full length of the social room, are the writing tables and benches. Writing tables and benches also line both sides of the auditorium. I think there is room for two hundred men to write at one time, and it often happens that there are more than

that number who want to write at the same time.

At one end of the auditorium section are the sleeping quarters of the "Y" men, the library, and the booth for the motion picture machine. In the other end of the room is the stage with a classroom on each side. In this room all of the entertainments in the nature of programs are given. It will probably seat 900 to 1,000 men. There are also a wrestling mat and a volleyball court in this room, as well as equipment for such games as rubber horse-shoe. Then there is the piano. My, oh, my, how the boys keep this equipment in use! We have everything under the sun in the way of athletic equipment, and the boys can have it to use, inside or out, just for the asking. Not only is that true, but we have a secretary who is an athletic director, and he makes it his business to organize and promote athletic contests and recreational games.

A usual program for the week in the auditorium consists of movies two or three nights; a lecture, usually illustrated; religious services Sunday and midweek; stunt or social night; and often two or three musical concerts and a mass singing, worked in Sunday afternoon and preceding or following some other program during the week. Of course, there are occasions like Christmas time when we have a tree or a special program carrying a special message is put on.

The boys get the benefit of the best talent available. The motion pictures are high grade and the music the best. One Sunday afternoon we had an orchestra of twenty pieces and a few days later had the famous Liberati, coronet soloist. We also have band concerts, and musical concert companies with reading, singing and instrumental numbers. We have minstrel shows and vaudeville. There are in the ranks men of talent along most every line; men able to preach, teach and entertain, and quite often our home talent productions are hits. Down in the south end of the camp is a regiment of colored boys, most of them from Alabama. These boys have quite a number of entertainment companies and put on programs throughout the camp, as well as in the nearby city.

A great many of the soldier boys avail themselves of the opportunity to prepare themselves for service abroad by studying French and for service at home when the war is over, by taking some of the multitude of subjects ranging from learning the A, B, C's to a university course, which the army "Y" puts at their disposal. There are also special courses like auto repairing, typewriting, etc. The Y. M. C. A. secures

a teacher in the ranks or outside the camp, including a group of college professors who come to the camp once or twice a week, for any subject a soldier may wish to study, or will arrange with some university or college to teach the subject by correspondence. The study of French is, of course, the most popular subject.

In the colored regiment there are over 1,300 men enrolled under one subject or another; most of them are learning to read and write. They say these boys became very apt pupils in the writing classes, when someone started a rumor to the effect that no one would be paid who could not sign the pay roll.

Our religious work secretary tells a story of an interview with an Alabama colored boy one day during a visit at the Colored "Y," which will give an idea of the way some of these boys feel. He asked:

"Say, boss, do I get this uniform to wear all de time of dis war?"

"Yes."

"An' do I get three big feeds every day?"

"Yes."

"An' do I get thirty big dollars every month right along?"

"Yes."

"Well, say! why the Lawd didn't they start this war a long time ago?"

The Y. M. C. A. has this aim: "A testament in the shirt pocket of every soldier." However, the little khaki testaments are not given away promiscuously since the experience on the border, where it is reported they were sometimes used for cigaret papers or cast aside; but the soldier is required to sign his name to a card upon which this inscription appears: "I hereby pledge my allegiance to the Lord Jesus Christ as my Savior and King, and by God's help will fight his battles for the victory of his Kingdom." In helping the boys to that frame of mind we have our religious services, our bible classes and our personal work organization. Sunday morning the army chaplain holds regimental services in the "Y," sometimes followed by communion services

conducted by an army pastor. Before the K. of C. buildings were finished, the Catholics held mass at the "Y," and at this time the Jews hold their services in the Y. M. C. A. buildings. The hospital work and the evening service on Sunday and Thursday is in charge of our religious work secretary, but quite often one of the other secretaries will take charge. Bible classes or soldier councils are organized in each barracks and meet several times a week. There is of-

ten a great deal of talent in Bible teaching among the soldiers and not infrequently the officers take a part.

Now, I want to say a word about the life of a Y. M. C. A. secretary. In the first place, he gets up at the bugle call in the morning, 6:15 in the summer and 6:45 in winter; eats with the soldiers; helps clean the building, runs the desk, looks after classes and organizations within and without the "Y" hut; helps to introduce a speaker; engineers a program; makes a speech or teaches a class; and does a thousand and one other things until the lights go out in the barracks at 10:00 p. m., then all he has to do is check up the business for the day, count the cash and go to bed, at 10:30 or 11:00 p. m.

When the thermometer registers down below zero, say twenty-six below, and the wind blows right through that wall of new lumber, he has to battle for his sleep. Most of us have sent home for blankets and comforters to help the supply furnished us keep the cold out. But it's a hard thing to do on a narrow cot. However, the men in this service go in because they have in their hearts a desire to serve. Quite often they serve without pay, and nearly every man makes a sacrifice of some sort, in order to do "Y" work, but he makes his sacrifice in order to help the soldier who is making the greatest of all sacrifices, the supreme sacrifice, the offering of life itself. When the "Y" secretaries see service in France they themselves sometimes make the supreme sacrifice. A short time ago two "Y" men were killed in their hut by a shell which wrecked the building.

Most of the "Y" secretaries are college or university graduates, men who have left business institutions, churches and schools to do this work. At our building five of the six secretaries are college men, having graduated from such institutions as Iowa, Northwestern and Minnesota universities.

Our religious work secretary was a minister for sixteen years before entering

Army Y. M. C. A. work. I want to prove to you that he is a red-blooded man. I consider that proven when I say that he has taken a cold sponge both, a "bird bath," we call it, every morning save one, and only "weakened" one morning because it was about twenty-eight below zero, and the water frozen so hard in the pan he had made ready the night before that he could not remove the sponge.

Now and then a Red Cross truck drives up and carries a sick "Y" secretary to the hospital. Pneumonia, measles, la grippe, influenza and other such diseases do not pass the "Y" man by, but the inconveniences and hardships are not to be considered in this work. The Y. M. C. A. secretary is burdened with the consciousness of his responsibility to God, the soldier boys and the folks back home, and has no time for little matters like personal conveniences.

The Origin of Khaki

What is the origin of khaki? To whom is the army indebted for it?

Khaki is said first to have been adopted in British India, in 1848, by Sir Henry Burnett Lumsden, who had been asked to equip a corps of guides to collect intelligence and to conduct an English force on the northwestern frontier of India. The cloth used was a light cotton drill, as suited the climate of Hindustan, and took its name from a native term, "khaki," which means in the Urdu language "dusty," being derived from "khak" or dust. Thus the term applied to the color of the cloth rather than to the material. According to the dictionary, it is pronounced kaykee by the natives, but the English pronounce it as kharkee, and this is the correct pronunciation.

Having been approved, the use of the cloth spread from the guides to others in the Indian army, and it was worn in the Sepoy mutiny of 1857 by the English troops. In the Boer war, 1899-1902, khaki

was adopted in the British service for an active service uniform and so worn by all English and colonial troops in Africa. But as cotton was not warm enough for the African highlanders, uniforms of the same kind were made of serge, and the term khaki thus included woolen as well as cotton fabrics. Because it was well fitted for the climate of Cuba and the Philippines, the United States chose khaki for the soldiers' uniforms during the Spanish-American war.

—Exchange.



OPERATING AND CLERICAL FORCE AT WINCHESTER, OHIO.

Big Blizzards Rage Over Central States

Employees Uphold Traditions of the Bell System and Undaunted by Fury of the Elements Stand the Test of Loyalty and Devotion to Service.

Those old-timers who are fond of dwelling on the old-fashioned winter and sagely remarking on the difference between storms in the old days and now were given satisfactory reminders of the past on January 6th and 12th when two of the worst blizzards in history swept over the central states. Large cities, small towns and the open country all felt the fury of the storms. Transportation of every kind was paralyzed. Many industries were halted and there was a general tie-up. No sooner had a little progress been made in digging out after the first visit of the Storm King when he reappeared more furious than ever.

Never was the value of telephone service more in evidence, and, as usual, the Bell organization proved equal to the emergency in maintaining telephone communication. Owing to the absence of sleet, the outstanding feature of the blizzards, from the telephone standpoint, was not, as it usually is, the restoration of service, but the loyalty and devotion to duty of those who are responsible for supplying service. There seemed to be a universal determination

among the telephone employees throughout the Central Group to reach the scene of their duties regardless of obstacles. This applies mainly, of course, to the traffic forces, but it must not be forgotten that employees in all departments braved the hardships of the cold weather, blinding snow and the heavy winds in order to be able not only to do their regular duties, but to assist the operating forces in every way possible.

It would be impossible to tell of all the individual cases in which the loyal telephone forces overcame obstacles to carry on their work. This is largely due to the fact that Bell employees consider these things as a matter of course, as it were, and modestly consider that as far as they are concerned, it is but part of the day's work to brave the fury of the elements and "carry on." It is this spirit and willingness to serve that makes the telephone organization the great army it is with its many traditions of heroism and devotion to the great work of serving the public.

Those in charge of welfare work were untiring in their efforts to give the operators the best of care. They gave quick attention to frozen noses, ears and feet, saw that the girls were wrapped up warmly before leaving for their homes and provided several ways for them to make the journey to and from their offices, etc. The matrons in the exchanges, as well as the managers and other officials, devoted their energies to providing every comfort for the workers at the switchboards, no stone being left unturned to give the girls necessary attention.

It is one thing for telephone employees, operators in particular, to be filled with the spirit of devotion to their duties and the idea of reaching the scene of their work, but it is another to overcome obstacles which stand in their way. The resourcefulness of operators in overcoming these obstacles was illustrated in many ways.

Every means possible was taken by both telephone men and women to get to their work. Snow shoes, as well as sleds and every other way possible, were seized upon



PLANT MEN GO SNOWSHOEING IN CHICAGO SUBURBAN DIVISION.

Top row, left—On Route 192, West Fourteenth street, Chicago Heights; right—On Route 15, South Holland. Bottom row, left—Dixie and Lincoln Highways between Homewood and Hazel Crest; right—Test Pole of A. T. and T. Philadelphia—Terre Haute Line at Fourteenth street and Western avenue, Chicago Heights.

by the telephone people in their endeavors to reach the scene of their work in order that service might go on.

It is the habit of the operators to make great efforts to reach their various places of duty on time when there is an emergency of any sort, especially during storm periods. In the present instance some of them overcame incredible difficulties in order to get to their offices. Many walked from two to four miles, or using all sorts of ingenuity, commandeered vehicles that were going their way, such as police patrols, automobiles, milk, bread, laundry and other delivery wagons.

The following instances are but few of many illustrating the resourcefulness of the Chicago telephone operators in finding ways and means of reaching their offices. They realize their importance in the industrial life of the city, and will not stop at any obstacle which interferes with their getting to work, and were it possible to know of all the unusual things done to accomplish this, it would make very interesting reading. But it is so much a matter of course in an operator's day, that often she does not think it worth mentioning.

A Monroe operator was stranded at Crawford and Armitage avenues. She noticed a street car snow sweeper coming, and stepped out in front of it, which compelled the motorman to stop. She explained to him how important it was that she get to Madison street, and induced him by her powers of persuasion to let her ride on the sweeper. A Belmont operator did the same thing to one of the work trains of the City Railway, and insisted upon being taken as far as it went.

A Yards operator noticed a hearse coming down the street, signaled the driver, got up on the seat with him, and although she suffered from the cold, arrived at the exchange on time.

An Oakland operator found a Pennsylvania freight train stalled and blocking the street. She did not let this interfere with her onward way, but climbed over a freight car and made her way to the office.

Employees of the long lines division, Chicago, also made a record for themselves during the storms. On the night of Sunday, January 6th, those on duty were sent

Cleveland Escapes

The fates are kind to Cleveland. While other parts of the territory served by the Central Group of Telephone Companies struggled against the fury of the recent blizzards, the Sixth City pursued almost the even tenor of its way. Cleveland's weather man has won a warm place in the hearts of its residents, especially telephone employees.

to the hotel for overnight in order to be available for work in the morning. Those due to report on Sunday night were called at their homes by noon to tell them to make an early start for the office. They were prepared for the emergency, and many had already left their homes from one to two hours earlier than the accustomed time.

As a result, only four were reported absent, or about six per cent. of the day and evening assignments for Sunday.

Several long lines operators went through trying experiences to reach their office. Miss Dorothy Boche, who was due to report at 5 p. m., left her home in Irving Park at 3, walked about seven miles in the blinding snowstorm, and arrived at the office at 7:30.

Miss Mary S. Johnson, day supervisor, left the office for her home at 4:30 p. m., and, after being stalled on an elevated train for three hours, returned to the office and remained overnight with the evening force. She had dinner at a nearby restaurant and remained on duty until 11 p. m.

Miss Gertrude Dean, operator, on leaving the office, was informed that there were no trains in service between Chicago and her home in Hinsdale. She returned to the operating room and volunteered her services.

A long lines division messenger attempted to reach the office on six different street car lines, and finally arrived after being five hours en route.

At Morrell Park, on January 12th, two all night operators remained at the switchboard until 11 a. m., when they were relieved. The members of the day force reached a point within one mile of the Morrell Park office, and remained there until one of the equipment men secured an automobile and brought them over snowdrifts where the street cars had been unable to plow through.

In Indianapolis, out of 1,000 operators 800 succeeded in reaching their work despite the intense cold, blinding snow and high winds. From Ottawa, Ill., came the report that but one girl out of the entire force failed to reach the office. "On time" was the motto of the operators in South Bend, who, with the storm at its height, took their places at the switchboard.

Reports from Wisconsin bear still more testimony to the spirit shown by employees in all departments, who, undaunted by cold, wind and snow defied the storm and main-



NOT IN THE ALPS BUT A SCENE IN DETROIT.

Fountain on Washington Boulevard towering to a height of fifty-three feet, with the Stars and Stripes flying from the top. Highest the fountain has been for many winters. City water pressure is sufficient to send it to a height of sixty feet. Courtesy *Detroit Free Press*.



CABLE HELPERS KEEGAN, STEVENS AND HAAGESON HAUL CABLE MATERIAL ON A BOBSLED AT HIGHLAND PARK.

tained service day and night.

"We had just a glorious time, really the most fun and excitement of our lives," is the way the young women of the traffic department in Detroit described their part in the storm drama staged by Boreas and imported from Medicine Hat on January 12th.

"Our young women behaved in a manner that was most truly fine and loyal. In all cases where it was humanly possible they were right on the job and they continued their work with the utmost sweetness and patience until the emergency was over. We are very proud of them all," is the statement made by M. B. Downing, general traffic superintendent. Another official said: "We feel proud of our force. Our more than three thousand Detroit operators showed up one hundred per cent. perfect in loyalty."

One of the peculiar aspects of the big storm is that while it pushed the mercury in the lower part of Michigan down to twenty and twenty-three degrees below zero, it kept the one in northern Michigan, especially in the Upper Peninsula, far above the zero mark. In Petoskey and Charlevoix, on Lake Michigan, it was about sixteen above zero; in Marquette it was ten degrees above, in Sault Ste. Marie, the same, while in Menominee it was twenty degrees above.

From the Petoskey district came the word, "Nothing serious happened in this district. We are used to these conditions. Everybody reported for duty; all circuits in good condition."

From Sault Ste. Marie came the message, "The recent blizzard referred to did not interfere with traffic conditions, and business was handled in the usual manner."

At Marquette and Ironwood there were a few more perplexities to report. Drifting snow made it difficult for the operators to arrive at the central offices, many of them living at distant points where paths were not made until noon, so sleighs were sent out to their homes and the operators

brought in to their work. At lunch time girls were sent near by for hot meals, and two girls were kept at the hotel over night.

Although the mercury was not so "low-down" as around Detroit, this last storm was considered the worst storm of the winter at Marquette, where the snowfall is always so heavy that any extra degree of wind piles it up into drifts that seem like mountains.

In this connection it is not difficult to realize what the reports from northern Michiganders would have been if the temperature had hit the bottom of the thermometer up there as it did in the southern part of the state. Perhaps it is the turn of the southern Michiganders to learn what the Medicine Hat visitor really can do in winter, while the northern Michiganders remain quite comfortable with the temperature at sixteen or twenty degree above.

In reply to his delivery chauffeur, who said, "I can't get up that street," a Milwaukee retail business man shouted, "Leave the order then. We'll have to send a man out on the street car who can wade three blocks in the snow."

Turning to a bystander, the business man then remarked with some vehemence, "I hope the man who has yearned for 'a good old-fashioned winter' has his tub plumb full this time!" As he was a pious man there was no blue flame around his mouth, but he spoke with the deep feeling of one who had suffered.

His trials are suggestive of some new developments in this season of snow block-



MISS DRURY, BOOKKEEPER AT WAUKEGAN, AND SNOWDRIFT NEAR WAUKEGAN OFFICE.



TENT ERECTED OVER MANHOLE AT HIGHLAND PARK IN ORDER THAT CABLEMAN MAY MAKE A SPLICE.

ades and savage cold. One is that the automobile, if it is going to run, must be fitted with a rotary plow for street and road cleaning. Otherwise the public will miss "old Dobbin" and the bobsled as it never expected.

Modern improvements are not up to "old fashioned" demands in all cases. For example, a coal shortage threatened last month to close down the public heating plant in La Crosse. Snow had tied up the railroads in all directions. Heat buyers yearned then for the good old days of the saw mill and the slab pile in the backyard.

But in general the Wisconsin telephone people had good luck, and the stress of unusual conditions was met with success and with remarkably few failures to respond to public needs. It must be acknowledged that in this success in Milwaukee, a most important factor was the heat, the electricity and the street car service furnished without a break by the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company. When all other traffic failed on the night of January 5th, the street cars were running and most of the telephone girls were able to get to their work next morning with comparatively little difficulty. As far as possible, preparations had been made by Traffic Superintendent Chandler in lodging ten Main office operators and thirty operators for the Grand office and Toll at hotels for the night. In a few cases operators were housed in the neighborhood of their exchanges on the outskirts.

The instances given are but a few of the more striking stories of personal experience and illustrate the faithful character of the employes of the Central Group of Telephone Companies. They are not merely faithful to their employer; they share their employer's responsibility to the public and exemplify the fidelity to that obligation that should inspire every person in the telephone service.

So the great storms go down in history with the traditions of the Bell System nobly upheld by all concerned. Each and every employe shares in the credit so unstintingly given and feels a justifiable pride in the fact that when the call comes no one flinches in the face of duty.

In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois the blizzard raged on January 6th and 12th. Central Union employes in all departments upheld the traditions of the Bell System. From all parts of the territory come reports of operators surmounting difficulties to reach their offices and sticking to their switchboards, and plant men braving the cold and snow to keep the telephone lines open.

In Toledo, the traffic tie-up was the worst in the history of the city. High winds blew down telephone and telegraph wires and the telephone exchanges faced a serious shortage of operators. But no time was lost in restoring the service, as the plant men quickly went to work despite the fury of the storm, and the telephone company adopted every expedient to bring the girls to work.

The Winchester and Hillsboro exchanges were especially hard hit, 300 Winchester subscribers being deprived of service, as poles were down for a mile out on each road. Service was restored temporarily on all these lines by January 22d.

Indiana was visited with the full force of the blizzard. At Indianapolis traffic was at a standstill. The telephone company sent taxicabs for all its operators, and out of a force of 1,000, over 800 succeeded in reaching the offices. Of these, twenty-five were frostbitten, and it was found necessary to have them cared for at the exchanges in the hospital maintained by the company in its building, a doctor and two nurses being in attendance constantly.

In Terre Haute the temperature reached twenty below on Friday, January 11th, and about fourteen girls stayed at the Tuller Hotel on Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights. The Terre Haute plant men resorted to the old pioneer method of traveling on horseback. On Saturday morning the temperature was eighteen below. There was a heavy toll in frozen hands, feet and ears. Operators worked from eight to seventeen hours, and the local load was the heaviest for some time in Terre Haute.

In South Bend, with the temperature eighteen below, the wind blowing sixty miles an hour and ten-foot snowdrifts, the girls came on duty "on time." A cutter was pressed into service. Two or three operators at a time would be brought to their offices, a fresh horse would be secured and drivers would start out again. The traffic, in the words of a plant man, was an avalanche. The operators were kept at a local hotel Saturday and Sunday nights and served with meals at the exchanges. Despite the high wind, there was very little toll line or exchange trouble.

The Indiana Harbor *Sentinel* says: "While the weather is no joke, the girls at the telephone exchange got a little fun out of it, being hauled to and from the telephone building in a bobsled. The company engaged Clubine's outfit for them, each of the young women being called for at her home and conveyed there when her shift was up. For a day or two, however, it was more serious. Some of the girls

worked twenty-four hours on a stretch, and one night it was impossible to bring them home and they stayed over night at the South Shore Hotel, East Chicago."

"Snowbound and afraid to brave the blizzard yesterday, several thousand telephone patrons kept the local exchange working at their capacity," said the *Frankfort Times*. "It was the test of efficiency and the operators not only stood the test, but acquitted themselves with honors."

This paper in a special article urged the people not to be impatient, and to remember the faithful work of the telephone girls who faced the elements to give them service. The traffic load at Frankfort, which is ordinarily 15,000 calls a day, jumped to over 35,000 on January 12th, and many compliments were received on the service given.

A Frankfort *Crescent-News* representative visited the telephone exchange and explained in the columns of this paper how ten girls were answering hundreds of calls.

In the Illinois territory the same conditions existed. The *Peoria Journal and Transcript* of January 13th quotes G. C. Treadway, district manager, as stating: "It was the heaviest day for us in the history of Peoria. Thirty-five of our toll lines were out of commission yesterday and only one line connected us with Chicago out of eight used under normal conditions." This paper states that the company did nobly in handling the unusual demands.

The telephone men in Peoria experienced the greatest difficulty between Chillicothe and Mossville and out by Washington, on account of the heavy drifts. Thirty telephone girls were kept at the Meek Hotel near the telephone office, and many others were brought to work in taxicabs.

The Rock Island *Argus* said: "The Central Union Telephone Company did not suffer as a result of the blizzard. No more than the usual amount of telephones were reported out of order today and the toll lines are all in operation. The snow did not cling to the wires, and although the wind was strong, reaching a velocity of twenty-four miles at times, no serious breaks were reported."

Difficulty was experienced in Sterling in securing enough operators, and the local office was swamped with calls. Here also taxis were pressed into service and the girls stayed at hotels.

The Ottawa *Journal* on January 12th said: "The girls at the Ottawa telephone exchange this morning were as busy as the men operating machine guns on the firing line of the trenches, and there was no relief in sight, as far as the operators were concerned. More calls came in through the local exchange today than at any time since the big flood of 1916.

"Only one operator failed to report for duty this morning out of all the number of operators employed by the company, which was somewhat of a record for a

business employing so many girls. The operators, most of them, receive a relief period at noon, but today the girls who went to work at 8 o'clock worked straight through until 3 this afternoon, when they were relieved from duty for the day. The company had dinner sent to the girls at noon, each girl leaving the board only long enough to eat."

Severe Storm Visits Indiana

By a Special Plant Correspondent.

On Sunday, January 6th, beginning at about 9 a. m., Indiana was visited by a sleet storm coming from the northeast throughout that portion of the state north of a line drawn diagonally from Danville, Ill., to Van Wert, Ohio, and south of a line drawn from Watseka, Ill., to Auburn, Ind., and embracing that territory immediately surrounding the Wabash River Valley from Lafayette, Ind., to a point almost to Fort Wayne.

The storm continued at various points in this area until about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the seventh, causing a deposit of ice to form on the No. 12 wires ranging from one and one-half inches to one and three-fourths inches in diameter and weighing from eight to twelve ounces to the foot. During the late afternoon and evening the wind shifted to the southwest and became stronger and the thermometer dropped to about eighteen degrees above, causing approximately 350 poles to fall, the destruction of 500 cross arms and 2,500 wire breaks.

Men were started from all points throughout the area to make the circuits good, and worked with diligence throughout January 6th and 7th with little result, as the weight on the wires, together with the wind, caused breaks faster than they could be repaired. By noon of the eighth, however, some results were evidenced, as we commenced to get, from Indianapolis, such exchanges as Logansport, Peru and points north occasionally. In some cases, for example, between Kokomo and Peru we had service established five times before we could get anything to hold, as the wind had increased, making the maintenance of service more difficult. That night we seemed to have two circuits from Kokomo to Peru that would stand up and two circuits to Logansport. However, the thermometer still stood around eighteen degrees above, with wind prevailing.

Two days later it seemed that we would be able to make all circuits good by the night of the eleventh, with the exception of the lines from Logansport to Sheldon, Logansport to Culver and Peru to Rochester, which were difficult to cover because of many deep snowdrifts. However, on the eleventh a heavy northeast snowstorm raged and lasted throughout the entire day and night, making the roads impassable. About 6 o'clock in the evening a strong southwest wind commenced and increased in velocity until, about 9 o'clock it had be-

come a gale of about forty miles an hour and the thermometer had dropped to zero.

On the morning of the twelfth the wind was about the same, but the thermometer had dropped to nineteen degrees below. The roads were filled intermittently with snowdrifts ranging from four to as high as twenty-five feet in depth, with an average of about eighteen inches on the level. Transportation of any kind was impossible, and it was extremely dangerous for the men to be out. Railroads and electric lines were tied up and could not move anything. Many travelers and workmen suffered frozen hands, feet, ears and noses and some froze to death. Many carloads of live stock were frozen, and a shortage of coal and provisions prevailed, making conditions about as bad as can be imagined.

The next morning the wind had decreased to about twenty miles per hour, and the thermometer stood around twelve degrees below. Some gangs were started but made little headway and endured great suffering.

On the following morning, gangs were started on all lines; some walking, some on horseback and some with sleighs. They were amply provided with shovels. During the day some headway was made and communication was established between Kokomo and Logansport and between Logansport and Peru. In the afternoon snow again began to fall and reached a depth of about five inches, which made travel more difficult. However, by the night of the fifteenth we had made good three circuits between Kokomo and Logansport, two between Logansport and Peru, three between Kokomo and Peru, three between Lafayette and Logansport, and one between Lafayette and Fowler. We had progressed to a point about ten miles north

of Logansport toward Culver. However, we were able to reach such points north of the sleet storm area as Goshen, Elkhart, South Bend, Kendallville and Auburn through Fort Wayne.

The toll of the storm was about 1,000 poles and 2,500 cross arms destroyed, 2,500 miles of slack to be pulled, and 500 miles of wire rendered junk which will have to be replaced.

Spreading Christmas Cheer

By Mrs. Adaline McWhinney, Traffic Department, Indianapolis.

Only about one-fourth of the members of the My America League could be present the week before Christmas at the meeting when the Christmas boxes were packed and marked for our Central Union boys who are in the United States service and could not get home for the holidays. But those who were there will never forget the pleasure they had in packing the boxes. Some knitted comfort or pillow in addition to candies, nuts, fruits and tobacco was the gift to each soldier.

The many letters and cards received from the boys show the league members how thoroughly the gifts were appreciated. They feel themselves fully repaid for all their efforts when they know that their work is doing such wonderful good. The expressions from the recipients of the gifts show appreciation of the warmth and comfort that the knitted garments give them, and the fact that the girls of the C. U. T. are banded together working earnestly and devotedly for the comfort of the C. U. T. boys warms their hearts and cheers them more than anything else.

Here is an extract from one of the letters received: "Girls, there is one little favor I am going to ask each of you. As

you go knitting along—one, two, three, four, five, and so on—just weave a lot of little prayers right into the article. Will you? I know this is a man's war, but man will not be the victor unless he has the power of God back of him. So, girls, just put a prayer into our very clothing and we'll keep it in our hearts. Is that fair? Surely you will."

Quoting from another letter: "I hope after this war is over, to meet some, if not all, of you girls of the My America League and be able to thank you personally for what you have done for this one soldier and for what you are doing and will do for others. For it will take more than the soldiers to win this war and, believe me, the girls of the My America League are doing their share. They don't know how happy they make a soldier feel to be remembered as they have remembered me, and how it heartens us to know that *our own girls* are so interested and busy in the work of relief."

Captain Ruddick (our former auditor) writes that it would take a larger space than a postal card to carry his thanks and appreciation to the girls of the My America League for the box he received at Christmas time.

Bowling in Springfield

Some spirited contests are being held in the Central Union Bowling League of Springfield. Four teams are entered, as follows: Plant Superintendents, Engineering, Plant Accountants No. 1 and Plant Accountants No. 2. Games are rolled weekly.

On January 25th, Decker, Plant Superintendents, and Sawtell, Engineering, were tied for high individual average with 160.



GROUP OF MY AMERICA LEAGUE MEMBERS WHO PACKED CHRISTMAS BOXES FOR CENTRAL UNION SOLDIER BOYS.

An Oriental Telephone Exchange

In far famed Chinatown, San Francisco, is a telephone exchange which is unique in many respects and probably unlike any other in the world. In true Oriental fashion, it is housed in a building of richly carved and highly colored architecture which almost makes the visitor rub his eyes and wonder whether he is in quaint old Pekin or in an American city.

American in everything but race and costume is the manager of this Oriental telephone exchange which serves all Chinese telephone subscribers in San Francisco and suburbs. He is an up-to-date business man and an expert electrician, and seems to take pride in showing off his exchange to visitors.

In the Chinese quarter are about 1,000 telephones and calls up to 8,000 in number are handled daily by the little Oriental telephone girls who sit at their work clad in their native costumes. Not only have these girls a perfect knowledge of English, but they are thoroughly familiar with the different Chinese dialects spoken in the quarter.

These Chinese telephone girls must also have good memories. The Oriental does not make telephone calls by number so "central" in the Chinese exchange must remember the names and numbers of all subscribers.

Dare You Measure Your Efficiency?

Some advertising men were on the way to a convention. To pass the hours on the train, they tested themselves by a set of questions, each rating himself privately and announcing only the result. They were all pretty able men, but they allowed themselves only an average of thirty per cent., according to one of the party who reported the incident for *Printer's Ink*.

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Here are some of the questions. How do you rate?

Do you like your work?

Have you learned the best, quickest and

Do you know where your greatest power lies?

Have you a fixed goal, in the line with your supreme talent?

Have you learned how to get well and keep well?

Can you be optimistic under all circumstances?

Do you realize which of your habits, thoughts, or emotions make you efficient?

Are you correcting your known weaknesses—mental, financial, social, or spiritual?

Do you breathe deeply and hold an erect posture?

Are you independent, fearless, positive?

Are you tactful, cautious, courteous?

Have you secured the best possible advisers and associates?

Do you wish your rivals well and never speak ill of them?

Do you work harder than anybody else

easiest way of doing it?

Are you thoroughly informed on "scientific management"?

in the business?

Have you learned the science of planning your day ahead?

Can you relax entirely in your leisure hours?

Are you saving money systematically?

Do you enjoy art, music, literature, and the presence of little children?

Does your highest ambition include some real services to humanity?

Have you a great love in your life, to steady, cheer, and empower you?

First Line of Defense

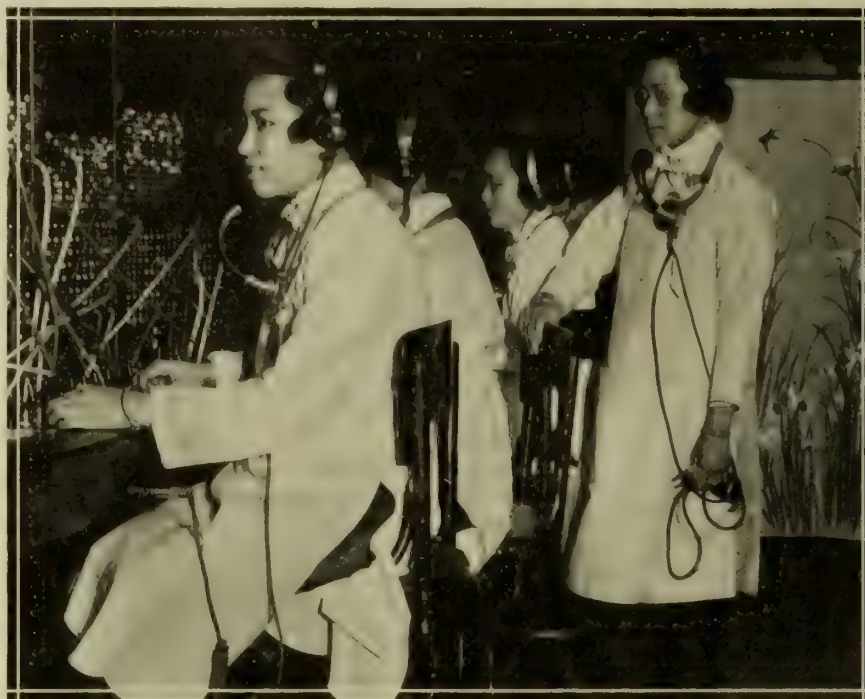
"Pa, what is the first line of defense?"

"That depends, son. In war the first line of defense is the navy. When a man's married it's the telephone, by which he tries to square himself before he comes home."

Add Horrors of War

"An' what would you do if I kissed you?"

"I would call gran'mere. She 'as been quite deaf since ze last bombardment.—*Sydney Bulletin*."



SWITCHBOARD, CHINESE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



LOO KUM SHU, MANAGER OF THE CHINESE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE OF PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., WITH GROUP OF OPERATORS.

War Savings Combine Patriotism and Thrift

Americans, Young and Old, Are Buying Thrift Stamps Liberally to Help Finance War for Democracy

It costs just \$156.71 to equip an American soldier to take the field. By this is meant merely to buy the clothes he wears and the arms he carries. By the time he is trained, and fed for six months before being sent across the water, the costs mount up to thousands of dollars for each man.

Every man, every woman and every child who buys thrift stamps and war savings stamps is helping to equip these soldiers for the field. If you are saving and serving by aiding in this great campaign, you are taking an active part in defending your country from the kaiser's hordes.

What have you done to equip your country's soldiers? How much have you contributed to thrift stamps or war savings stamps toward seeing that they are clothed and armed?

Have You Equipped a Soldier?

If you have bought thirty-eight war savings stamps at \$4.12 each, and one thrift stamp at twenty-five cents, you have equipped a soldier completely.

If you have bought one thrift stamp you have paid for one waist belt, or one hat cord, two pairs of shoe laces and four identification tags.

If you have bought two thrift stamps you have paid for one trench tool, with which the soldier may dig himself in after storming the enemy's lines, or one shelter tent pole and five shelter tent pins.

If you have bought three thrift stamps you have provided some soldier with a pair of woolen gloves.

If your investment totals four thrift stamps you have paid for one bedsack, and the government has eleven cents left over.

The price of four thrift stamps will provide the soldier with his canvas leggings.

Five thrift stamps will buy one bayonet scabbard.

Six thrift stamps will pay for the soldier's summer undershirt or his woolen stockings.

Seven thrift stamps will buy him his service hat.

Eight Stamps for One Bayonet

Eight thrift stamps will leave fifteen cents lacking to pay for one bayonet.

Twelve thrift stamps will pay for the necessary shelter tent, or for one steel helmet.

You will have to buy fourteen thrift stamps for the poncho that keeps the soldier dry as he stands long hours in the rain in the trenches.

Fifteen thrift stamps will pay for the soldier's winter undershirt, or the undergarments that keep the nether extremities warm this kind of weather.

One war savings stamp will pay for his cartridge belt.

One war savings stamp and four thrift stamps will pay for the 100 rifle cartridges with which he starts into battle.

Two war savings stamps will buy his woolen shirts or his O. D. breeches.

Three war savings stamps will buy his necessary two pairs of shoes or his gas mask.

Four war savings stamps cover the cost of his O. D. coats or his woolen blankets.

If you have bought five war savings

Let's Save the Proverbs

By GEORGE ADE

We must win the big war or else revise all moral codes, rewrite all proverbs and adopt a brand new set of rules to govern conduct.

We have accepted certain time-honored adages as self-evident truths.

We found them in our early copy-books and we grew up on them and repeated them so often that naturally we came to think they could be relied upon.

Then Germany came along with an intensely modern variety of ethics bearing the label of Kultur.

The new medicine is not taken internally or rubbed on as a liniment, but you have it shot into you by a large gun.

Unless we refuse to take the treatment everything we ever believed will be overruled, discarded and thrown into the alley.

If Germany is not licked to a standstill we might as well begin to memorize and humbly accept the following:

Dishonesty is the best policy.

Be as mean as a skunk and you will be happy.

Blessed are the children murderers, for they shall inherit the earth.

Be sure you are right handy with fire-arms, then go ahead.

An evil reputation is better than riches.

Truth crushed to earth will not rise again if the crushing is done in a superior and efficient manner.

Be virtuous and you will be miserable.

Thrice armed is he who goes around picking quarrels.

Might makes right.

Hell on earth and hatred for all men.

Do unto others as you suspect that they might do unto you if they ever got to be as disreputable as you are.

God helps the man that helps himself to his neighbor's house and his fields and his unprotected women.

Those don't sound right, do they? The old ones that we learned first of all are not yet out of date.

Suppose we don't revise them.

stamps you have paid for his rifle.

Perhaps you have a son or a brother in the army. Wouldn't you like to feel that you have loaned Uncle Sam enough money to equip him? The nation must get the money somewhere if our boys are to be adequately provided for.

If you haven't joined the army of thrift which is backing up the boys in the trenches, get in right now.

What are you going to tell your children when, in after years, they ask you what part you took in the war? You may be able to explain to their satisfaction why you couldn't go and fight—a lot of us can. You may be able to give a satisfactory reason why you do not have a lot of Liberty Bonds. But it will be mighty hard to explain if you do not buy thrift or war savings stamps. Don't be forced to tell your children you didn't even raise a quarter for the help of your government.

The women wage earners and the mothers and teachers of St. Joseph, Mo., are mobilizing the knitting bags. They will use them as sales agencies for war savings stamps.

Every woman who carries a knitting bag is expected to have sewn on it a cloth sign "War Savings Stamps Sold Here" printed in red, white and blue.

The county committee has had a number of signs distributed to women wage earners through the captains in their various places of employment. The knitting bag brigade will take orders for the stamps. They will carry a special post card printed by the government. Every woman solicitor chooses the organization to which she prefers having credit given for the orders taken by herself, and writes the name of her organization on the post card order before dropping it in the mail box. The postman delivers the stamps and collects the money. The cards are then filed in the records.

And Young America. The boys and girls are showing their patriotism and developing habits of thrift in ways too numerous to mention. The recent snow storms have given energetic American boys a chance to wield the shovel and thus earn money to invest with Uncle Sam. Washing dishes and running errands are among the most common methods of earning money. A popular occupation with the girls is that of caring for children while mothers go shopping, etc.

The spirit of thrift and patriotism is certainly rampant in our Republic and urged on by the incentive that earning will help to win the war, all classes of Americans are uniting to back our government to the limit and prove that Americans are thrifty and realize the value of saving.

What the Gardeners Did Last Summer

Last fall a questionnaire was sent to the members of the Bell Telephone Gardening Association of Chicago and while it is believed that many who had gardens failed to send in their replies, the following was gleaned from the answers:

The gardens varied in size from a two-foot by four-foot box to a two-acre plot. Although there were very few large ones, in all there were 280 gardens reported, with a total of twenty-four acres, and an average size of twelve feet by twenty feet, excluding a half-dozen large plots.

The members spent in all \$1,074 in the preparation of their gardens and realized in crop value \$6,000. Of the smaller gardens, the average expenditure was \$3.84 and produce value \$21.40. Of the large plots with a total area of about five acres, the average expenditure was \$80 and the value of crops \$800.

Much of the money spent was for tools, which will be used the coming season, so with a favorable growing season a much better showing should be made this year.

Why Some Gardens Failed

"Too wet. Cut worms. Crop stolen Cabbage worms. Poor gardening. Too much shade. Planted too late. Too much sand. Joined the army. Neglected the weeds. Frost killed the plants.

"Rabbit ate the whole crop. Bugs destroyed plants. Soil not rich enough. Not sufficiently fertilized. Didn't protect against bugs. Ground not plowed deep enough. Weather conditions unfavorable.

"Too little attention given garden. Not properly plowed and too wet. Knew too little about gardening. Early frost killed tomato crop. Locusts harvested bean crop. Couldn't get garden plowed early enough. Fliver received more attention than the garden. Neighbors too kind in harvesting my ripened crop. Poor seeds, but not purchased through association."

What the Gardeners Say

"In the preparation of my garden, of twenty feet by thirty feet, I spent one dollar, and I fear to give my most conservative estimate of the crop, because my veracity might be questioned. Anyhow, I raised enough to supply my family for the entire season and canned enough to last all winter. Besides I gave away a quantity of vegetables."

"A voracious rabbit ate enough of my garden vegetables to feed an elephant. We had rabbit for dinner Sunday and I am going to plant its left hind foot next year."

"It cost me just forty-five cents for seeds and I harvested \$100 worth of vegetables. Next year I'm going to win a prize if it's only that famous leather medal."*

"Even if my garden hadn't been the great success that it was, I would feel that the good it did me physically paid better than 1,000 per cent. on the investment."

"I could not give the proper attention

to my garden and my neighbors gave it too much attention."

One modest gardener who spent \$5 and realized only \$170 worth of produce writes that probably his lack of experience accounts for his poor showing, but that he learned a great deal by experience. At that rate it is hoped he has not learned enough by next spring to ruin the vegetable market. Mr. Hoover please note.

Another gardener, when asked if he had an entry at the exhibition, replied that he "received no invitation." Probably he does not read the garden notes in the NEWS. Invitations are now being engraved for the coming season.

What "There Should Be," as Suggested by the Gardeners

An earlier distribution of plants and seeds by the association.

A "get together" meeting early in the season, at which time lectures should be given, instructing the members on soil and plant cultivation.

Community plots in different parts of the city.

Meetings of the members for free discussions and exchange of ideas.

More than one exhibition and a division by classes of those with back yard gardens and those with large plots of ground.

A committee appointed to visit and inspect garden plots and award prizes for the best ones.

A better effort made by the association to have plowing done for the members.

An effort by the association to be of more practical assistance to the members

A price list of seeds and plants sent to the members as early as possible.

A label on the plants furnished by the plants and seeds committee so the distributor will not give out kohlrabi and cauliflower sets when cabbage is wanted.

An account kept by the members of expenditures and value of the garden crop.

A notification advising the members of the exhibition date sent early enough to enable them to prepare for it.

An exhibition on June 1st and September 1st, as that's the time my perennials are at their best.

All right, Charlie, just call up the exhibition committee when you are ready.

*Garden Editor's Note: Not responsible for the authenticity of all statements.

Death of William H. Baker

William H. Baker, former vice-president of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, and former secretary of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died in New York City on January 17th. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1855.

Mr. Baker retired as secretary of the Western Union company November 30, 1916, after forty-seven years of active business life, nearly all of which were spent

in telephone and telegraph service. He began as a messenger in 1870. The presidency of the Telegraph and Telephone Life Insurance Association was another office he held.

Tribute to Sergeant Galavan

The following letter was recently received by Mrs. Galavan, mother of Sergeant Charles E. Galavan, Company E, Eleventh Telegraph Battalion, whose death in France was recorded in the January NEWS. Major Russell's sympathetic words reflect the sentiments of all the members of the Chicago Telephone Company organization:

P. O. No. 708, France,
"December 23, 1917."

"My Dear Mrs. Galavan:

"It is with the deepest regret that I have to advise you of your son's death. I realize that at a time like this mere words are worse than useless, but I want to assure you that your son, during the time he was in the battalion commanded by me, was every bit a soldier and that he did the work which was assigned to him without complaint of any kind.

"I feel that there is not a more glorious death than the one wherein a soldier dies for his country, but in this present war the man who gives his all is dying for humanity's sake, and as sure as there is a Lord in heaven the sacrifice which your son has made will be noted by Him.

"You will be advised as to funeral and place of burial by the Quartermaster Corps, but I wish to assure you that everything humanly possible was done to save your son.

"The men of the Eleventh Telegraph Battalion join me in extending to you their heartfelt sympathy in your bereavement.

"With most sincere sympathy,
(Signed) "CHARLES E. RUSSELL,
"Major, S. C. U. S. R."

If a Feller Only Was

While walking through a crowded downtown street the other day,
I heard a little urchin to his comrades
turn and say,

"Say, Jimmy, let me tell youse, I'd be as happy as a clam

If I only was de feller dat me mudder tinks I am."

"Gee, Jim, she tinks dat I'm a wonder, and she knows her little lad

Could never mix wid notin' dat was ugly, mean or bad;

Lots of times I sit and tinks how nice 'twould be, gee whiz,

If a feller was only de feller dat his mudder tinks he is."

—Burt's Box Bulletin.

Courage is as essential in business as in war. The courageous man sticks to a task till it is well done.—Telephone Bulletin.

The Buzzers in France

By Ian Hay in *Chicago Examiner*.

Practically all the business of an army in the field is transacted by telephone. If the telephone breaks down, whether by the act of God or the king's enemies, that business is at a standstill until the telephone is put right again.

The importance of the disaster varies with the nature of the business. For instance, if the wire leading to the round game department is blown down by a March gale, and your weekly return of men recommended for false teeth is delayed in transit, nobody minds very much—except, possibly, the deputy assistant director of auxiliary dental appliances. But if you are engaged in battle, and the wires which link up the driving force in front with the directing force behind are devastated by a storm of shrapnel, the matter assumes a more—nay, a most—serious aspect. Hence the superlative importance in modern warfare of the signal sections of the royal engineers, tersely described by the rank and file as "The Buzzers," or the "Iddy-Umpies."

A year ago, for instance, you might have encountered an old friend, Private McMicking—one of the original buzzers of "3" company, and ultimately battalion signal sergeant—under the lee of a pine-wood near Hindhead, accompanied by Lance Corporal Creig and Private Wamphray, regarding with languid interest the frenzied efforts of three of their colleagues to convey a message from a sunny hillside three-quarters of a mile away.

Taking a Message Before the War

"Here's a message comin' through, boys!" announces the lance corporal. "They're in a sair hurry. I doot the officer will be there. Jeams, tak' it doon while Sandy reads it!"

Mr. James McMicking seats himself upon a convenient log. In order not to confuse his faculties by endeavoring to read and write simultaneously, he turns his back upon the fluttering flag, and bends low over his field message pad. Private Wamphray stands facing him, and solemnly spells out the message over his head.

"Tae H O C—I dinna ken what that means; R E D, reid; A R M Y, army; H A Z—"

"All richt! That'll be Haslemere," says Private McMicking, scribbling down the word. "Go on Sandy!"

"Reconnoitring patrol reports hostile cavalry scout—"

"That'll be scouts!" says the ever-ready M'Micking. "Carry on!"

Wamphray continues obediently.

"Country—stop. Have thrown out flank guns—stop. Shall I advance or re—"

"tire!" gabbles McMicking, writing it down.

"Where I am—stop. From O. C. Advance. Guard—stop. Message ends!"

The lance corporal, who has been indulging in a pleasant reverie upon a bank

of bracken, wakes up and reads the proffered message.

"To G. O. C., Red Army, Hazelmere. Reconnoitring patrol reports hostile cavalry scouts country. Have thrown out flank guns. Shall I advance or retire where I am? From O. C. Advance Guard."

"You boys," he says reproachfully, "are an aggravate altogether! Here you are, jumping at your conclusions again, after all I have been telling you! See that worrd in the address should no' be 'Haslemere' at all. It's just a catch. It's Hazebroucke, a Gairman city that we'll be capturing this time next year. 'Scouts' is no' 'scouts,' but 'scouring,' meaning 'scooping up.' 'Guns' should be 'guarrd,' and 'retire' should be 'remain.' Mind me, now, next time you'll be up before the captain for neglect of duty. Wamphray, give the 'C. I.' and let's get hame to oor dinners!"

Buzzers in War Get Underground

But "oot here" there is no flag-wagging. The Buzzer's first proceeding upon entering the field of active hostilities is to get underground—and stay there.

His one task in life is to prevent the letter B from sounding like C or D or P or T or V over the telephone; so he has perverted the English language to his own uses.

He calls B "beer," and D "don," and so on. He salutes the rosy dawn as "akk Emma" and eventide as "pip Emma." He refers to the letter S as "esses" in order to distinguish it from F.

Messages Sadly Out of Tune

A famous British soldier tells a story somewhere in his reminiscences of an occasion upon which, in some long-forgotten bush campaign, he had to defend a zareba against a heavy attack.

For a time the situation was critical. Help was badly needed, but the telegraph wire had been cut. Ultimately, the attack withered away and the situation was saved.

Almost simultaneously the victorious commander was informed that telegraphic communication with the base had been restored. A message was already coming through.

"Your monthly return of men wishing to change their religion is twenty-four hours overdue. Please expedite."

There was a time when one laughed at that anecdote as a playful invention. But we know now that it is true, and we feel a sort of pride in the truly British imperturbability of our official machinery.

Thirdly, the Buzzer is a humorist of the sardonic variety. The constant clash of wits over the wires and the necessity of framing words quickly, sharpens his faculties and acidulates his tongue.

One black night Bobby Little, making his second round of the trenches about an hour before "stand-to," felt constrained to send a telephone message to battalion headquarters.

Taking a good breath—you always do this before entering a trench dug-out—

he plunged into the noisome cavern where his company signallers kept everlasting vigil.

The place was in total darkness, except for the illumination supplied by a strip of rifle rag burning in a tin of rifle oil. The air—what there was of it—was thick with large, flat, floating particles of free carbon.

This Is Where Bobby Went Wrong

The telephone was buzzing plaintively to itself, in unsuccessful competition with a well-modulated quartet from four nasal organs, contributed by Bobby's entire signalling staff, who, locked in the inextricable embrace peculiar to Thomas Atkins in search of warmth, were snoring harmoniously upon the earthen floor.

The signaller "on dooty"—one McGurk—was extracted from the heap and put under arrest for sleeping at his post. The enormity of his crime was heightened by the fact that two undelivered messages were found upon his person.

Divers pains and penalties followed. Bobby supplemented the sentence with a homily upon the importance of vigilance and dispatch. McGurk, deeply aggrieved at forfeiting seven days' pay, said nothing, but bided his time.

Two nights later the battalion came out of trenches for a week's rest, and Bobby, weary and thankful, retired to bed in his hut at 9 p. m., in comfortable anticipation of a full night's repose.

His anticipations were doomed to disappointment. He was roused from slumber—not without difficulty—by Signaller McGurk, who appeared standing by his bedside, with a guttering candle end in one hand and a pink dispatch form in the other. The message said:

"Prevailing wind for next twenty-four hours probably S. W., with some rain."

Here Are the Messages He Got

Mindful of his own recent admonitions, Bobby thanked McGurk politely, and went to sleep again.

McGurk called again at half-past two in the morning with another message, which announced:

"Baths will be available for your company from 2 to 3 p. m. tomorrow."

Bobby stuffed the missive under his air-pillow and rolled over, without a word. McGurk withdrew, leaving the door of the hut open.

His next visit was about 4 o'clock. This time the message said:

"A Zeppelin is reported to have passed over Dunkirk at 5 p. m. yesterday afternoon, proceeding in a northerly direction."

Bobby informed McGurk that he was a fool and a dotard, and cast him forth.

McGurk returned at five-thirty, with one more dispatch. It said:

"The expression 'dud' will no longer be employed in official correspondence."

This time the company commander promised him that if he appeared again that night he would be awarded fourteen days' field punishment No. 1.

The result was that upon sitting down to breakfast at nine next morning Bobby found upon his plate yet another message—from his commanding officer—summoning him to the orderly room at eight-thirty.

But Bobby scored the final and winning trick. Sending for McGurk and Sergeant McMicking, he said:

"The man, sergeant, appears to be unable to decide when a message is urgent and when it is not. In future, whenever McGurk is on night duty, and is in doubt as to whether a message should be delivered at once or put aside till the morning, he will come to you and ask for guidance in the matter. McGurk, do you understand?"

McGurk looked at Bobby, and then round at Sergt. McMicking. He received a glance which shriveled his marrow. The game was up. He grinned sheepishly, and answered, "Yes, sir!"

The Telephone Call

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

(Copyright, 1917, Star Company.)

There was a tinkle of the telephone;
A girlish tone
Inquired for Mr. Jack. He left his place

Before a table piled with work roof high
And took up the receiver. On his face
A slight frown rested, and he heaved a sigh.

No need to tell her name—
Or message—he knew both before he came
In answer to her ring.

Jack gave consent to all; but to his lip
There came a little discontented curl,
And thus he mused:
"I wonder why a girl
Can't understand the nature of a man?
He likes to make the plan
For evening pleasures; likes to feel some doubt

Whether the girl will
let him take her out,
And then the corresponding triumph when

He finds himself ahead
of other men

In her sweet favor;
likes to think her shy
Or choice enough so
that a man must try
Before he wins her.

Girls like that, I fear,
Are growing scarcer
with each passing
year,
And girls like Nell are
on the increase.

Well,
I'll go tonight
And have a pleasant
evening; yet my
right

Has been usurped by

her. I wish she might
Have let me do the asking."

No Wonder

"The fighting spirit seems to go with life
on the sea."

"Can you wonder when ships have so
many spars, and seamen are ready to box
the compass?"—*Baltimore American.*



WAR TELEPHONE LINES HUG THE GROUND.

A British Tommy testing the "ears of the army." Telephone lines are almost as numerous at the front as in a full grown city.

—Photograph by Underwood and Underwood.

"Jack, this is Nell."

(Her clear soprano voice was like a bell.)

"I rang you up to see

If you could call tonight. If so, I'll be

Ready at eight, and we'll take in a play

And go to supper afterward. Or, say!

Why not let me drop down in my car

And take you home at six—it is not far

For me to drive after my shopping trip."



ANCIENT AND MODERN COMBINED IN THE GREAT WAR.

The camel and the chariot, oldest of transportation methods laying a telephone cable for the British forces operating in the Egyptian area.

—Photograph by Underwood and Underwood.

Food Conservation A Patriotic Duty

The following information and requests are issued by the United States Food Administration.

People make very few mistakes about food-saving—considering that there are 100,000,000 people in the country. They not only mean right, but do right in most essential things.

One misunderstanding, however, constantly crops up—the idea that food-saving means thrift, in the sense of parsimony. Patched clothes, retrenchment in expenditure, and even niggardliness in diet are often advocated under the impression that food-saving is thereby helped. And many well-meaning persons still judge the success of food administration by the index of prices, believing that conservation means cheapness.

The main fact of food-saving, of course, is the one with which we started—namely, to reserve for shipment to the allies enough concentrated foodstuffs to keep them fed and fighting, even though it costs us some money. War does not seem to be an economical business, and along these lines, as in everything else, we are prepared to go the limit.

Thrift enters into food-saving, but not in the personal, penny-pinching economies that so many persons mistake for thrift. The food-saving program is steadily developing economies such as elimination of waste in growing, shipping and distributing foodstuffs, the correction of uneconomic habits, the suppression of hoarding and speculation, and a universal, whole-hearted investigation of costs in every industry and trade, for the purpose of setting right methods that have long been wrong.

Mistaken ideas of thrift hurt food-saving in two ways:

First, people are apt to say, "What is the use?" and assume that we are not succeeding in the food program if they cannot discern definite reductions in living expenses. Actually the reductions are often there, as a direct result of food control. But even if they were not, this is an unfair measure of food-saving.

Second, the false thrift which leads to parsimony in expenditures for necessities is most disturbing to the purchasing and distributing industries of the country at a time when they are passing through a crisis, and in the end results in no actual saving. For parsimony simply means deprivation today, which must be offset tomorrow by heavier expenditure for the basic essentials of life—and worse than that, perhaps, to make good a slipping back in health or living standards.

The U. S. government has no intention of taking the preserved fruits and vegetables, or other food supplies of private citizens, either now or at any future time. Any other statement is enemy propaganda to frighten you into withholding your support from the cause of freedom.

Mr. Abbott Becomes Director of Commerce Body

W. Rufus Abbott, general manager of the Chicago Telephone Company, has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Mr. Abbott has been with the Chicago Telephone Company since 1893. He started as an order clerk. A short time brought him promotion to the position of chief clerk to the general superintendent. He has held successively the positions of special agent in charge of rights of way and



W. RUFUS ABBOTT.

claims, superintendent of suburban division and general commercial superintendent. In the last named capacity his jurisdiction extended over the entire state of Illinois, including the Illinois division of the Central Union Telephone Company prior to the time when that company was placed in the hands of receivers.

In spite of his engrossing work in the telephone service, Mr. Abbott has found time to take an active and prominent part in a number of commercial, civic and social organizations.

David Mitchell Writes from England

The following interesting letter was recently received by William Fey of the equipment division, Chicago, from David Mitchell, formerly equipment installer, and now with the Fifth Canadian Reserves:

"Fifth Canadian Reserves, West Sandling, Kent, England, December 22, 1917.

"My Dear Bill:

"I suppose you are wondering if I got across safely, since it is now about two months since you heard from me. I think I told you in my last letter that we were leaving Toronto on November 17th, which was a Saturday.

"We left the Toronto exhibition grounds with the town out cheering us off and arrived at Halifax on Monday night. Stayed on the train all night and went aboard our transport. We lay in Halifax Harbor six days, until Monday, November 26th. When we were just about an hour out, all the boys, myself included, began to look kind of green around the gills, but if we had only known what was coming! We struck a storm the third day out, and many a time that ship was a submarine one minute and an airship the next. I used to wonder, Bill, how they kept the dishes on the table when the ship tossed, but now I know that nobody feels like eating anything. I never felt right until I came within sight of Ireland, and at that we were in the most dangerous place. So you see how interesting our trip was. I sang at a couple of concerts for officers during the voyage.

"We sighted Ireland Thursday night, December 6th, but couldn't see much on account of the darkness. We knew it was Ireland, though, for the water was green.

"On Friday afternoon we sailed into Liverpool, but couldn't get off until Saturday morning on account of the tide being out; so altogether we were eighteen days on the boat. We had good food and comfortable beds, so if it hadn't been for the rough weather everything would have been O. K.

"Leaving Liverpool at 9:30 Saturday morning, December 8th, we arrived in the south of England about 5:30 in the evening. Two bands met us at the station and played us up to our huts. After we got settled down, they fed us some "mulligan," black bread and tea, and judging by the supply we had, one would never think there was a war on. They are feeding us better here than in Canada. Of course, they study economy here, and everything we leave is conserved and served again disguised.

"We are getting lots of drill here and are going through a complete course in England; so I expect it will be about three months before we see the front.

"We had our first taste of war the other night when an air raid took place. All one could hear was shrapnel bursting for about two hours. They got two machines down. I don't know how many came over.

"I am feeling in the best of health, and am now looking forward to seeing my folks in Scotland. I get my leave the second or third week in January. I have had several letters from my mother, and they are all preparing to give their prodigal son a great reception.

"This camp we are in, Bill, is about three miles from a town, and we walk down every night. There is one thing I can't get used to, though, and that's the cigarettes. So when you get your next raise, Bill, old pal, just send me a couple of packages of Camels, and I certainly will appreciate them.

Your sincere friend,

"SCOTTY."



Of Interest To Our Girls

Conducted by Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst



The Girl with Imagination

A few days ago, one of our girls sent in a little poem called "Thinking." At the same time we received the original poem which takes the prominent position on our girls' page.

Although quite different, both poems suggest the same truth, that the girl who wants to do her best must have *imagination*. All girls may not be poets, but all girls may have the one thing absolutely necessary to make a poet—*imagination*—or to define it literally, *the power to image things unseen*.

Our operator who has seen at our switchboards our army, though "they wear no uniform," who has seen the splendid "Home Guards" here in our telephone ranks as a part of the great army which fights for glory "over there," has the gift of *imagination*. She sees what cannot be seen with the natural eye alone.

Maybe you see only girls in a long row at the board with supervisors at proper intervals. She with her insight sees soldiers at their posts, gallant little corporals marching up and down. And she sees what all this work stands for. "We take city after city, treating rich and poor the same. And we never flinch in battle, we're the gamest of the game." This is where the *imagination* comes in and makes work something besides drudgery.

In the January *Telephone Topics*, under the heading, "What's the Use?" an operator is quoted as saying, "Oh, what's the use! We go through these motions every day, but what does it all amount to? All we ever do, over and over again, is put 'em up and take 'em down." If this girl had been blessed with *imagination*, she would have seen the other side of the board, the fates that hang on "putting them up and taking them down." The thought of this inspired one of the girls who has *imagination* to write a little poem, beginning—

The streets are all deserted now,
The white lights burn on the switchboard
face—

Burn a moment and then are gone,
Followed by others to take their place.

The people's safety hangs on thee,
O wires that reach through a sleeping
town,

The Home Guards

I've enlisted in an army
That wears no uniform,
But we're always out on duty
In sunshine or in storm.

We never wear a helmet to
Keep out the deadly gas,
Which sometimes comes in volumes
In the form of brutal sass.

And we never shoulder rifles
To protect us all the while,
For we win most all our battles
With a voice that seems to smile.

We have our staff of doctors
And a nurse to hold our hand;
And all those other little things
That make army life so grand.

We take city after city,
Treating rich and poor the same,
And we never flinch in battle—
We're the gamest of the game.

There's the fiery little corporal
Who marches up and down,
And if her soldiers aren't working,
Gee, you ought to see her frown.

Then there is the first lieutenant
Who gives orders in a tone,
That makes them work the harder,
These brave knights of the 'phone.

Why don't we fight for glory
In that land across the sea?
Well, we can't, for we're the
Home Guards of the C. T. C.
—Marie Mulligan, Randolph Evening Operator.

And cords whose threads are worn and
frayed
From "putting 'em up, and taking 'em
down."

We owe much, then, to our girls who have the insight to see that the operators are the Home Guards, that the company's safety hangs on them now more than ever and that they can make work seem great and worth while.

And we are sure in the light of these past days of storm and stress, that our girls are the "gamest of the game." Like soldiers they faced the bitter cold, the im-

possible snowdrifts and where the transportation did not utterly fail, the Home Guards were on duty and surely on the fighting line.

Thinking has so much to do with success that it may be helpful to read this other poem which came to us. Not all of us are born with the faculty to imagine things, but we can cultivate it, and can try to think right. The brave, successful soldier has to be hopeful

and "Never say die." "As a man thinketh, so is he." As we think we shall do, and hopeful thoughts carry us far on towards success. The poem is by Walter D. Wintle, and is as follows:

"If you think you are
beaten, you are,

If you think you
dare not, you don't.

If you'd like to win,
but you think you
can't,

It's almost a cinch
you won't.

If you think you'll
lose, you're lost,

For out of the world
we find

Success begins with a
fellow's will—

It's all in the state
of mind.

If you think you're
outclassed, you
are;

You've got to think
high to rise,

You've got to be sure
of yourself before
You can win a
prize.

Life's battles don't
always go

To the stronger or
faster man;

But soon or late the man who wins
Is the one who thinks he can."

Attention Girls

W.	S.	S.
War	Savings	Stamps
Will	Soon	Supply
Willing	Splendid	Soldiers
With	Ships	Shoes
Weapons	Socks	Smokes
Why	Spend	Salary
Without	Securing	Some
War	Savings	Stamps.

On sale all over the town in banks, stores
and postoffices. Twenty-five cents is

enough to start. Money back any time needed. Interest paid on amount above \$4.12. It is not a gift; it is an investment.

To give and get at the same time ought to appeal to generous and thrifty alike. We all want to give, but haven't much to give; we all want to save, but we haven't much to save. Here is the solution. Give a little and you have a little, and more than that you get paid for saving and giving by receiving interest on amounts too small to seem to be worth the interest from the government. It is a lesson in the value of little things. When all our people save their nickels and invest them in War Savings Stamps a huge sum will be ready for Uncle Sam and he'll be mighty glad to pay us for its use.

It is easier for some of us to make these little stamp investments than to buy Liberty Bonds, and we all ought to take advantage of the opportunity. We shall be learning a valuable lesson in thrift when we realize how the little things count. A nickel saved and put away is more than a nickel investment—it paves the way to independence, for the habit of saving is one that will lead to big things in the future.

Franklin Operator Complimented

The secretary of the Mutual Information Bureau, Chicago, pays a decided compliment to Miss Gertrude Dusek, Franklin operator, in the following letter:

"January 10, 1918.

"H. M. Webber, Superintendent,
"Department of Relief and Safety,
"Chicago Telephone Company:

"Dear Sir:—It is, we believe, the custom of the general public to write letters to the telephone company usually when they have a grievance of some kind. May I ask your permission to express our appreciation instead?

"For the last few weeks a young woman whose name we do not know has been receiving over Franklin 2640 our outgoing calls, between the hours of 9 and 11 a. m. particularly. The supervisor tells me her number is 3043 with your company. She has handled all of our calls without a single mistake, and you know, with twenty-eight members calling, we have a number of outgoing calls, too. The supervisor tells me she is almost a new girl, but whoever she is, I have never seen her equal for efficient and pleasant service. Today while the writer was calling various insurance companies soliciting new members, this operator not only made no mistakes, but in two instances told me the correct numbers when I was calling the wrong ones.

"She is a mighty good operator, and if this letter will help her along any, I am glad of the opportunity to send it, although so far as we are concerned, No. 3043 is, of course, only a voice. The serv-

ice rendered is a decided help to us in our work, for no time is now wasted on wrong numbers for us.

(Signed) "EDITH LUTHER,
"Secretary, Mutual Information Bureau."

Prospect Thanked for Good Service

The following letter was recently received from an appreciative Prospect subscriber:

"Chicago, Ill., January 28, 1918.

"Manager of Prospect Telephone Office:

"Dear Sir:—Permit me in behalf of my husband and myself to thank the night force of operators in your exchange for the efficient service rendered in giving prompt service to calls I made last week in locating Mr. Gerrity, who was delayed by the storm. In particular, I wish you would extend to Miss Gallagher, your night chief operator, my profound thanks for the interest she took in my trouble.

"Wishing you every success, I beg to remain,
Most respectfully,

(Signed) "MRS. J. J. GERRITY,
"1943 Garfield boulevard."

Young Women of America Attention!

Here's an opportunity to serve your country in France with General Pershing's Expeditionary Force—a chance to do as much to help win the war as the men in khaki who go "over the top."

Uncle Sam wants to have his telephone system in France operated by the most efficient operators in the world and that means by American young women. The Signal Corps have asked the telephone companies in the United States to secure these "switchboard soldiers" for them.

Just because you are or have been a telephone operator, don't think that you therefore can easily secure a position in this expeditionary operating force. The first and fixed requirement is an ability to speak and read both French and English fluently and be able to understand readily French spoken over a telephone line. The American telephone system in France not only links General Pershing's headquarters with various points of military importance, but it also connects directly with the French Government telephone system, and so unless your French is very, very good, do not consider yourself a qualified applicant. Knowledge of switchboard operation is also necessary, but if you do not have this knowledge and if all the operators needed are not obtained from those already having experience, you may be accepted without previous experience and given the necessary training by some telephone company.

Therefore, if you can handle the French language as well as you do the English and are dependable, resourceful, and able, if necessary, to "go it on your own" as the soldiers say when the tide of battle compels prompt, individual action to meet a

serious situation—then by all means apply. Nearly a hundred young women have already been selected and judging from them this unit will meet all those requirements and be one of the most democratic and truly representative American forces sent abroad. Its personnel is being selected from applicants from all parts of the country, who, as fast as they are selected, are given such training either in their home town or city or at some training center to which they are sent for final preparation and from which they will be ordered to a port of embarkation for outfitting as different groups become ready to sail.

Every member of the organization must wear a standard uniform that has been specified by the War College. This uniform must be worn at all times and civilian clothing cannot be worn and will be of no use to these young women soldiers "over there." The different ranks will be distinguished by different insignia on the white brassard worn on the left arm. Operators will wear a white brassard with a black telephone transmitter. Supervisors' brassards will have a gilt laurel wreath underneath the transmitter. The brassards of the chief operators will have the two symbols mentioned surmounted by the gilt lightning bolts used as insignia by the Signal Corps.

In every respect these young women will be soldiers coming under military restrictions at all times. The pay will be \$60 a month for operators, \$72 for supervisors, and \$125 for chief operators, in addition to which allowances will be made for rations and quarters when these things are not provided by the Army.

The Signal Corps authorities point out that this operating force is not going on a pleasure trip or "joy ride" and that no evening dresses need be taken and that social opportunities are not at all included in the program. It will be a war task of the nature and size that always appeals strongly to American womanhood and for handling it, the Signal Corps seek level-headed young women who are resourceful, able to exercise good judgment in emergencies and willing to work hard and even endure hardships if necessary. At the same time they point out that all indications are that everything possible will be done to insure the comfort and well being of these young women in the service.

Information as to how application may be made can be obtained by calling upon the manager of your local telephone company, or application blanks, etc., can be obtained from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, Room 826, Mills Building Annex, Washington, D. C., who makes the appointments to this work.

The law of worthy life is fundamentally the law of strife. It is only through labor and painful effort, by grim energy and resolute courage, that we move on to better things.—Theodore Roosevelt.

NEW MATERIALS AND CLEVER ADAPTATIONS GIVE NOVELTY TO SPRING COSTUMES

Interesting Details Thought Out in Tub Frocks and Dainty Bits of Lingerie—Simplicity an Inexorable Decree of Fashion.



Blouse
7599
Skirt 7527

Blouse 7440
Skirt 7573
Emb. 12372

Basque 7613
Skirt 7614

Blouse 7608
Skirt 7546

Spring Fashions

By Maude Hall

Femininity is indulging itself to the utmost in exquisite frocks and lingerie this season—that is, the quota that makes up the winter resort unit. The remaining contingent, exempt from southern sojourns by uncontrollable circumstances, will take its cue from the quota fortunate enough to be able to answer the first call of fashion.

Spring costumes get much of their novelty from new materials and clever adaptations of accepted styles. Simplicity is one of the inexorable decrees of Paris and some of the new models are so simple as to defy description, being almost untrimmed and cut with very little of the intricate detail featured on designs of previous seasons.

Many interesting details are thought out in tub frocks, which always go hand in hand with lingerie. This season gingham is being used for separate skirts, large plaids being in high favor. These plaids resemble, in most instances, those featured in tub flannels and are manipulated in many ways to give distinctive effect. Front panels, cut in one with a deep girdle, afford fine opportunity for the unusual handling of plaids, and there are splendid skirts showing this idea. Suspender effects are popular because they give a "costumey" character to a skirt, when it is drafted for informal duty. The boldest of the plaids are wearable, however, owing to the perfect harmony with which the colors are blended. Truly, the newest skirts are "an expression of modern art as it affects dress."

In sharp contrast to the above are skirts of black satin in plaited, plain and tunic effects. The satins in vogue just now are dashing, shimmering and lustrous. Dull and somber black is forbidden, for nothing suggestive of mourning is wanted these days and happily the movement is rapidly growing to abolish mourning apparel during the period of the war.

A separate skirt that finds universal favor wherever shown is in black satin with plaited panels at the front and back. Suspender straps are attached to a trimming piece at the front which resembles a deep girdle. This is buttoned to the upper edge of the skirt and a masculine touch is given the suspenders by the addition of silver buckles on each strap for purposes of adjustment. If desired, the panels may be omitted and a straight belt substituted for the suspender arrangement. In the latter alternative, though, hanging pockets are added.

Worn with the skirt is a charming blouse of pale blue batiste. It fastens straight down the front, the neck being cut in V-shape with revers and a deep

collar. When closed, the collar is in high effect and a string tie of black satin is added. Deep cuffs finish the gathered sleeves of the waist and in turn have turn-overs of batiste hemstitched with black silk. The majority of blouses for general wear at the winter resorts are simple in design, though their design and workmanship are masterly. Batiste, handkerchief linen, Irish lawn, crepe de chine, chiffon and crepe georgette are the materials utilized principally in the development of individual blouses. Many are made by hand, with hand-run tucks and plaits, hemstitched colars, cuffs, etc., which makes them expensive, but the woman who does her own sewing will find no trouble in

practical and pretty frock with box plaits running from shoulder to hem. There is a vest of self-material finished with a turn-down collar embroidered in green silk. A narrow belt is wound about the waist, fitting it slightly to the figure, then tied at one side.

The revival of old-fashioned fancy lawns has met with success from the start. These materials are delightful in their coloring and are used in fashioning frocks with a semi-formal air. Quite a dainty model is caught up at the back in bustle effect, as regards the skirt. The waist is very simple, buttoning at the back and having the neck finished with a shawl collar of snowy white batiste.



The Fashionable Sweater.

duplicating the expensive models in cheap materials and very effective hemstitching; picoting may be done by machinery at small cost.

One-piece frocks altogether likable and practical are being turned out in great numbers for spring and summer and there are many little touches that help to make them "different." For instance, one model in dark blue pongee has collar and belt of tan linen embroidered in blue and light brown. The waist closes at the left side and another odd feature is its construction in sections, the side sections being stitched to an underbody, the front and back remaining free at side edges. The sleeves flare slightly at the wrist and the skirt may or may not be trimmed with a straight tunic.

A straight line is the shortest distance between chic and simplicity, hence the popularity of straight-line effects with women of limited experience as dressmakers. Rich brown gingham is used for a

A Practical Sweater for the Woman Who Knits

By KATHRYN MUTTERER

Specially prepared for the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS by the Pictorial Review.

So essential has it become to the wardrobe of the well-dressed woman that the sweater has outgrown the limitations of seasons. Its vogue is perennial; its lines are constantly yielding to innovations. So many women have learned to knit since the war began, that very few indeed are willing to wear a sweater that is not hand-made. The machine-woven varieties have lost their novelty, despite their wonderful coloring and design, and it is the sweater knitted by hand that women love most.

Among the advance models for spring are many exquisite sweaters knitted in silk. There is a great deal of warmth in silk, and many argue that woolen garments are out of harmony with the conservation of wool which is so badly needed for the soldiers.

The model shown here is exceedingly good looking and may be worn closed to the neck or open, as preferred. Crochet buttons trim the front. The novel ribbing of the cuffs and lower part of the sweater is new and interesting.

Because of the cost of silk, the majority of sweaters will continue to be knitted in wool. As the season grows on the model with sleeves will give way to the sleeveless sweater. There are also many versions of the slip-on, some being long, some short, some with sleeves, some without, and many with broad collars, while equally smart effects are without.

Girdles and pockets are features left to the discretion and fancy of the wearer. The knitted sweaters invariably have girdles, because they cannot be made on the clinging lines of the knitted wool slip-on. Instead of belts, a novel idea is to give shape to the sweater by ribbing it at the waist.

Working directions for sweater, ten cents.

Patterns for Bell News Designs

The designs shown on the previous page are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.



Safety First and Accident Prevention

MEMBER NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

MEMBER AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY



HELP MAKE THE WORLD SAFE FOR
INDUSTRY

ACCIDENTS ARE NO MORE A MATTER
OF ILL LUCK THAN GOOD FORTUNE
IS A MATTER OF GOOD LUCK

ACCIDENTS ARE SOMEONE'S FAULT.
DON'T LET THEM BE YOURS.

Pneumonia

By Dr. A. J. Weigen, Health Department.

The grim reaper has one of the most efficient, daring and unscrupulous commanders in his army in Captain Pneumonia. There are many commanders in this same army who are very active and dangerous, but are so in spurts, in the form of epidemics.

Pneumonia is always a dangerous and treacherous disease, especially so to infants, the aged, and people addicted to alcohol. Individuals that are suffering from some other malady, especially a weak heart, chronic kidney disease, tuberculosis or grave anaemia, are the more frequent victims of pneumonia.

Pneumonia is an inflammation of the lung tissue, due to an infection by some germ. The germ that is the most frequent cause is called pneumococcus. This disease affects one or more sections of the lung, or it may be scattered in the form of patches. The former is most frequent, except in very young infants and aged people. The latter form is probably the more serious. The gravity of the pneumonic condition is usually in proportion to the amount of lung tissue involved and to the resisting power of the victim.

The predisposing causes of this disease are usually a neglected and protracted cold, and exposures, such as wet feet and contagion. It has long been known and firmly established that pneumonia is a contagious and communicable disease. This has become so grave in the opinion of the Chicago City Health Department, that now each case is placarded.

An individual, whether a child or an adult, who has a cold with a severe cough, that suddenly turns worse, or a sudden chill with or without a pain in the side

and cough, or suddenly develops a fever, should consult his family physician immediately. The care and attention of a physician are indispensable. However, nature has given us many remedies at one's own command: these are rest, sunlight, fresh air and pure food.

Rest is the biggest factor in any disease, with few exceptions, and needs no further

performed.

The attack of pneumonia usually lasts for about seven to ten days and then convalescence is as a rule rapid. It is very important that in convalescence the patient be under diligent care as now and then complications arise. Complications are put in the pleura or lung lining or activation of a latent tuberculosis, either one being of serious consequence.

Pneumonia is prone to recurrence, as one attack predisposes another, which is not the case in many other diseases, such as smallpox, scarlet fever, etc.

Don't be careless with yourself or the captain will get you. How are you to avoid this terrible and debilitating disease? Preserve and improve your health. You never have too much health. Teeth and tonsil infections must be corrected, as they lower your resistance and fighting powers. Colds and coughs are the forerunners of the disease and are ever ready to turn the trick with the aid of exposures such as getting wet, poor clothing or

clothing improperly applied, impure air, and especially close and confined sleeping rooms.

Pure air and sunshine are your friends and will do much for you. Good wholesome food, although not necessarily abundant, will aid in keeping you alive and healthy. Lastly, avoid all unnecessary contact with people suffering with the disease.

Cheerful Viewpoint

It's always darkest before the dawn, and perhaps it won't be so very long before we shall be in a position to beat our swords back into plowshares, our staves into pruning hooks and our fuel administrators into college presidents.—*Ohio State Journal*.

A PLEDGE.

J. L. Price.

That my after years be unmortgaged to regrets and sorrows and "what might have been."

That I may fully share in the bounties of life.

That I and mine may lead a cleaner life, a more fruitful life, a happier life.

I PLEDGE MYSELF

To think always of my own safety and of the safety of my fellow men.
To keep my eyes open for unsafe conditions and to take proper measures for their remedy.

To keep the machinery I work with and the tools I work with in good order.

To wear goggles whenever there is a chance of an eye injury.

To attend at once to the most trivial injuries that I may sustain, whether at my work or in my home.

To be helpful to my fellow men, especially to the new man; to show him how his work can be done properly and safely.

To be orderly in my habits.

To lead a clean life, physically and morally.

To keep my temper.

To make allowances for the "other man's" weaknesses.

To consider the day lost in which I failed to improve either myself, or my home, or my work.

To be cheerful, hopeful, useful, careful.

To be a loyal employe of the Company for whom I work.

To be a loyal citizen of the United States of America.

—Courtesy Bureau of Safety.

discussion. Sunlight and fresh air are both very important, especially the latter. It is the opinion of the writer that fresh air has caused the greater number of recoveries from pneumonia, or it has taken an integral part in recoveries by other means. Fresh pure air is very soothing to the diseased respiratory apparatus and to hearts that are laboring under great strain. The ultimate outcome of any pneumonia is nearly always favorable so long as the heart stands up well under the great strain. Food in pneumonia must be wholesome but does not need to be abundant. Good pure water is very essential, especially when fever is high. Elimination and bodily cleanliness stand out for themselves and are duties that both the physician and nurse should see are properly

Should We Allow the Batteries to Run Down?

By J. R. Greer, M. D.

Many of us have, at times, felt physically unfit to do our work properly, yet lacked the moral courage to see a doctor and have him tell us the truth. This is not so serious in a young person, but when one reaches the age of fifty it becomes a more serious matter. Do not think that at this age one has by any means become an old man, but it is true that in the majority of cases the human machine has not the "come back" qualities of the person under thirty years of age.

There is no doubt that everyone wishes to add as many useful years to his life as possible. With that in mind, doesn't it seem a sensible plan to consult a physician when your physical indisposition first makes its appearance?

That one is as old as his arteries is regarded as almost axiomatic. There can be no doubt that "hardening of the arteries, kidney disease and premature aging" can often be prevented by discovering and remedying the cause of this decay. One ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

The slight stomach trouble of today might be due to ulcer, which should be given immediate attention, or the rheumatism might be due to bad teeth which have developed abscesses unknown to the patient, but which can be revealed by X-ray films. These abscesses are not always painful, but the poison is often distributed through the system.

A number of cases similar to the above have come to our attention recently, and anyone who is having physical trouble can get the benefit of advice from our medical staff by arranging for an appointment through his immediate superior.

Learn Accident Prevention from the Experience of Others

Experience is a great teacher, but a very busy one, and it is therefore uncertain when and in what form you will be instructed in the simple art of accident prevention by experience. Instruction received by this method is usually of a painful character, and in some cases proves fatal. Why not learn from the experiences of others, instead of waiting for painful personal experiences? It has been said that all accidents that occur could have been prevented. Analyze the following reports of some of our recent accidents and determine in your own mind whether you could have prevented them had you encountered the same conditions:

A P. B. X. installer while drilling a hole was standing on a ten-foot upright ladder, about six feet from the top, when one of the uprights supporting the ladder broke off six inches from the ground. The ladder gave way and the installer lost his balance. In falling he struck a window casing, wrenching his right shoulder.

An office employé was walking to a window carrying a window pole in a vertical position. The pole struck a globe on a chandelier, breaking it into several pieces. One of the pieces in falling struck the employé's foot and caused a deep cut.

A man was unloading two thirty-six foot extension ladders from an auto truck. Instead of unloading one at a time he attempted to take two at once, and strained a cord in the thumb of his right hand.

An operator ascending the stairs in an exchange building slipped and fell because the heels of her shoes were icy. The fall resulted in a bruise on her left elbow.

A lineman was bending nails over in a board with a chopping axe. He had hold of the middle of the axe handle with his right hand and was holding the board with the left. As he brought the axe down the end of the handle struck the ground, throwing the axe off its course. It struck the middle finger of his left hand at the first joint, which resulted in a severe bruise.

An installer while sawing off a metal projection of a booth door lock scratched the third finger of his left hand, breaking the skin. Infection was the result.

A repairman was inserting a screw in a signal case door, when the screw-driver slipped and cut the thumb of his left hand.

An operator was descending the stairs leading from the rest room to the operating room of an exchange. Her foot slipped, causing her to fall four steps, which resulted in a slight bruise on her left hip.

A building repairman strained his back while assisting in lifting a steam radiator into place preparatory to fastening it to the floor.

A shopman was cutting a stovepipe with a pair of bench tinner's shears which weighed about twenty-five pounds. The shears slipped off the bench at which he was working and fell on his right foot, injuring the toe.

Safety Signals

From the *Southern Pacific Bulletin*.

Mars is still a few laps behind Carelessness in the Casualty Derby.

Many a man is carried out feet first because he rushed in headlong.

Carefulness may not prevent an accident, but it is a cinch that it will never cause one.

If I were an automobilist, I would rather wait a minute at a crossing than forever in a cemetery.

Many a man who doesn't believe in gambling bets his life every day by some fool bit of carelessness.

Depositors in the Safety First bank need never worry about security or dividends. They get both without asking.

What do you suppose God gave us fifty ounces of brains for if He did not intend us to use them in protecting our bodies from injury?

A hen will try to cross in front of an oncoming vehicle all the time, which ac-

counts for a lot of feathers on the country roads.

The only man who has cause to fear the safety first policy is the undertaker. He subscribes to the policy himself, but prospers when his friends ignore it.

Statistics show that a passenger on a railroad train is safer than a pedestrian on a street. Why? Because the railroad runs on a safety first principle. Think it over.

Accident Prevention Trophies

The standing of the various districts in the three divisions of the Chicago plant department, which are contesting for the accident prevention trophies, is as follows for the period ending December 31st:

Suburban Plant

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Hammond. | 7. La Grange. |
| 2. Joliet. | 8. Oak Park. |
| 3. Aurora. | 9. Elgin. |
| 4. Wheaton. | 10. Special Estimate. |
| 5. Evanston. | 11. Waukegan. |
| 6. Harvey. | |

Construction

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Cable Repair. | 5. North Construction. |
| 2. South Construction. | 6. Supplies. |
| 3. Central Construction. | 7. Garage. |
| 4. Shops. | 8. Building Cabling. |

Maintenance

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. Canal. | 15. Lincoln. |
| 2. Beverly. | 16. Pullman. |
| 3. Main. | 17. West. |
| 4. Central. | 18. Lake View. |
| 5. Wabash. | 19. Irving. |
| 6. Austin. | 20. Humboldt. |
| 7. Hyde Park. | 21. Superior. |
| 8. Monroe. | 22. Stewart. |
| 9. Oakland. | 23. Lawndale. |
| 10. South Chicago. | 24. Wentworth. |
| 11. Edgewater. | 25. Yards. |
| 12. Calumet. | 26. Prospect. |
| 13. Rogers Park. | 27. Douglas. |
| 14. Kedzie. | 28. Belmont. |

During February the trophies will be in the possession of O. A. Krinbill of the Hammond district, G. H. Hutchinson of the cable repair division and A. Cerney of the Canal exchange.

This is the first time that Mr. Hutchinson's division has attained first place. It has been steadily climbing upwards, and is to be congratulated. Messrs. Krinbill and Cerney have been possessors of the trophy before.

The plant department accident prevention trophy, which is awarded every six months, has for the third time been given to the maintenance division.

The standing of the divisions for the last half of 1917 is as follows: Maintenance, .967; Construction, .955; Suburban, .947.

During the period from July 1, 1917, to January 1, 1918, a marked decrease in the number of accidents is shown. All three divisions are to be congratulated on the good results they are obtaining in accident prevention work.

Blaisdell Colored Pencils

Smooth writing,
long wearing,
quick sharpening—
the standard colored
pencils for more than
a quarter century.




Note Protection at Corners →

Blake Insulated Staples

Unequalled for telephone and bell wiring. The fibre insulation prevents troublesome short circuits and grounds. 4 Sizes. Pat. Nov. 1900. Write for samples.

Blake Signal & Mfg. Co.
Boston, Mass.



WHERE NOISES RISE

to great volume, the ordinary
telephone bell is inefficient.

The Benjamin Telecode Relay

operated on a standard circuit makes it possible to add to the telephone a more powerful calling signal that can be heard effectively over a large area above the sound of other noises.

BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO



Pat. Aug. 19, 1913

If you are not using

BIERCE ANCHORS

we claim that you
are not getting maxi-
mum efficiency from
the money expended
for guying.

May we have the
opportunity of con-
vincing you?

Best by test.

Increased efficiency of guying.

Easily installed.

Results uniformly gratifying.

Cost very low.

Exceptional holding power.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Specialty Device Company
Cincinnati, Ohio

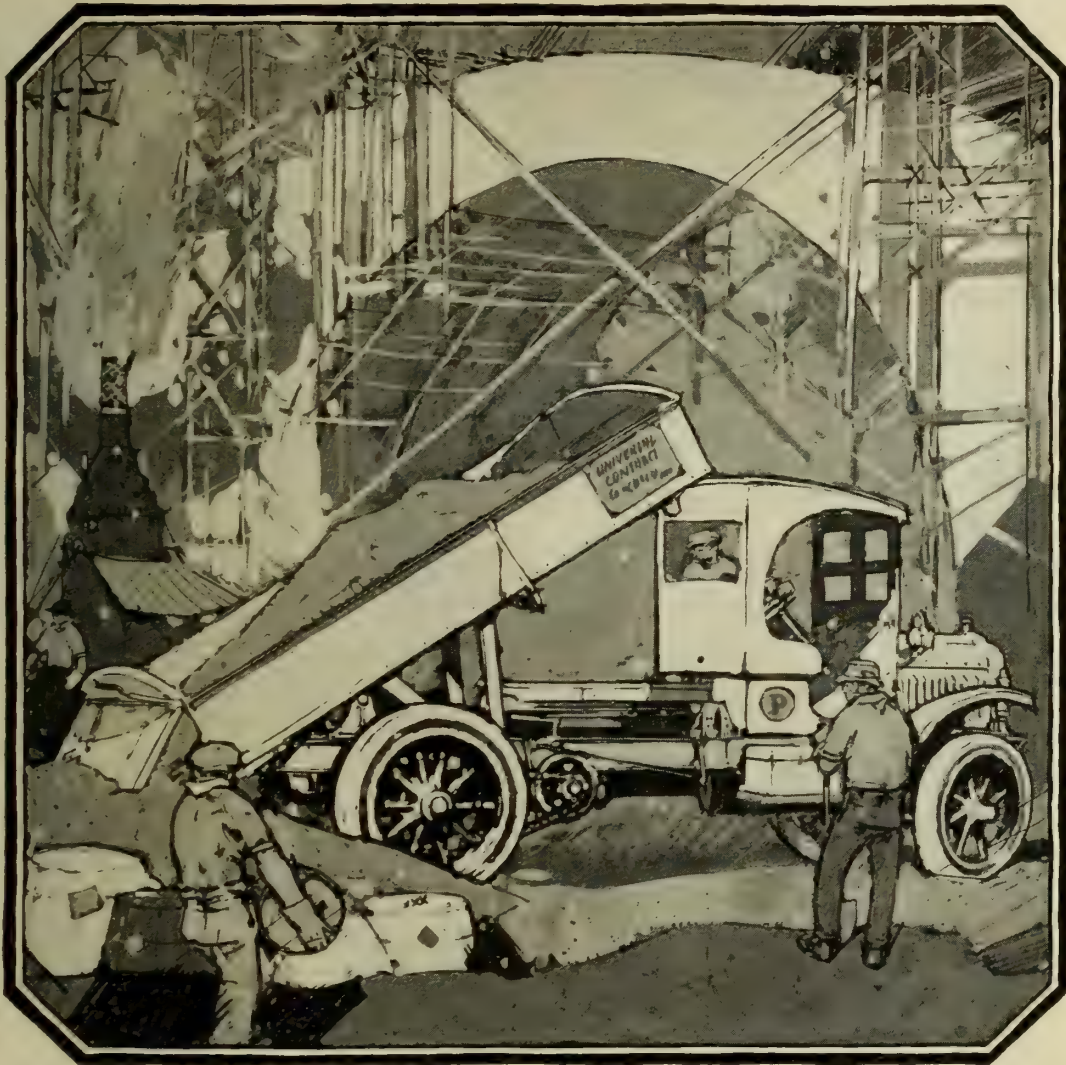


In Peace or War Thrift is Patriotism..

3% Interest Paid in
Our Savings Department

THE NORTHERN TRUST Co..BANK

N.W. COR. LASALLE & MONROE STS., CHICAGO
CAPITAL \$2,000,000 SURPLUS \$2,000,000



WHITE TRUCKS



WHITE TRUCKS are designed for extraordinary service. They are always selected for the longest routes and the heaviest work. They stand up day in and day out, month after month, year after year. Their operating efficiency—percentage of days on active duty—is the main reason why large and expert truck users buy them in ever-increasing numbers. The higher purchase price pays for a lower operating cost and longer life.

THE WHITE COMPANY

CLEVELAND

Public Utilities Commission Rulings

Petition by Telephone Subscriber Seeking Restoration of Former Telephone Numbers Dismissed

(Public Utilities Commission of Utah.)

The Citizens Coal Company complained of the action of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company in changing certain prefixes and certain numbers by which their places of business have been known and used, over the telephone line, for a long time past; that such changes were made wrongfully and without the consent and against the will of the plaintiffs, thereby seeking to compel the plaintiffs to abandon said numbers and prefixes heretofore used, and to accept in lieu thereof, other and higher numbers, and other prefixes, as is more particularly defined and set out in the complaint filed herein.

The plaintiffs further contend that such changes are without any sufficient or valid reason, legal or otherwise, and will result in irreparable damage to the respective business of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs ask that an order be issued from the commission, requiring the defendant to restore to them the respective telephone numbers and prefixes heretofore furnished and used.

The defendant company by its answer, admits the changing of the prefixes and numbers as complained of, but denies that such changes were made wrongfully, illegally, or without sufficient and valid reason; and further denies that on account of such changes the plaintiffs will sustain great damages, or any damages whatsoever; and further contends that any changes made, as herein complained of, are in strict conformity with the rules, regulations and contracts promulgated, adopted and entered into, between the telephone company and its subscribers, including the plaintiffs; that said changes were necessarily made, and for the only purpose and reason of bettering the service in the interest of the general public and its subscribers; that said changes were made in a manner and under such conditions and provisions as to make and produce as little inconvenience to the plaintiffs as is practicable under the circumstances; and that other and numerous changes have been made and will necessarily have to be made, in keeping with the changing conditions occasioned for the purpose and necessity of furnishing public service.

Testimony of the plaintiff shows that for a number of years they had used the numbers and prefixes sought to be changed by the defendant company; that in the transaction of their business, such as coal business and other matters, they had used the said numbers, and said numbers had been placed upon their letter heads, advertisements, and in other forms for the purpose of advertising their business; that

their customers had become well acquainted with said numbers, and that if other numbers were given to them with which to transact their business, it would result in great damage.

The testimony of the defendant was to the effect that numbers have been used by the plaintiffs, and that on account of conditions arising because of increasing their list of patrons, and the making necessary a re-arranging of the switchboard, it had become necessary to make the changes and give to the plaintiffs such other numbers as would conform to the changes on the switchboard occasioned by the desired change of conditions. Testimony was to the effect that other changes had been made, and still others would be made; that the changes were made not with any feeling of discrimination or idea of making it inconvenient for the plaintiffs, but that in making the changes the defendant company had adopted the most reasonable and the least inconvenient methods, in keeping with the best possible service to the general public. In fact, the testimony was given with but little contradiction on either side, there being very little, if any, dispute as to the facts.

After a full and careful examination of the law, and the evidence in this case, the commission ruled as follows: "We are of the opinion that the changes made by the telephone company, defendant, were made under the rules, regulations and contracts entered into by the plaintiffs; that the changes were reasonably necessary, and made for the purpose of improving the conditions of the system under which telephone service is furnished to the general public; that the plaintiffs have failed to make out a case as alleged in their complaint; and that the complaint should be dismissed."

Restoration of Service, Discontinued Because of Alleged Improper Practices of Subscriber, Ordered — Obligation of Subscriber to Conduct Himself Properly When Using Telephone Recognized

(Public Service Commission of Missouri.)

In the case of Metzger versus Clinton County Telephone Company, it was held that, while the law imposes upon the defendant telephone company the duty to furnish telephone service to the public without discrimination between individuals, it likewise imposes upon the users of the telephone service the obligation of proper demeanor when utilizing the service. The mere fact that a patron is paying a rental for telephone service has never been recognized by law as granting him a license to abuse the right of service. One of the greatest assets of a telephone company, in order that it may continue to command the patronage and esteem of its users, is

prompt and courteous treatment, by its employes, of the telephone-using public; when this character of service is given, its employes will not be required quietly to listen to unwarranted abuse or discourteous censure which might only be traceable to some unfounded whim or caprice of the users of the service. The commission will have no hesitancy in granting a telephone company the privilege of refusing service to a patron who persists in flagrantly violating the right of service.

Extension of Line Ordered Upon Condition that At Least Five Applicants Contract for Service for Three Years and Pay One Year's Rental in Advance

(Board of Railroad Commissioners, South Dakota.)

In the case of Ale et al. versus Vivian-Ft. Pierre Telephone Company, it was held, that the Vivian-Ft. Pierre Telephone Company should construct a telephone line from its switchboard in Vivian via the most direct and available route to the residences of the complainants, furnish all facilities, install telephone instruments and furnish service upon the payment of its legal rural party line rate; provided, however, that this order should be enforced only in event that at least five intending subscribers enter into contracts with the company agreeing to take and retain service for a period of three years, the first year's rental to be paid in advance.

Free Service Discontinued; Toll Rate to Be Charged

(Corporation Commission of Oklahoma.)

In the case of Elliott et al versus Okemah Telephone Company the complainants protested against the imposition of a toll charge by the Okemah Company on messages from Castle to Okemah. The commission found that toll service from Castle to Okemah was being furnished free to some of the subscribers of the Castle Telephone Company, which operated the exchange at Castle; that such action was discriminatory, and, furthermore, that it compelled the Okemah Company to handle a certain amount of toll business without remuneration; that the furnishing of this free toll service might result in reducing the Okemah Company's income to an extent which must eventually lead to the abandonment of this service, which is already poor, due to the company's inability to maintain the lines in proper working order.

It was held, that the Okemah Company should reconstruct its toll line between Okemah and Castle, substituting a metallic circuit line for the present grounded circuit line, and should properly maintain said line.

That upon the completion of said metallic circuit toll line, the Okemah Company should be permitted to charge fifteen cents per call for messages between Castle and Okemah.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

**Save—
Buy—
*for Victory***



W.S.S.

**WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT**

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

IN OFFERING "*War-Savings Stamps*" to the public the United States Government has made immediately available for every man, woman and child in the country a profitable, simple and secure investment.

What They Are

War-Savings Stamps are the answer of a great democracy to the demand for a democratic form of government security. They are "little baby bonds." Like Liberty Bonds, they have behind them the entire resources of the Government and people of the United States. They have the additional advantage that they steadily increase in value from the date of purchase until the date of maturity, and this increase is guaranteed by the Government. These stamps are issued in two denominations, the 25-cent stamp and the \$5 stamp.

For the convenience of investors a "*Thrift Card*" is furnished to all purchasers of 25-cent stamps. This card has spaces for 16 stamps. When all the spaces have been filled the *Thrift Card* may be exchanged for a \$5 stamp at postoffices, banks or other authorized agencies by adding 14 cents in cash prior to April 1, 1918, and 1 cent additional each month thereafter.

Many preferred to buy a \$5 stamp outright. These were on sale from December 3, 1917, until January 31, 1918, for \$4.12. They automatically increase in value a cent a month every month thereafter until January 1, 1923, when the United States will pay \$5 at any postoffice or at the Treasury in Washington for each stamp affixed to a *War-Savings Certificate*.

When you purchase a \$5 stamp, you must attach it to an engraved folder known as a "*War-Savings Certificate*," which bears the name of the purchaser and can be cashed only by the person whose name appears upon the certificate, except in case of death or disability. This certificate contains 20 spaces. If these were all filled with *War-Savings Stamps* between December 3, 1917, and January 31, 1918, the cost to the purchaser was \$82.40, and on January 1, 1923, the Government will pay the owner of the certificate \$100—a net profit to the holder of \$17.60. This is based on an interest rate of 4 per cent compounded quarterly from January 2, 1918. The amount of *War-Savings Stamps* sold to any one person at any one time shall not exceed \$100 (maturity value), and no person may hold such stamps or *War-Savings Certificates* to an aggregate amount exceeding \$1,000 (maturity value).

If the holder of a *War-Savings Certificate* finds it necessary to realize cash on

it before maturity he may at any time after January 2, 1918, upon giving 10 days' written notice to any money-order postoffice receive for each stamp affixed to his certificate the amount paid therefor plus 1 cent for each calendar month after the month of purchase of each stamp. A registered certificate may be redeemed, however, only at the postoffice where registered.

In other words, the plan is simple, straightforward and certain. The holder of the certificates cannot lose and is certain to gain. He is buying the safest security in the world in the most convenient form in which the security of a great Government has ever been offered to its people.

Why You Should Buy Them

The main reason for the purchase of *War-Savings Stamps* is because your country is at war. Your country needs every penny which every man, woman and child can save and lend in order to feed, clothe, arm and equip the soldiers and sailors of America and to win this righteous war in defense of American honor and the cause of democracy throughout the world.

If we are to win the war, we must win it as a united people. The savings of every man, woman and child are necessary if we are to hasten the victorious ending of the war. *War Savers are Life Savers*.

A single strand in the cables which uphold the great Brooklyn Suspension Bridge is not very strong, but thousands of these strands bound together uphold one of the great thoroughfares of the world.

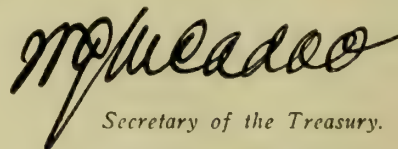
When our fathers and sons and brothers were called by our country to take up arms in her defense, you did not hear an individual soldier refuse to serve because his service alone would not win the war. Each man was ready to do his part. The great army thus formed is going forward to face the fire of battle and to risk everything for the safety and security of our homes and our families, and for the very existence of our country.

These are the men for whom you are asked to save and lend your dollars.

A country worth fighting for is a country worth saving for.

To save money is to save life.

Buy *War-Savings Stamps* at postoffices, banks, trust companies or other authorized agencies, and strike a blow for our country.



Secretary of the Treasury.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

ONE POLICY

UNIVERSAL SERVICE

ONE SYSTEM

Volume 7

CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH, 1918

Number 8

The Month in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

Ohio Division

D. H. Morris, Correspondent,
Columbus

Akron District

A theater party was given recently in honor of Miss Dora McGowan, local instructor from Dayton, by Miss Florence M. Powers, chief operator at Youngstown. Miss McGowan has been assisting with the instruction work in Youngstown.

Misses Theresa Nogowick, Marjorie Daniels, Margaret Maher and Marie and Louise Ryan, of Columbus, have been transferred temporarily to the Youngstown office.

Miss Leone Madeline Berning, of Fostoria, has accepted a position as stenographer in the traffic chief's office, Youngstown.

A farewell dinner was recently given at the home of Miss Mary McNicholas, local supervisor at Youngstown, in honor of Misses Helen Simmers and Ida Raub, of Canton. A color scheme of red and white was carried out in the decorations of roses and carnations. Vocal and instrumental selections by Mrs. R. E. Arehart and Misses Margaret Vallery, Elizabeth Thompson and Catherine O'Day, and several readings by Hardy Langdon were enjoyed.

Misses Anna Cleary, Isabelle Hines, Myrtle Speeler, Marie Morrison, Margaret and Marie C. Carney, Besse Cowher, Helen Carlson and Mary McNicholas have been promoted to local supervisors at Youngstown.

Misses Corinne Murphy of Akron and Lou Dunham of Columbus have been assisting in the instruction work at Youngstown.

Miss Lola Beatrice Birch, district traveling instructor of the Toledo district, has been instructing on miscellaneous work in Youngstown. She has conducted a supervisor class and classes both in local and toll.

Miss Carrie Banks has been promoted to toll supervisor at Youngstown.

Miss Loreta Landers, formerly of the manager's office, Youngstown, has resigned to accept a position with the Elton Motor

Company. She has been succeeded by Miss Rachel Barnes.

E. J. Ross has accepted a position as commercial agent at Canton, succeeding G. E. McElroy, who resigned to go into the insurance business.

Ray Hyman has been appointed manager of the New Berlin exchange, succeeding R. L. Wilson, who resigned to accept a position with the Hoover Suction Sweeper Company.

P. J. Hein has succeeded W. G. Kahler as foreman at the Canton exchange. Mr. Kahler is entering business with his brother.

Miss Helen Simmer, toll instructor, has started a new class of eight at the Canton exchange.

Miss Anna Kolp, toll ticket clerk at Canton, has returned after an absence of four weeks on account of sickness.

Miss Mabel McDonnell, toll chief operator at Akron, has again reported for duty after an extended visit to Chillicothe. So much of her time has been spent in knitting that it is surmised she must be especially interested in Camp Sherman.

Miss Lucille Coyle has been transferred from local to toll at Akron.

Miss Dorothy Leper has been transferred from local to charge operator at Akron.

Miss Gertrude Rowe has been promoted from chief operator's clerk to instructor at Akron.

Miss Lucille Holland, toll operator at Akron, has returned from Washington wearing a brand new ring and a new name. Congratulations, Mrs. Carpenter.

Mrs. Heckmon, toll operator at Akron, has returned after a week's leave of absence spent with her husband at Chillicothe.

Miss Edna Ross and Miss Bishop have been promoted to supervisors at Akron.

"Peggy" Ball of Akron is now smiling at the pay station. Smiles are contagious; keep on smiling, "Peggy."

Miss Eckard, toll instructor at Akron, says that her students find difficulty in keeping the subscriber from talking until they get through saying "Please."

The Akron correspondent says that Mars cannot vie with Cupid, judging from the number of Akron girls wearing diamond rings.

Meeting of Central Union Club

On the evening of January 9th the Central Union Club of Springfield, Ohio, held its weekly meeting in the basement of the exchange building. Stereopticon views were shown and a lecture on the development of the telephone and the building of the transcontinental line was given. The slides were procured through the courtesy of N. C. Kingsbury of New York City, vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. They were shown by Harry Fishbaugh and the lecture was given by H. F. Shultis.

The entertainment proved both entertaining and instructive, and after the meeting a banquet was served. The "Yaller Dog" degree was then conferred upon thirty candidates. Those present from Phoneton, Ohio, and taking the degree were: C. W. Hahn, C. D. Williams, E. E. Becker, N. O. Anderson, Earl Miller, D. Stoon, H. P. Gemuth, W. F. Sieford, W. E. Flint and L. B. Manchester. Those of the local club present were: Ralph Bell, D. Clemons, Norman Hoover, E. L. Andrees, E. P. Yeazell, D. Pinkerton, Will C. Griffith, Edward Ware, C. Wiegand, Frank Reese, Carey Griffith, George Smith, H. F. Shultis, M. I. Sims, H. Brown, E. Gochenouer, L. Rust, A. W. Archer, E. L. Cridder, Perry Leslie and Mr. Phillips of Detroit.

The officers of the club are: E. P. Yeazell, president; Carey Griffith, financial secretary; George Smith, recording secretary; Norman Hoover, treasurer, and H. F. Shultis, instructor.

Columbus District

The traffic department at Columbus sends the following "casualty list":

Miss Margaret Lensenmayer, supervisor at East, was married on February 2d to Henry Sturtzer of the Brown Manufacturing Company of Columbus.

Miss Bertha Schlueb, operator at East, was married on February 11th to Donald D. Messner of Monroe, Mich.

Miss Elizabeth Goldsberry, "B" supervisor at Main, was married on February 4th to Capt. Edward C. Ludwig. Captain Ludwig is stationed at Augusta, Ga. Mrs.

—U



MRS. ALBERT
PRIEST.

Ludwig will make her home at Marietta, Ohio.

Miss Katherine Courtney, toll operator, recently became the wife of Albert Priest.

Miss Kathryn Quinn, supervisor at Main, was married on February 12th to Jack Naughten of 480 West Rich street.

Miss Marie Hott, supervisor at North, was married on New Year's Day to Elliott Robinson of the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company of Columbus. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are at home at 26 Francisco court.

A Columbus two party subscriber recently called to complain of the opponent on her line.

Eddie Binder had quite an experience with the beautiful snow while en route from Columbus to Toledo recently. His train made the 130 miles in twenty-six hours and thirty-five minutes. He reports that the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. would have been very welcome if they had had units on the train.

A fine baby girl recently arrived at the home of Traffic Superintendent Randolph Eide.

During the recent thaw the ice in the river threatened the bridges, and it was necessary to use dynamite to break up the gorges. A constant cannonade was kept up all night long which could be heard all over the city. The Hilltop and Main exchanges, which serve the district visited by the great flood of 1913, were swamped with calls from subscribers who feared another disaster. While the river rose rapidly, due to heavy rains in the north, no danger of flood occurred and the subscribers were reassured by special operators, who told them the facts. It is not generally realized that every emergency imposes a great burden upon the telephone company.

Eugene Wallace, commercial agent in the directory advertising department, recently fell on the ice and broke a rib.

The roll of honor for the Ohio division has been completed and now hangs in a neat frame on the wall of the lobby of the telephone building. It contains seventy-one stars, with the names below of men who have been granted leaves of absence to enter the service. Additional names will be added as the men go.

A letter has been received from J. A. Chilcote, formerly commercial agent in the Akron district, announcing his safe arrival in France. "Chili," who is in the quartermaster's department, says that he is very

comfortable over there and enjoys it very much. He is busy trying to learn to speak French.

Long Distance

Miss Lottie Williamson is recovering from an operation in the hospital.

Gay Manning has been seriously ill with typhoid fever.

Miss Anna Riley, evening chief operator, has returned after an illness of two weeks caused by rheumatism of the eyes.

Miss Mary Brown has been absent since January 1st on account of ill health.

Misses Mabel McDonnell and Dorothy Phillips of the Akron office were recent visitors in Columbus.

Misses Rena Lantz, Louise Fleck, Gay Manning, Lillian Houseman, Cloe Click and Vesta Snyder have been promoted to senior operators and Misses Mary Teague and Chase McDonald to supervisors.

Miss Margaret Franey, recording supervisor, has been transferred temporarily to North.



MRS. ELLIOTT ROBINSON.

Miss Florence Long has recovered from an operation and is back in the office.

North

Miss Lillian Harrington has been promoted to evening chief operator, succeeding Miss Kiefer, who is now schedule supervisor.

Miss Grace Hallsman has returned after a two months' absence on account of sickness.

Her many friends were glad to see Mrs. O. G. Haines (formerly Miss Myrtle Shields), who was a January visitor.

Main

On Tuesday evening, January 29th, eighteen of the clerks in the Main exchange gave a dinner in the French room of the Chittenden Hotel for Miss Effie Palmer, who has been made acting chief operator at Main. Miss Leona Morrow



MISS EFFIE PALMER.
Acting Chief Operator, Main Office,
Columbus.

has succeeded Miss Palmer as evening chief operator.

Misses Carrie Woods and Anna Cronin have been promoted to supervisors.

Miss Maud Barnett is in the Grant Hospital recovering from an operation.

Misses Delcie and Myra Cochran have been transferred to East.

Hilltop

Miss Mabel Wing spent her Christmas holidays at Montgomery, Ala., inspecting Camp Sheridan. She reports a good time.

Miss Nell Clifford, Hilltop chief operator, is back after two weeks' illness.

Miss Mona Mosier has recovered from a month's siege of pneumonia.

Columbus Fills Big War Chest With \$3,000,000

During the latter part of 1917 about twenty separate campaigns for funds were made in Columbus, in which about approximately \$1,000,000 was raised for various worthy causes. It was found that this meant a waste of effort and also failed to make an equitable distribution of the burden of contribution. After careful consideration a large committee of representative citizens was formed, known as the Columbus Community War Service Committee. The members organized by choosing an executive committee and other proper officers, and a plan was evolved by which an estimate was made of all the demands upon Columbus for war service which might be expected during the year beginning April 1, 1918. A single campaign was then launched to raise \$3,000,000 to meet the demands estimated. The raising of such a vast sum in a community of 250,000 people in four and one-half days was a problem that would stagger almost any organization.

The executive committee carefully divi-

ded the work into various divisions, each under very competent leadership, and started on February 4th a comprehensive campaign of publicity and education for one week. During this week a committee of 2,500 men organized along ward and precinct lines visited every home, left literature, explained the war chest and made a card record of every wage earner or person with income in the home, his place of employment and whether he would have to be solicited at home for a subscription. No subscriptions were accepted during this week. A series of meetings were arranged, one in each center and in each large industry, which together with mass meetings in the larger halls were addressed by speakers and provided with music furnished by the meeting division. Such men as Charles W. Whitehair, international war work secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; Brigadier General White and Major Guthrie of the British army and, perhaps the most impressive of all, Major Marriott of Toronto, with a group of twenty-five maimed Canadian veterans, who had left arms, legs and eyes in France, addressed these meetings and inspired the people of Columbus to do their bit.

On Monday, February 11th, a luncheon was held by team captains and the workers on what was known as the large individual subscriber team at which detailed instructions in printed form were issued, pledge cards and badges furnished and the last preparations made for the final word to go to it on Tuesday morning at nine o'clock.

A large war chest with an arrow gauge on each side was built opposite the State House, surmounted by a Liberty Bell weighing two and one-half tons.

The campaign had not proceeded far when it was seen that a wonderful spirit had been awakened, especially on the part of the wage earners. Literally hundreds of stores, factories and even the largest industrial plants came through in the 100 per cent. class, every employé subscribing. This was all the more remarkable, because many aliens are employed in these plants. Instance after instance of personal sacrifice was recorded which brought tears to the eyes of the workers as they were recounted. One industrial worker, an Austrian alien, with four brothers in the Austrian army, and his wife a German woman with two brothers in the German army, came to the committee soliciting in his place of employment with tears in his eyes and gave them \$176, his savings. One widow, her boy in France, gave two Liberty Bonds.

Weather conditions were extreme and hampered the workers, especially those out in the county among the farmers, as the drifts made the roads almost impassable.

A mass meeting of Central Union employes and their families was held in the Chamber of Commerce Auditorium, at which A. T. Seymour and Sergeant Wolff of the U. S. Engineer Corps spoke. The

ship on which Sergeant Wolff was returning home was torpedoed and he floated for hours, clinging to a piece of wreckage until picked up by a scout boat. The three-reel film "Speeding the Spoken Word" was shown and music was furnished by the Central Union Orchestra and a group of singers from the traffic department.

By Friday noon a total of \$1,870,000 had been subscribed, and it appeared that the campaign would have to extend over the week to get the required amount. The first team to report Saturday night at the final dinner was the public utility division, captained by Karl Burr, attorney for the Receivers, Central Union Telephone Company. His team had already reported \$100,000 and brought in \$80,000 more for the last day. Team after team followed with wonderful reports, and when George Karb, the famous Mayor of "Good Old Columbus Town," brought in, last of all, \$98,000 from the public employes' division, pandemonium broke loose, for the figures on the board totaled \$3,071,000.

The final clean-up of delayed reports and subscriptions from people who had been overlooked netted enough more to bring the grand total in the Columbus war chest up to \$3,250,000, representing the pledges of 82,000 separate subscribers. This is a record of which any community may well be proud.

Dayton District

Maurice J. Tehan, chief clerk of the Springfield exchange, has resigned to become associated with his brother in the Home Store of Springfield. He is succeeded by Will C. Griffith of Columbus.

A cordless P. B. X. has been installed for the Steel Products Engineering Company of Springfield.

T. J. Rabitzer, commercial agent at Springfield, has recently completed a canvass at North Hampton.



CAPT. J. R. RUDDICK,
314th Field Signal Battalion, Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan.

Indiana Division

**D. H. Whitham, Correspondent,
Indianapolis**

Indianapolis District

Phil M. Watson, who has been in charge of the contract department at Indianapolis for several years, has been given charge of all commercial work with the title of commercial agent. William H. Archer succeeds him as manager of the contract department and B. V. Young succeeds Mr. Archer as P. B. X. man and supervisor of commercial agents.

Word has been received that Lieut. Lawrence Freeman has arrived safely in France. He took a course of training at Camp Alfred Vail.

An informal luncheon was given by the girls of the commercial department recently to announce the engagement of Miss Carolyn Herdrich of that department to Carl Williams, who is with the colors at Camp Shelby. A theater party followed the luncheon. The engagement had been kept secret from most of the guests and was disclosed to them in rhyme written on each place card, which was decorated with a heart and arrow:

"This heart and arrow would indicate
That Cupid is meddling again with fate.
We recently learned in a roundabout way
That Carl and Carolyn decided one day
To take each other as partners for life,
And Carolyn says she will be his wife
As soon as the Kaiser is licked for fair,
And Carl returns from 'Over There.'"

Personal Notes

Main Office

Miss Ida Roney, local work order clerk, has been transferred to the traffic superintendent's office.

Miss Gertrude Smith, local messenger, has been transferred to the traffic superintendent's office.

Miss Margaret Fislar, local operator, has been transferred to the work order department.

North Office

Miss Hazel Roberson was recently married to A. W. Salge.

Prospect Office

Miss Inez Johnson, chief operator at the Prospect office, is one of the late students in the art of knitting. Being very ambitious, she began on a sweater, and after weeks of painstaking effort, she has achieved five inches of knitting. She is confident that her work will keep some soldier boy warm during the winter of 1918-1919.

Mrs. Etta Hale has been promoted from senior operator to supervisor.

Miss Louise Tenner has been transferred from "B" supervisor to "A" supervisor.

Miss Anna Richter has been transferred from "A" supervisor to "B" supervisor.

Miss Anna Reidy is very busy in the rest room with her knitting. She has finished a sweater, but is now struggling with socks. She seems to be having difficulty turning the heel.

Miss Bessie Kennedy is having great trouble finishing a scarf.

Mrs. Louise Thenkenshu spent a recent week end at Louisville with her soldier husband.

Miss Bessie Kennedy spent a recent week end at Lafayette visiting relatives.

Miss Audrey Uland recently visited her father at Bloomfield, Ind. A former Prospect operator substituted for her.

Mrs. Page, matron at the Prospect office, was ill recently. Mrs. Nora Sullivan substituted for her.

Woodruff Office

Miss Gladys Webb, operator, was recently married to Cecil Barkley.

Mrs. Laura Hensley, operator, is now Mrs. Irvin Newhart.

Miss Alma Gwinn, senior operator, has been transferred to the Main office, and been promoted to supervisor.

Miss Hazel Stites, night operator, has been promoted to senior operator.

Irvington Office

Miss Ada Jolley, operator, has resigned. She was recently married to John Tower of Indianapolis.

Mrs. Agnes Secrest, senior operator, has resigned on account of home duties.

Miss Minnie Cornelius, chief operator, proudly displayed the first knitting work of her life, a beautifully knitted sweater for some soldier boy. Miss Cornelius is now working on a pair of socks.

Service Observing Department

The observing department is gradually growing. Miss Muirilla Miller, stenographer, has been added to the force.

Miss Lillie Solomon of the Main office has been filling Mrs. Ott's position. Mrs. Ott is on the sick list.

Honorable Mention

Among the Indianapolis operators who deserve honorable mention for braving the recent blizzard and wading through the deep snows in order to reach their respective offices for duty are the following.

Main Office

Miss Dorothy Mulholland reached the office on time after walking thirty-five blocks. Miss Marie Jewett walked sixteen blocks and suffered frosted fingers.

Belmont Office

Misses Bessie Lohman and Inez Compton, 6 a. m. operators at the Belmont exchange, each walked twelve blocks. Mrs. Ruby Hollingsworth, all-night operator at the same office, walked from Ben Davis.

North Office

The North office wants mention made

of Misses Hazel and Elsie Deere, Elizabeth Bethel, May Neese and Nelle Timmerman. All of these young women walked more than a mile to report for duty.

Prospect Office

The Prospect exchange is proud of Miss Marcella Holloway, who walked fourteen blocks. Miss Holloway suffered a frosted ear.

Woodruff Office

Miss Frances Gilbert left home very early and walked thirty blocks. She made her office only ten minutes late. Misses Susanah and Clara Rost and Marie Kirkhoff walked sixteen and twelve blocks respectively in order to reach their office on time.

In summing up the relief work, mention should be made of the great service rendered by the group of young men associated with the traffic department, who worked day and night driving the cars belonging to the company and taking the operators to and from their homes. This service was done cheerfully and uncomplainingly, even when fingers and toes were cruelly nipped by frost.

My America League

A meeting of the My America League was recently held in Miss Cooper's office, Indianapolis. Finished work was brought in, experiences in performing the different work were described and letters were read from the boys in the training camps who had received knitted comforts from the league. A report was read by Miss Richards, secretary, of the league's work.

Several boxes were packed during the meeting to be sent to boys needing the warm garments this severe weather.

Work is constantly going on for the



J. E. RILEY,
314th Field Signal Battalion, Camp Funston,
Fort Riley, Kan., formerly of cable
department, Indiana Division.

league, finished garments are being turned in almost daily, and every few days boxes are sent to C. U. T. men in the service.

The appreciation shown by the letters from those receiving the work of the hands of the knitters more than repays the girls for the work done and the leisure hours sacrificed in doing it.

And much has been done. It is marvelous to see the amount, and the quality, too; to see the beautifully finished garments, and to realize that only a little while ago knitting was an entirely unknown art to almost all who are now doing this splendid work.

But there is work for more to do, so let more begin. Come into the league, girls—learn to knit, and help make more of the boys comfortable. If you could read some of the letters received from those who are wearing the sweaters, helmets, socks, wristlets and scarfs, and know what comfort these garments are giving, all of you would want to help with all your might.

Our Cousins

A dear old lady who is knitting for the My America League and was found busily at work knitting on a gray sock by a niece who called upon her—was asked by her visitor, "What are you doing, Auntie?" Auntie answered, by saying she was knitting for her cousins. Upon being questioned as to who her cousins were, she replied, that if the dear soldier boys were Uncle Sam's boys, the boys were her cousins.

Jack Versus Mack

John V. Harding, formerly in active service with the collection department at Indianapolis, but who has been on the disability list for sometime, has been amusing himself by carrying on arguments with his former superior in regard to the war conditions and the merit or demerit being shown by the Democratic administration.

Mr. Harding is an ardent Democrat, Mr. McDowell is just as ardent a Republican. The following verse was written by Mr. Harding to Mr. McDowell as a culmination of past arguments:

Jack and Mack are common wags;
It's their delight to growl and spout,
One would think they were afflicted
With old-fashioned maugie gout.
When Jack gets back at Mack
Mack swings a vicious counter,
Then Jack brings into play
His trusty right one-pounder.

Jack's an old-line Democrat,
The Woodrow Wilson type;
Mack's a standpat Republican.
More black than he is white.
Jack believes in true progression
Where all have equal show,
Mack sticks to retrogression,
It's in him, don't you know?

Jack says the Hun will get his dues
With Democrats in the saddle,
Mack says he'll never feel a slap

Till Republicans hold the paddle.
 Jack says that Mack is influenced
 By every false creation,
 Mack can't get it out his curly knot
 Standpatting is the world's salvation.

Their disputes and fights are carried on
 By mail from distant towns,
 And the way they fuss and cuss and bluff
 Puts to shame egg-sucking hounds.
 Some day these noble warriors bold
 Will be abruptly face to face,
 And what they won't do to each other
 Will make history and disgrace.

Written by Jack,
 Received by Mack,
 Whack-back by Mack at Jack—
 That's the way the d— fools act.

North Office Thrift Stamps

Some time last year the North office, Indianapolis, girls started a fund to be used, when their new office was completed, in beautifying their rest room, but have now decided the needs of the government during this great war make it wrong to expend money for mere decorative purposes.

Mrs. Fairfield, chief operator, therefore, put her thinking cap on and the idea was adopted of taking these savings and buying a thrift stamp for each and every operator in the North office. With this start, every one of the North operators has begun saving. When each completes her card, it will mean a \$5 saving to her and a loan of nearly \$800 to the government from this office.

Strikes and Spares in Indianapolis

The Commercial team continues to set a swift pace in the Central Union Bowling League of Indianapolis.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
Commercial	46	8	.852
Traffic	30	24	.556
Construction	24	30	.444
Cable	23	31	.426
Engineers	22	32	.407
Draftsmen	17	37	.315

More of the Commercial team is more than doing his part to keep the leaders out in front with scores of 213, 220, 201.

The Central Union team in the Commercial league, under the leadership of K. B. Kelly, has pulled up into second place.

Northern and Southern District

Plant Chief Rolan of Terre Haute has rented a "farm" at Twenty-fifth and Hulman and is planning to become quite a "chicken fancier" and "raiser of fine hogs." He says he is going to try to beat the high cost of living.

J. D. Evans of the plant department, Terre Haute, visited his father and niece in Crawfordsville on February 9th.

W. H. Shaffer, construction foreman at

Terre Haute, recently went to Logansport and drove his car through to Terre Haute. He was compelled to leave it there a few weeks because of snow on the road.

Mr. Kissling recently secured contracts for a P. B. X. with three trunks and seven terminals for the Rowland-Power Coal Company, which is moving from Clay City to Terre Haute and will occupy the old Riley McKeen homestead on South Sixth street.

Plant Chief Rolan of Terre Haute recently received a letter from Corporal Ray Smith, who is stationed at Hattiesburg, Miss. Corporal Smith has been out eight miles from camp on the rifle range, qualifying for expert rifle shooting. He expressed his appreciation of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS.

John Arnold, switchboardman at Terre Haute, is receiving the sympathy of the entire force on account of the death of Mrs. Arnold on February 12th.

Miss Mazo Allen, toll operator at Terre Haute, suffered a painful accident on February 9th, when she fell and sprained her ankle. She has been confined to her home.

Her associates are very sorry to state that Miss Pansy Noblitt, toll operator at Terre Haute, will be "shot at sunrise" (provided she gets up that early) for contracting "German measles," but just to show that their hearts are in the right place, they wish her a speedy recovery.

Sergeant James Bradley of Camp Taylor, Ky., was a recent visitor at Terre Haute. Came to see the "Mrs." of course. Mrs. Bradley was formerly Miss Selma Wheeler, traffic clerk.

Miss Mary Clark, local operator at Terre Haute, has been transferred to Evansville.

Miss Lola Holmes, a senior local operator in the Main exchange, Terre Haute, has returned to work after several weeks' illness.

The "pet of the Terre Haute force," Miss Mary Short, has been very ill with diphtheria, but is much better now, and the doctor says she may be at work soon.

Miss Veda Golay, former supervisor at the Washington office, Indianapolis, has been instructing Terre Haute local supervisors. For several days after she arrived, the telephones in Mr. Kissling and Miss Anderson's office were kept busy by subscribers who could not understand why the operators asked "What central, please?" Explanations were varied and lengthy, but now there is the satisfaction of hearing subscribers calling for Main, West or North.

Miss Grayce Yohe, local instructor at Terre Haute, recently became the wife of Webb Risher. After a week spent in Tecumseh, Ind., Mrs. Risher returned to her work. She is instructing a large local class.

Miss Elizabeth Ray, toll operator at Bedford, has returned to her duties after a few days' absence on account of sickness.

The employes of the Bedford exchange have moved into their new rest room, which has every appearance of "home." The walls have been repapered and the room is furnished with a new rug, chairs and a leather couch. The kitchenette which has been temporarily fitted up for the use of the operators until the kitchen furniture arrives, is new in the Bedford exchange and is much appreciated by the traffic employes.

Miss Gladys Massey, local operator at Bedford, has resigned to return to her home in Avoca.

Miss Margaret Tucker, an experienced operator from Danville, Ky., is now employed in the Bedford office.

Miss Opal Knowles, toll operator at Lafayette, has resigned. Mrs. Chapman, an experienced operator, has succeeded her.

All the Lafayette toll lines are O. K. again. Some of them were out of order several days.

Mrs. Irene Miller, toll operator at New Castle, has been confined to her home on account of sickness.

Miss Jeanette Rodus of the New Castle office has resigned to be married. All her associates wish her happiness.

Miss Susie Brown, chief operator at New Castle, has resigned. Miss Ruth Lockridge, toll supervisor, has succeeded her. Miss Helen Cunningham, formerly toll operator at New Castle, has accepted the position of toll supervisor.

Mrs. Louise Hamilton, local operator at New Castle, has resumed her duties after a few days' illness.

Miss Ruth Hipple has accepted a position as toll operator at New Castle.

Miss Mabel Ratcliff, toll operator at New Castle, has accepted the position of chief operator's clerk.

Satisfactory to Her

Pa—"I greatly disapprove of that young Smithson, and one particular reason is his lack of industry in his calling."

Daughter—"His calling? Why, papa, he calls seven evenings in the week."—*Tit-Bits*.

Lawyer (to Pat, who has fallen from a street car): "I presume you wish to sue for damages?"

Pat: "Not on your loife! I'm damaged enough now."—*Bide Dudley, in New York Evening World*.



PRIVATE ELZA HALL,
 Of Indianapolis, now
 at Camp Taylor,
 Ky.

Terre Haute's Blue Bell Family

The Terre Haute traffic department might well be called a family gathering when considered from the relationship point of view.

The local department has the distinction of including two pairs of twins. A careful examination of the picture of Misses Muriel and Zella Vogel leads to the decision that the only difference is the slight disarrangement of Muriel's tie. These girls have an older sister, Alma, who has been employed as information operator for several years. How could the C. U. family possibly survive without the "Three Vogels"?

Misses Julia and Grace Fischer are the other twins. It is difficult to distinguish them. In the picture Julia was kind enough to wear an extra pin. These girls are cousins of Miss Anna Fischer, local chief operator. When asked "who was who" in the picture, she referred the questioner to the twins. Miss Fischer's family is doing its bit in telephone work, as another cousin, Miss Margaret Lotze, is a toll operator in the Terre Haute exchange.

Two other sisters in the local department are Misses Sarah and Nora Nicoson. These girls are not twins, but are so nearly the same size that but few know them apart. Their complaint is as follows: "The Fischer and Vogel girls are known as 'The Twins,' but we are known as the 'Nicoson Kids.'"

Miss Bonnie Webster is a toll operator in the Main exchange, while her sister Oma is an operator in the North exchange.

Miss Mary Smith is a toll operator and her sister Lena a local operator in the Main exchange.

Miss Mae Shively, senior toll operator, is one of our oldest in point of service. Her cousin, Mrs. Webb Risher, is a local instructor.

It is seldom a mother and daughter are found in the same place of employment. This has been the case here. Mrs. Cora Dunbar is employed as toll operator and her daughter Zella, who has been both local and toll, is now a P. B. X. operator.

Another case: Mrs. Josephine Wheeler, matron, is the mother of Mrs. Selma Bradley, clerk in the traffic chief's office.

Even the country has yielded its quota in the Barr sisters, who come to their local work each day on the traction.

—U

Misses Cammine and Stella Walker, local operators, are sisters and two old "stand-bys."

Two other sisters, Mrs. Lottie Coats and Miss Helen Murry, also help to increase our relationship crowd.

The smallest girl, Miss Lucile Crosby, is able to reach the multiple nicely and is al-



R. N. Bleek (left), formerly of accounting department, and William Gallagher, formerly of traffic department, Indiana Division, now with 314th Field Signal Battalion, Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan.

ways here at 6 a. m. Her sister Chlotelle is called to assist on Saturdays and Sundays.

Last but not least in the "Family Group" are "The Irvings"—Elizabeth, who upholds the honor of West Terre Haute in the Main exchange, and her sister Katherine, who is indispensable at the West office; but wait, there is still another to the Irvings. Jessie is a cousin to Elizabeth and Katherine. She has been in the exchange for several years and is a "mighty good supervisor."



TERRE HAUTE'S TWO PAIRS OF TWINS.

Left—The Vogels. Right—The Fischers. After consulting accompanying text, readers are allowed one guess each on first names.

Illinois Division

A. J. Parsons, Correspondent,
Springfield

Rock Island District

C. A. Dunn, formerly cableman at Sterling, has accepted a similar position at Rock Island.

A. K. Fox, cableman at Rock Island, has resigned to accept a position with Westinghouse-Church Kerr Company, on Rock Island Arsenal.

John Wassell, formerly of Freeport, has accepted a position as repairman at Rock Island.

The installation of the following private branch exchanges has been recently completed: St. Anthony's Hospital, two trunks and eight stations; Marron Mfg. Co., two trunks and thirteen stations; Tri-City Federation of Labor, one trunk and seven stations.

Miss Lillian Paulsen, stenographer in the plant department at Rock Island, has resigned to accept a position with the Tri-City Builders' Association. Miss Alice Thornton has succeeded her.

Work on Estimate 2315, additional cable facilities at Moline, is progressing very rapidly under Foreman Huston.

George Brady, formerly with the Geneseo Telephone Company, has accepted a position as toll repairman at Rock Island.

Work on Estimate 2272 at East Moline is being completed by R. J. Schamel and Joseph Wilson, former employes at the Rock Island exchange, but at present with the equipment department.

E. E. Best, repairman at Sterling, has been seriously ill at his home.

D. M. Swift, repairman, has resigned to

accept a position with the Russell, Burdsall, Ward Company. Mr. Swift has been an employe at the Sterling exchange for six years.

Miss Helen Dow, local operator at Sterling, has resigned and been succeeded by Miss Helen Allen.

Miss Mae Fritz, local operator at Sterling, has resigned. Miss Hazel Pfulb has succeeded her.

Miss Mellissa Bailey, supervisor at Sterling, was quietly married on February 9th to William Limond. Mrs. Limond will remain with the company, as Mr. Limond expects to be called soon for military service.

Jacksonville District

During the heavy snowdrifts in the early part of February two Jacksonville exchange employes left the city to spend the week-end at neighboring towns about fifteen miles away. One girl left her friend's home about 6 o'clock Sunday evening and waited patiently until the long looked for train came poking along about 2 a. m. She arrived in Jacksonville as the clock struck ten on Monday morning. The other girl's experience was not so extreme. Her train was due at 10:10 a. m., but did not arrive until 1 p. m.

Early one morning two young men using a pay station telephone asked the operator for "Time, Central, please." The operator replied "7:45." This answer was a puzzle to the patron, and he went into an adjoining office for a little information as to what the operator meant. He told the party of the conversation with the operator and explained that he wanted "Time, Illinois," instead of "time of day."

The work of installing three new toll positions on the Jacksonville switchboard has been completed.

Miss Ruby Michaels, local operator at Roodhouse, has resigned to accept a position at the post office.

Miss Helen Langley has accepted a position as local operator at Roodhouse.

Wire Chief W. C. Murphy of Carrollton has a new arrival at his home—a son.

Quincy District

The operators gave their fifth annual dance at the Armory on Monday, February 4th, for the benefit of the Red Cross. There was an attendance of about 600 people, who enjoyed as always the fascinating music of the O'Farrell orchestra of seven pieces. The hall was prettily decorated with leaves and flags. Sodas and orange cider were sold, and a neat sum was cleared. After all expenses were paid, a check for \$205 was sent to the treasurer of the Red Cross.

Miss Leona Stegeman, local operator, has been promoted to supervisor, succeeding Miss Helen McPheeters, resigned.

Misses Margaret Albright, Elnora Wollbeck and Laura Vincent have accepted positions as student operators.

Miss Lucille McCarl has returned, after a week's absence caused by having her tonsils removed.



CLEANING STREETS IN PEORIA

With caterpillar truck made by the Holt Manufacturing Company. This is the original of the famous "tank" now doing such valuable service on the battle lines in France.

Miss Aletha Gard, clerk, has returned from an absence on account of illness.

The factory inspector recently paid the office a visit, and thought we had a number of employes under sixteen years. When given their baptismal certificates he was convinced, and left after remarking, "May they always look so young."

A. J. Heckenkamp, who has been employed as installer in the plant department, has resigned and taken a position with the Western Electric Company in Chicago. Mr. Heckenkamp has been succeeded by A. V. Shaw.

From Columbus

Operator—"Number, please?"

Subscriber—"360."

Operator—"360, what central, please?"

Subscriber—"P-h-o-n-e, but I don't know what that spells."

Operator—"One moment, please."

The operator then referred the call to her supervisor, who asked what party was being called. Connection was established to Hilltop 360.

Declaration of Independence Brought Down to Year 1918

From *Indiana Bulletin*,
Published by Indiana State Council of
National Defense.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the bands which have connected them with another, and to take arms in the defense of the rights to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to that action.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariable the same object, evinces a design to reduce the world under an absolute military despotism, it is the right, it is the duty of mankind to resist such a government, and to provide new guards for the future security of mankind.

The history of the present imperial German government is a history of repeated injuries and encroachments, all having in direct object the establishment of a military tyranny over other nations.

To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

The imperial German government has for fifty years been building a military machine for the extension of its power at the expense of others;

It has robbed its neighbors, Denmark of Schleswig-Holstein, and France of Alsace-Lorraine;

It has beaten Austria-Hungary into submission to its selfish policies;

It has allied itself with Turkey, the pitiless harrier of Christian and Jewish populations;

It has poisoned the mind of a once liberty-loving people by glorifying "blood and iron";



CHARITY WORK BY SPRINGFIELD TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES.

Although the picture was taken at Christmas time and is somewhat belated it serves as a reminder that Bell Telephone employes are always ready to lend a hand to the poor and needy.

It has violated sworn treaties as "scraps of paper";

It has waged war with unprecedented barbarity, employing weapons and methods hitherto unknown among civilized nations;

It has ravished, enslaved, plundered and starved the non-combatant populations of Belgium, Poland and northern France with an efficiency of heartlessness unknown since Attila the Hun;

It has bombarded defenseless towns from the air, and its pirate submarines have ruthlessly done to death multitudes of unoffending men, women and children;

These heinous crimes have been committed against other nations, and against that common humanity of whose rights and feelings we cannot be unmindful. But the imperial German government has not hesitated to invade our own right as a sovereign people;

It has sunk our ships without warning and unlawfully destroyed the lives of our peaceful citizens on the high seas;

It is carrying on against us operations to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy a civilized nation;

It has filled our land with spies and excited domestic insurrections and disorders among us;

It has intrigued with Mexico and Japan to attack us, and has partitioned our territory among them, at a time when we were still assured of its unshaken friendliness!

In every stage of these oppressions we have protested and petitioned for redress in the most respectful, if not humble, terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A government whose character is marked by every act which may define tyranny is unsafe to exist longer among the democracies of mankind.

Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our German brethren. We have appealed to their old-time love of freedom and justice, to the ancient and unruffled friendship and the ties of blood which exist between them and millions of our most useful citizens. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice. We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

Appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, we, the people of the United States of America, have in 1917, like our ancestors on July 4, 1776, through our representatives in Congress assembled, declared that the action of the imperial German government has created a state of war, and to the successful prosecution of that just and holy war, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we have pledged to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

And may God speed the Right!

—U

The Great Struggle

One of the oldest and subtlest philosophies in the world teaches that the whole of history consists in the struggle between the principle of good and the principle of evil. It teaches that now one, now the other, is uppermost, but that as the good principle overcomes the evil, or as the evil principle overcomes the good, so mankind marches forward to freedom or so it falls back into serfdom and slavery.

This great struggle between the good and the evil principle has taken, in this twentieth century, the form of a contest between two political and social principles which cannot live together in this world. And that is why this contest must be settled by force of arms. If those two principles had anything in common, an adjustment between them might possibly be reached but each principle absolutely excludes the other. As Abraham Lincoln said a generation ago, "This nation cannot exist half slave and half free," so it may be said today, "This world cannot exist half despotism and half democracy."

Democracy must in its way dispose of despotism or despotism will in its way overcome democracy. Therefore it is to no ordinary contest that this nation goes forward. It is to no struggle as to which one may be for a moment indifferent. It is to the deepest and most tremendous conflict that all history records.—*Nicholas Murray Butler.*



PRIVATE LYLE REYNOLDS,

Former testman at Rock Island, now in Company D, 313th Engineers, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.

The End of a Hoover Day

(Sung to the tune of "A Perfect Day.")

I have come to the end of a meatless day,
And peacefully lying in bed,
My thoughts revert in a musing way
To the food which today I've been fed.
When I think of the cheese and the beans
and fish
And oysters I've had to eat,
I've no regrets for the "good old days"
I really didn't miss the meat!

I have come to the end of a wheatless day,
I have eaten no cookies or pie,
I have had no bread that was made with
wheat;
It was made out of corn or rye;
And I liked it so well, that when war is
past
And a glorious victory won,
I'll keep on observing "wheatless" days
And I'll eat "corn pone" for fun!

—*Oconto (Wis.) Enterprise.*

The Kaiser's Mistake

The Kaiser sat on a very high hill,
And the thoughts in his head ran free.
Thinks he I will show them that Kaiser
Bill
Can clean up the land and the sea.

So he marshalled his sailors and soldiers
bold,
And he said to the world, it's my will
To beat you all up in a very short time,
And you'll all bend your proud heads to
Bill.

He first struck at Belgium and then struck
at France,
And he thought he would do them great
harm;
But the French they got busy and made
William dance,
As they pushed him right back at the
Marne.

Then the British mustered their power and
their might,
And the Boches began to get hell,
And dear Kaiser Bill and his old German
god,
The big word disaster did spell.

But wait till our Uncle from over the sea
Brings millions of soldiers to fight;
They sure will make William feel awfully
sick,
And he'll find that his thoughts were not
right.

For right must conquer and wrong cannot
live

In this land of the free and the brave;
And many brave soldiers their lives they
will give

That right and mankind may be saved.—
A. Slater, Chicago.

Ideal Bowlers Defeat Outlaws

It has happened. The long expected and hoped for challenge from the Outlaw Bowling League was received and accepted by the Ideal boys and on March 6th at the Palace alleys eight chosen teams from each league met and battled to a finish.

Deviating from the past tournaments between the two leagues, the scores were based on the total number of games won or lost, and the result was an easy victory for the Ideal by the score of 18 to 6.

The heaviest performer for the losers was Cookingham, who rolled one game of 209 and averaged 182. Simmons and "Doc" Bang also got into the 200 class by getting games of 203 and 210, respectively.

The bowlers of the Ideal league ran true to form. When good bowling was needed in a pinch, they did it. If a spare, strike or turkey was needed, they got it. General Grant rolled the best game for them and his average of 192 did much toward winning the tournament.

Special mention should be made of a few of the performances which stand out so well. James Niven has surely mastered his back-up stroke, and Mc-Masters showed that he really did not belong on the last team.

Featherston put up the high game for the night with 234, Robson being a close second with 226. The A team of the Ideal league bowled the highest average for three games and the B team bowled the highest score with 919.

Gropp, of the Ideal league, with a score of 98, and Eldridge, of the Outlaws, with a score of 95, qualified for membership in the One Hundred or Under Club.

The following was written by a sympathetic follower of the Outlaws:

"Instead of renting and paying good money for alleys, the Outlaws would do better to donate the money to the Fish Commission. As bowlers they are good sardine anglers."

Bell Telephone Bowling League

The representatives of the Bell Telephone Bowling League made a good showing at the American Bowling Congress in Cincinnati on March 2d and 3d. But the

uppermost thought in their minds when asked about the trip was not bowling, but the royal welcome and hospitality extended by the Bell telephone men of the city on the Ohio. From the moment of their arrival until their departure for home the Chicago boys enjoyed themselves, thanks to the efforts of W. G. ("Pop") Betty, editor of the *Cincinnati Telephone Bulletin*, and other telephone men.

On the afternoon of Saturday, March 2d, a match was held for the city telephone

Indications are that the Supply boys will be winners of the league championship by a big margin. The main interest now centers around the fight for second place with several teams having a good chance to win this position.

STANDING ON FEBRUARY 27TH				
Team	Won	Lost	Pct.	Av.
Supply	51	9	.850	891-22
Construction	37	23	.617	869-7
Accounting	33	27	.550	855-50
Maintenance	33	27	.550	851-46
Commercial	32	28	.533	853-4
Cable Splicers.....	30	30	.500	824-58
Garage	27	33	.450	828-19
Wentworth	26	34	.433	803-17
Long Lines.....	17	43	.283	784-24
P. B. X. (Inst.).....	14	46	.233	777-36

The Supply team still holds high team score of 1,000 and high average for three games with 960-2. Stahl, Accounting, has high individual score of 256, and Carel, Commercial, high individual average for three games with 217.

The first weekly prize was won by Lillis, Long Lines, with 234, and the second by Tracy, Commercial, with 222.

Outlaw Bowling League

The Raiders have been traveling at a fast clip in the Outlaw Bowling League race, but the Repeaters took them into camp for three games on February 19th. No one wishes the Raiders any bad luck, but hope is expressed in some quarters that the kink in Captain Covert's back does not disappear until after the bowling season.

J. C. Bone helped the Raiders put over three games on February 4th with scores of 87, 79 and 94. John says he would have done much better but some one greased the

STANDING ON FEBRUARY 20TH				
Team	Won	Lost	Pct.	Ttl. Pins
Raiders	30	18	.625	35,731
Wreckers	29	22	.568	37,448
Repeaters	29	22	.568	37,309
Destroyers	28	23	.549	35,896
Highbrows	24	24	.500	33,300
Pirates	22	26	.458	34,413
Highbinders	22	29	.431	36,310
Goats	15	33	.312	30,225

The Highbinders have relinquished their hold on high average to the Wreckers, who have a mark of 827-1.

High individual average for three games is still held by A. B. Kingman with 203-1 and L. C. Jones retains high individual score with 243.



BELL TELEPHONE BOWLING TEAM IN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT AT CINCINNATI.

Upper row, left to right—F. Lindgren, H. Love, O. L. Halberg (Captain). Lower row—T. Christenson, J. Welch, W. Kingsbury.

championship, the visitors winning. The two teams lined up as follows:

CHICAGO	CINCINNATI
Halberg (capt.)	Huber (capt.)
Welch	Zeller
Lindgren	Reiger
Love	Sandrock
Kingsbury	Craddit

After the match the bowlers and several invited friends enjoyed a luncheon and then went in automobiles to the armory, where the A. B. C. games were held. The Chicago telephone boys made a most creditable showing, Christenson carrying off the individual honors in the singles and Love in the doubles. Welch was high man in the five-man event with the fine mark of 642 for three games.

With Our Soldier Boys "Over There" and in Home Camps

Letters Tell of Army Life and Training as the Telephone Boys Prepare to Help Defeat Autocracy.

With the 409th in France

The following interesting letter from "over there" was recently received by Chief Engineer McGovern of the central group. The writer, Captain Brooks, is in command of Company E, 409th Telegraph Battalion, which includes the Chicago boys of the battalion.

"Headquarters, Company E, 409th Telegraph Battalion, N. A., France, January 28, 1918.

"Mr. W. R. McGovern, Chief Engineer,
"Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies,

"212 West Washington street,
"Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

"My Dear Mr. McGovern:

"It has occurred to me many times that the least I could do to repay you for your kindness to and interest in the Chicago boys in this company would be to write and tell you how they are all getting along over here. That in itself will not take long, as everyone is getting along finely. I'll venture to say that seventy-five per cent. have gained from ten to twenty pounds in weight.

"We are at present billeted in a tiny French town, where the natives do things in a pretty primitive manner. The Americans are a constant source of wonder to them all the time, and I've no doubt our visit will go down from one generation to another in the history of the town.

"Our work is of such a nature that it is necessary for us to move at certain intervals, giving us an opportunity to see a good deal of the country, which is really more picturesque and beautiful than I had any idea it could be. I'm afraid to say that spring is here, but the fact remains we are having some wonderful weather—cold and crisp in the morning, but warming up as soon as the sun gets well up in the sky. The grass is green and the farmers are doing their plowing.

"It falls upon the officers to act as censors on all outgoing mail, necessitating one of us reading every letter written, counter-signing it, and also signing our names on the outside of the envelope. I used to wonder how many times telephone officials had to sign their names in the course



CAPT. FORREST E. BROOKS.

of a month, but I'll put my record up against any of theirs—sights unseen. The censoring officers, of course, treat all letters read as confidential, but I do not think I'm violating any confidence to tell you that the one point that all letters have in common is this—the boys are all anxious to hear from home; not once in a while, but frequently—daily if possible. The mail system is pretty good, but there are, naturally enough, times when we do not get any mail for as much as a week. It seems to me that it is up to every relative and friend to see to it that the boys in France

are kept well supplied with letters from home—for it is home that they are all thinking of.

"Everyone was immeasurably saddened by the death of Charles Galavan, one of our sergeants. He was one of the most popular men in the company, and was a tireless worker. His funeral, with military honors, took place on Christmas morning, and saddened the holiday for us all.

"I cannot tell you how vitally essential to us is the one thousand dollar company fund we received from the telephone company officials. For two reasons it is, however, no longer one thousand dollars: first, because we have spent some of it, and second, because it has been turned into francs. A goodly sum still remains, which will, with care, last us for many a long day. You will be interested to know a few of the items for which the money has been spent. Here are a few: Hot water heater, cough medicine, extra wash basins, chocolate and tobacco (brought from America and sold to our men here).

"The greatest use of the company fund up to the present time has been to purchase food to amplify the army ration, and some of the expenditures for food are: Eggs, poultry, extra sugar and syrup, extra jam, fresh vegetables.

"You can see from the above that the fund is really essential to our welfare. There are times, I'm sure, when the men think we are not spending enough extra money for food, but I rather think they are not looking as far ahead as the officers. I hope I haven't made this sound like an appeal for additional funds. Such is not

the intention, as the present funds are, as already stated, ample for our needs. The officers eat at the company mess, and their board bills help to keep up the balance. We also have a company canteen, where we sell tobacco and candy at a good profit, which profit goes into the mess fund.

"From the number of copies of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS which I see in the mail, I judge that the men are all receiving them. I also know that many men have received Christmas boxes from the telephone company, for



AN UNDERGROUND "CENTRAL" IN FRANCE.

—Photograph by Kadel & Herbert.

which, needless to say, they are thankful. "We have a small but quite well equipped hospital with the company which we use as much as possible—not that there are many sick, but because it is better to keep a man who is not feeling well away from the noise and animation of the barracks. About the most serious cases we have had are those of M. S. E. Connolley, who broke his right arm, and Corporal Powers, who cut his foot with an axe. Both are nearly well by this time.

"In closing, I wish to say that anything friends and relatives wish done for the boys will be attended to by the officers, if they will let us know their wishes. I have received several letters from anxious parents who had not, at the time of writing, heard from their sons. If any inquiries reach you, please tell the anxious ones that all hands arrived right side up.

"Sincerely yours,

"FORREST E. BROOKS,
"Captain, S. C., U. S. R."

Another Letter from "Over There"

The following letter was recently received from Charles F. Moran, formerly assignment clerk in the Waukegan and Joliet districts, and now with the 409th Telegraph Battalion in France:

"France, January 29, 1918.

"My Dear Friend:

"I received your welcome letter some time ago, and this is the first chance that I have had to answer.



AN OLD FRENCH PEASANT AND HIS GRANDDAUGHTER.

This photograph, sent by C. C. Battershell from France, shows the type of native with whom the American soldiers come in contact in the rural districts. The two seem glad to see "Les Americaines."

"In the first place, we are still in the game, more so every day, and expect to see more of it. The boys are fine and dandy. They are working harder than they ever did for the telephone company and they are doing things they never did for any company, but it is all for Uncle Sam; so they go out with songs on their lips and smiles on their faces and return the

same way. Many of them show the effects in general and most of them by their fine complexions, as well as by the addition of a few pounds.

"We have moved since you heard from me. At present we are up in the mountains and the clouds hang around almost all day. It resembles a foggy day in Chicago, only much worse, and it doesn't take long before everything is as wet as it would get out in a rainstorm.

"There are some chances to take very pretty pictures here, but the restrictions forbid the use of the camera—a sad blow for me, as I always had my eye out for a picture.

"I received a letter from Brother Tom—He is out at Fort Riley, Kans., in the 323d Field Battalion, N. A. The whole thing now is N. A., and he likes the service very much. He enlisted in July and was called on November 7th.

"The life here is very strenuous and there are many funny things happening all the time, so a fellow really has no right to go around with a sour look on his face. I have the smile that won't come off and have a hard time trying to look serious when the time comes for it, which is very seldom.

"I received a letter from Mr. Glahn, and he told me about the office. I'd like to write to each one, but I really have not the time, and what little time I do have I use it in trying to learn French.

"The other evening I was taught a new word to be used in a café. I tried it



OUR OWN SIGNAL CORPS BOYS IN FRANCE.

These are the first snapshots of the 409th Telegraph Battalion received from the French camp. They were sent to Robert Cline by his son, "Bob" junior, who is shown in four of them. "Bob" has been driving the captain's car. In the center picture are a number of familiar faces.

and I was presented with a dish of snails. Well, I managed to get away with them, and it is like the olives—eat six and you acquire the taste.

"The meals are served in courses, and each article of food is considered a course. So for each one served a new plate is required, and the time taken is anywhere from one and a half to two and a half hours. Imagine that system at some of the quick lunches in Chicago.

"In the morning they serve coffee and bread (in bed, if you will have it that way); 9:00 a. m., broth; 12:00, breakfast; 3:00, more broth, and at 7:00 p. m. the regular dinner, that lasts until about 9:00 or 9:30. Then they say we move too fast in America; can you beat that for speed, eating five times in a day? We in America have time for only three, but of course over here they serve one meal in bed to give you a chance to catch up.

"I received a box of tobacco from Bert White and the bunch; so they think of me once in a while down there, too.

"Well, I think this is all for the present, so I will close with best regards to the boys and girls in the Chicago Telephone Company all over the district.

"CHARLES F. MORAN."

A Line from Sergeant Thilmont

Sergeant Elmer H. Thilmont, formerly of the accounting department, Chicago, and now with the 409th Telegraph Battalion, writes as follows from "Over There":

"On Active Service With the American Expeditionary Force.

"January 13, 1918.

"Mr. A. T. Irwin,

Editor, BELL TELEPHONE NEWS,

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

"Dear Friend:

"I don't claim any medals for speed, but though a bit tardy I send this little epistle, which I hope has lost none of its sincerity in the delay.

"About November 25th we became busily engaged in constructing a real A. T. & T. telegraph line. Inclement weather prevailed during November and December, rain, mud and snow intermingled. Boots were soon secured and work was resumed without interruption.

"We have settled down to real soldiering, for our billets consist of houses, barns and shelters in small villages, and we will move frequently as we progress with our work. It was extremely hard to adapt ourselves to the change, but not near as bad as I contemplated.

"I ride to town for material twice a week, and



LIEUT. CHARLES F. MORAN.

from my observations France can well hold claim to natural beauty, for the roads are excellent for motoring, with trees on both sides, at present full of mistletoe, and rocks kept in instant readiness for road repairs. Beautiful landscape and picturesque scenes are visible from both valley and hill; houses are of stone, covered with cement, and hip roofs of tile or slate.



TELEPHONE MEN GET ORDERS FROM OBSERVERS MILES AWAY AND ORDER FIRING.

—Photograph by International Film Service.

"The people are exceptionally hospitable, and those who work, men, women and children, wear wooden shoes.

"I am writing tonight by stone age light—namely, candles. In the larger cities the Y. M. C. A. has splendid facilities, where we can spend an evening writing to mother and friends, reading, singing, smoking real American cigarettes and tobacco, etc.

"We read the New York *Herald*, a European edition published daily, and I noted that Chicago was tied up by a blizzard. We are more fortunate here, as the weather gets down to twenty degrees, but no lower, with little snow.

"Our cooks are assisted by French women whom we hire to allow more men to work in the field.

"The French infantrymen get one ron, or five cents, a day. We boys have better times than our French comrades. However, we have no form of recreation, except to go promenading or to a Cinema Pathe 'movie.' Public markets, baths, laundries are noticeable, but the French are restricted in food distribution. You might say 'Hooverized.' Of course, this does not interfere with our epicurean tastes. For instance, a Christmas dinner of turkey with dressing, gravy, bread, butter, jelly, pie, cocoa, candy, nuts, wine, cigarettes.

"All the boys have been receiving presents from the Chicago Telephone Company and express an earnest desire to have me convey their heartfelt thanks and best wishes.

"It surely is gratifying and inspiring to know our many Chicago Telephone friends are with us, and I don't believe there is any adjective that can express our good will towards you all. Sincerely,

"E. H. THILMONT."

From "Over There"

The following letter was recently received by J. Coyne, chief draftsman, Chicago Telephone Company, from "Over There":

"American Expeditionary Force.

"December 19, 1917.

"Dear Mr. Coyne:

"We are now 'Over There.' Have been very busy or I would have written sooner. Our trip was not very exciting, as we had little or no trouble with the 'subs.' The country here is very beautiful, but it rains most every day. The censors are on the job waiting to cut out

anything giving any information in any way pertaining to military operations, and for that reason you will understand that I am restricted from writing of some of my thrilling experiences. We are located near several villages where we have quite a lot of fun when we have any spare time in the evening. I can talk a little with the French people. My French is not perfectly grammatical, but is understood.

"The time goes so fast here that you cannot figure time at all. We are always busy here in the day time. The next day we go out with our regular work and if we are tired it doesn't make any difference, but we go to bed at 10 p. m. and rise at 6.

"It is close to dinner time, so will close for this time, hoping this letter finds you well as it leaves me in the best of health and spirits. With best regards to all and hoping to hear from you soon, I am,

"Yours truly,

"Private John V. Seastrand,

"Private John V. Seastrand."



EUGENE J. SEGUIN.

to use it, otherwise we can't imagine what else he would have occasion to use it for in this game.

Signal Corps Boys Well and Happy

The following interesting letter describes in detail some experiences of the Signal Corps boys:

France, January 1, 1918.

Mr. A. T. Irwin, Editor,

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS,

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

My Dear Mr. Irwin.

Your letter of November 23, 1917, received yesterday. I will try and tell you what I can of this country. First, we are absolutely all O. K., well fed and cared for.

There are, of course, a number of things that happen here in our everyday life that we were not used to in the States, but as far as we can see the rough edges are being worn off or have been worn off to such an extent that no one in the outfit expects to come in at night and find his clothes and clean linen laid out for him. Generally the men spend their evenings in the clothes they wore all day, or should they want a change, they put their clothes on without any questions such as, "Where are my collar buttons?" or "Where is my necktie?"

We had quite a joke Christmas on one of the boys from Cleveland who received a package which contained a necktie, an up-to-date U. S. A. necktie. Don't misunderstand us—receiving the gift was surely acceptable and the necktie may be up to date, but if this boy breaks his suspenders or loses his belt he will have

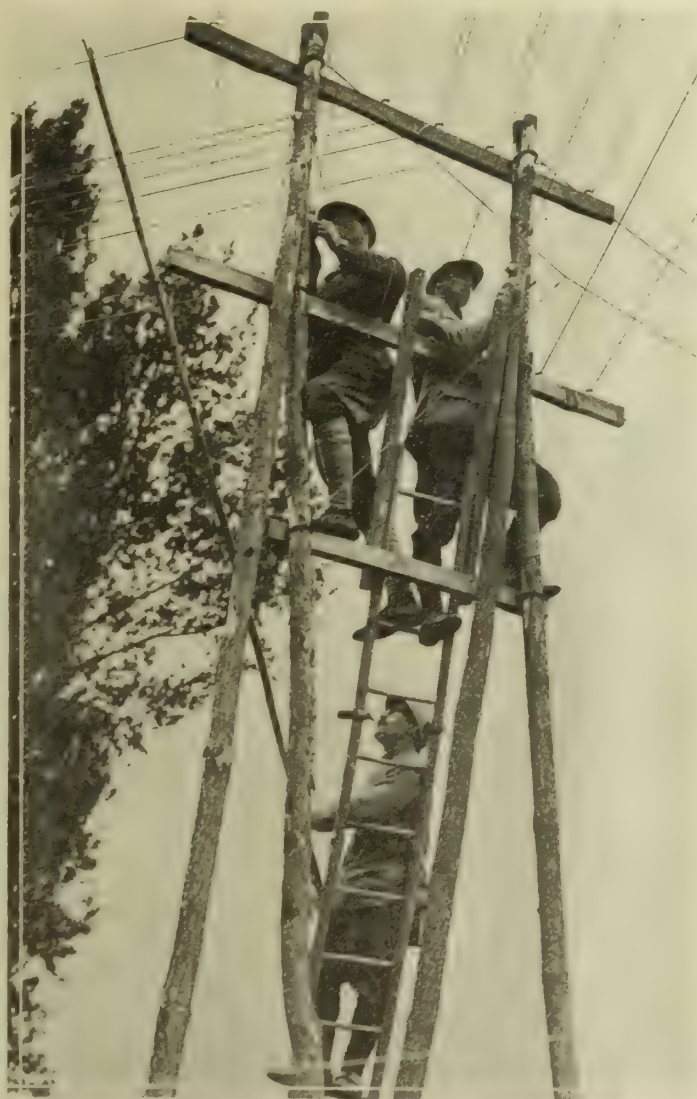
The people are treating us fine. What time we have to ourselves it is necessary for us to enjoy in our own way. They do not seem to have any games here that we can attend, not even a horse race, nor have we seen anybody in this town following the ponies. The principal beasts of burden are oxen and burros.

We have learned to economize since we have been here in a great many things. For instance, in my quarters I have a large bed with a big eiderdown bolster—I guess you would call it something like that. It is as big as a young balloon and lies on the top of the bed.

There is one person in the United States or some other seaport that we would sure like to meet. That is the man that wrote the piece about "Sunny France." If you find that man you can put him in the same class with the guy that wrote the poem, "Beautiful Snow." It is a "cinch" that he wrote it when he was looking out of the window, and it is a safe bet that he never shoveled any of it in his life.

We sure have some snow here, and it is some cold. There is a river here that is frozen over, and the people tell us that they can't remember when it was frozen before. The amount of snow that is on the road is more than any of them have seen at one time before in their lives.

As far as the country is concerned, it is one of the most picturesque ones than many of us have ever seen. The towns are beautifully situated in valleys, surrounded by very high hills. There are many places on the road where you will travel a mile and one-half before you get to the top of the slope. A number of these places have been named by us, such as "Richardson's Bend." We have a great deal of use in the United States for tree trimmers, but Rich can show you a place where a tree trimmer is unnecessary. He took the branches off with the side of his head and did a very neat job. Seguin had a slope here of his own—anyway, when anybody sees him coming he has all the track to himself necessary for him to make the turn, 'cause he needs all the room he can get. We think if you will ask him he will tell you that there was one time when the turn was not big enough. We did not know whether the turn took him or he took the turn, but when he walked in for mess he was all in one piece and is walking around naturally again. "Freeman's Bend" is



SETTING UP CROSS PIECES ON THE POLES "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE."

—Copyright International Film Service

quite picturesque, too, and we have decided that everything is satisfactory here and that the people knew what they were doing when they built it. We did not come to this conclusion until after Tom had plowed up about thirty feet of it and turned his truck upside down. Tom is still with us.

It surely does not take much capital to start a laundry in this country. The women get down alongside the road with both knees in a box partly filled with straw, bend over a plain board set on a slant run into the creek and beat the clothes with a paddle.

We showed some of them a washboard that we had with us, and they thought it was the strangest thing they had ever seen in their lives. They didn't know whether it was made to sit on or to scrape their feet on.

The other day was fair day or stockyard gathering in front of our quarters. We didn't think there were so many pigs in the world, and how one man or woman or a couple of kids could take a piece of brush or club and drive them is more than we can guess. The pigs raided the streets, tipped over stands and booths, scattered the contents over the streets, and created quite a disturbance. How they collected the stock and each one got his or her own pig is more than we could see, as they all looked alike to us.

We were going through the country the other day and passed an automobile with a lady in it that had stopped alongside of the road. Thinking that she was in trouble we turned back to offer our assistance. We discovered that she was not in trouble, but that she saw a man out in the field milking a cow and wanted to speak to him. Out of curiosity, we went over with her. She asked him why a big, husky man like him was not at the front, and he told her he thought he could get more milk at that end. About this time



MISS M. E. CLARKE,
One of the British Telephone Girls Decorated by King George for Bravery During
Air Raids.
—Copyright Underwood and Underwood

we left, and haven't the least idea as to how the argument was finished.

There are quite a number of German prisoners here, and we have had the pleasure of meeting soldiers from almost every nation.

Ninety per cent. of the men in the battalion are taking on weight. Bog Cline, Jr., drove through here last night, put up

P. S.—Needless to say that Norwood has fallen in with the customs and times of the people and is now parading around with a pair of wooden shoes. With his leather puttees he sure is a sight. We can hear him coming in at all hours of the day and night. The cafés here close at 8:30 p. m. and the entire camp knows when Fred is coming down the street—tramp! tramp!

tramp! For the benefit of those who know Fred, he has raised his annual crop of whiskers—a little grayer than usual, due perhaps to the worries of his children, of which he has a hundred.

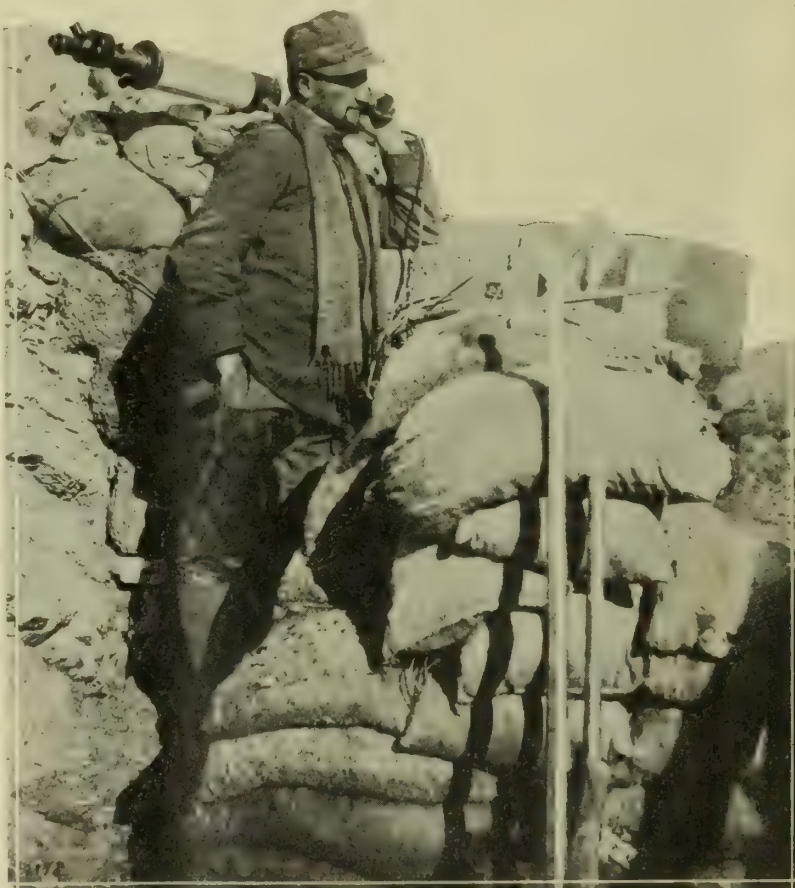
We all take our hats off to Captain Elmore, who is a regular guy and the most efficient officer, but he has his hands full with this bunch of Indians of his.

Cook Larson is now at home and is as happy as a kid on Christmas Day. He is now a first-class chauffeur.

I wish to thank the boys and girls of Monroe and Mr. Stobbe for their generous Christmas box, which reached me O. K. Will be glad to hear from them occasionally, as letters are very scarce.

Frank Partie, formerly of Chicago (and would like to be in Chicago again), is top sergeant.

EUGENE J. SEGUIN,
1st Lieutenant S. C.
U. S. R.



WATCHING EFFECT OF ARTILLERY FIRE FROM AN ITALIAN OUTPOST.
—Copyright Pach Photo News, Inc.

Donning the Gas Masks

The following letter from Corporal Warren L. Stafford, formerly of the suburban plant department, now at Camp Grant, gives interesting information in connection with gas mask training:

"Dear Old Hip:

"This has been my first opportunity to write you since my last return to this 'home.' Soldiering is all right, but being quarantined is all wrong. Now the whole regiment is in, and we are shooting men out to the base hospital every few days with something wrong; but that does not interfere with our training in the least. Here is a sample of a day's work: Thursday, January 10th, we hiked three miles through muchness of snowdrifts to the base hospital for our first lesson in the use of the gas mask. Only the non-commissions attended.

"First we were shown how to adjust the masks quickly and then went down to the gas chamber. Just before going in we put on our masks, and, say, Hip, they sure make a good disguise. After listening to a ten-minute lecture in the chamber filled with tear gas we were told to take off our masks and accustom ourselves to the odor and effect upon our eyes. The boys weren't crazy about taking off their masks, but, rather than show the streak, they slipped them off and stood pop-eyed with a frightened look. In about thirty seconds I began to blink and in ten more I was ready to move. The lieutenant was the first to make for the door, and the boys weren't slow in following.

"Once outside, I felt much better, and, after drying my eyes, it didn't bother me, but one of our corporals kept putting his handkerchief to his eyes continually, and the rest of us kidded him all the way home. We now call him 'Alice,' sometimes 'Weeping Alice.'

"Right after noon mess we had some practice in trying to put the mask on in six seconds. The mask is in the haversack and is jerked out and adjusted. The first time it took me ten seconds, and the second eight, and the third seven; finally, in my fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh trials, made it in six seconds. Each time I was the first man ready, and I have remained in the lead during several other practices. Some speed, I'll say.

"About 3 o'clock we took another long hike with this company and at 6 p. m. went to the Châu Chat automatic rifle school, and returned at 8:15 to listen to a lecture on gas. When I hit my bunk it was



CORP. WARREN L. STAFFORD.



PRIVATE C. W. GILLESPIE.
Company D, 410th Telegraph Battalion,
Wields the Dish Cloth.

9:45, and I was sure tired.

"This is a fair sample; do you think you would like it?

"I suppose you are wondering what I am doing up at this hour of the night. I am in charge of quarters and during the quarantine a guard is posted in the front and rear of our barracks to prevent anyone coming in or going out; they are on two hours at a time. My duty is to make these reliefs and see that the guards are on the job. In other words, I stand a twenty-four hour post without any relief.

"If you can get any magazines anywhere, send them up for the boys, as they have the whole evening to themselves and nothing to do, because they cannot get out of the barracks except for details.

"I didn't think when I left to thank you for the bully good time you showed me while in Chicago, but I do now, from the sole of my shoes up.

"I think I will go out on a relief, so I shall say so long. Give my regards to the bunch.

"Your old pal,

"CORPORAL WARREN L. STAFFORD,
"Camp Grant, Ill."

A Note of Thanks

"Chicago Telephone Company, Engineering Department.

"Just a few lines to thank you for your kind and generous gift, which was greatly needed and appreciated very much by me.

"With regards to all, I am,

"Sincerely,

"Private Anthony J. Rio,
"Company E, 409th Telegraph Battalion.

Private Lawrence Leahy, formerly of the exchange repair division, Monroe office, Chicago, and now with the Quartermaster's Reserve Corps, was recently the defendant in a mock trial for breach of promise at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla. Leahy was ordered by the court to pay Nellie Jones, alias First Sergeant J. Gates, \$10,000 heart balm.

Harry F. Mortimer, formerly of the exchange repair division, Monroe office, Chicago, has been transferred from Company K, 343d Infantry, Camp Grant, to the Fourth Provisional Company, Fifty-sixth Engineers, Washington Barracks, D. C., where he is to be trained in the art of searchlight operation. He is in a hurry to go over the water. All his pals wish him luck.

William J. Sholdice, formerly of the exchange repair division, Monroe office, Chicago, and now with Battalion B, 333d Field Artillery, will not leave Camp Grant if his captain has anything to say about the matter. The captain said W. J. was the only good telephone man he had, and when they get hold of good telephone men they keep them.

Raymond G. Leviel, a French officer stationed at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, paid the Monroe office a visit on February 15th and complimented us on our exchange. He tells some interesting stories of trench life in France, where he has served three years.

Major Hamlet C. Ridgeway, formerly of the contract division, commercial department, whose promotion from captain was recently announced, has been made commander of the model battalion, Thirty-third Division, at Camp Logan, Tex. In 1898, when in his "teens" Major Ridgeway enlisted as a private and saw active service in Cuba. Rumor has it that he was then so young that he found it necessary to be not over accurate in stating his correct age. His enlistment was not the result of a "puppy" love for military life, as the accompanying picture taken July 1, 1897, at Camp Elkhorn, Louderdale Lake, Wis., when he was captain of Company M, Second Regiment, United Boys Brigade, indicates that the love had already

been with him for some time. For several years prior to the present war he was captain of Company E, First Regiment, Illinois National Guard. This company, generally recognized as the best drilled in the Illinois National Guard, won the highest honor of any company in the Prairie Division at Houston, Tex.



MAJOR H. C. RIDGEWAY
As a Cadet.

Signal Service Eye of Army

From Milwaukee *Evening Sentinel*.

"Signaling in the army is more than an occasional wagging of a flag or tapping of a buzzer key," says a writer in London *Tit-Bits*. "It is a science of infinite ramifications, and has been organized by master minds so that the minutest detail in its working is not overlooked.

"The essence of signaling science is exactness. An error of one figure may alter by one hour the time of an attack! Thus our signalers undergo a training running into months, and must pass rigorous examinations before they may 'put up' the privileged insignia of their class, i. e., crossed flags on the sleeve.

"The trained signaler must master many instruments. An army has seven different means of communication—telephones, flags, lamps, discs or shutters, heliographs, dispatch riders and carrier pigeons. In the present war all those methods are being used; and for the working of them the signalers are responsible.

"In moments of great danger, when all our telephone cables have been cut, and visual communication is impossible, carrier pigeons have penetrated barrages of fire in a manner that is little short of miraculous. And speaking of danger, perhaps the most dangerous job of all is that of dispatch rider. He must get his message through somehow, and neither fire nor water must delay him. In point of danger, a good second to the dispatch rider is the linesman, who under shell fire must go out into the open and mend any cable that may have been damaged. Where the lives of a whole battalion—or, perhaps, brigade—are in the balance, the linesman must deem his own life as naught.

"It was discovered that Fritz had invented an instrument which was so sensitized that it could pick up at five miles distance the buzzing of our field telephones! We stood aghast. But it was not long before we were up sides with him. Soon we had secret instruments in our trenches which told us all that Fritz was buzzing over his own wires.

"But we did more.

And here I may only speak with restraint. We have now a field telephone which no instrument on earth can pick up; a field telephone which has revolutionized signaling, a field telephone which renders our signal service the greatest and is helping to win.

"Seven instruments, all of them different; seven brains, with the ability to switch on any one of them at will; months of training, with dozens of extra parades, and the



SERGEANT JOHN M. DOYLE, Formerly switchboardman at Kedzie exchange, now with Company C, 314th Field Signal Battalion, Camp Funston, Kan. He is in charge of telephones on the rifle range.

chance of failing to pass your exam. at the end!

Note from Fort Leavenworth

"Just a note" accompanied by a drawing of a musical note is the unique way in which C. G. Ehrenstrom, formerly of the exchange repair division, Chicago, and now in Company C, Fifth Field Battalion, Signal Corps, Fort Leavenworth, starts an epistle to R. M. Bennett, assistant maintenance superintendent. The letter is dated February 17th.

The writer continues: "We are breaking camp and will leave shortly; can't say when. Will write at my first opportunity. Best regards to all. In haste,

"KAISER HUNTING 'ERNIE'."

"The enclosed photograph expresses our thoughts and we sure are going to give him h—l."

"PUZZLE—FIND ERNIE"



SEMAPHORE

TOP ROW - TO HELL WITH

BOTTOM ROW - THE KAISER

Our Soldier Poets

Once again is the Chicago Telephone Company proud of its soldier boys, for poets lurk in their midst. The following effusion was written by several members of the Signal Corps in Texas who modestly neglect to send their names for publication:

No more ham and eggs or grapefruit
When the bugle blows for chow.
No more apple pie or dumplings,
For we're in the army now.
And they feed us beans for breakfast
And at noon we have 'em too,
And at night they fill our tummies
With a good old army stew.

No more fizzes, beer or highballs,
And we've got an awful thirst.
If you're thinking of enlisting,
Best get used to water first,
For the lid's tight on over all
And the drilling makes us warm,
But we can't cool off with liquor,
'Cause we wear the uniform.

No more shirts of silk and linen,
We all wear the OD stuff;
No more nightshirts or pajamas,
For our pants are good enough.
No more feather ticks or pillows,
But we're glad to thank the Lord
That we've got a cot and blanket
When we might just have a board.

For they feed us beans for breakfast,
And at noon we have 'em too,
And at night they fill our tummies
With a good old army stew.
But, by jinks, we'll lick the Kaiser
When the sergeants teach us how,
For land him, is the reason
That we're in the army now.

On Fault Finding

It has been wisely put that "When a man or woman finds fault with meatless or wheatless regulations, a presumption arises against the faultfinder's loyalty and the burden of proof is on the defendant." — *Logansport Pharos-Reporter*.

[Trained

"In this practice to become a soldier your first lesson must be of prompt and unquestioning obedience to your superior officer."

"That's all right, captain; I'm married. What's the next lesson?" — *Baltimore American*.

Annual Report of Bell System for 1917

That adequate war service, military, official and commercial, was provided for the United States by the Bell System, was the upstanding fact in the last annual report of President Theodore N. Vail. "The essential feature of Bell service is preparedness, the essential characteristic is dependency," says Mr. Vail, and the record of the Bell Telephone System for 1917 shows how it met the greatest emergency of modern times "to the satisfaction of the government, without any particular or serious disturbance to the business of the country."

Activities for the Government

Immediately upon the declaration of war, precedence was established throughout the system for all government service, and 12,000 toll operators were speedily trained for this work. Precedence was also established at Washington and over the entire country for the maintenance of existing government facilities, and the construction of numerous additional facilities for communication. Elaborate plans had been worked out in advance and work was done in a few weeks that ordinarily would have taken several months.

War has made new centers and new routes of traffic and the increase in toll telephone service in Washington has been greater than the increase during the eight previous years. To meet this condition, new facilities centering at Washington have been provided and the number of radiating lines increased many times. Important additions have been made to the cables connecting the seaboard cities from Washington to Boston.

Five times the toll switchboards at Washington have been increased and farther increases are already under way.

Local traffic in the Washington telephone exchange increased many times, which is being met by new or larger central offices and an increase in the operating force which has necessitated the bringing of hundreds of trained operators from other cities.

To supply departmental and inter-departmental service in Washington, a large amount of underground cable has been laid directly connecting widely separated department buildings both permanent and temporary. Several of the departmental multiple switchboards required are large enough for a city of one hundred thousand population.

For use in the national service 15,000 miles of toll wire and 27,000 miles of circuit for telegraph use have been taken from commercial service and devoted exclusively to the use of the Government.

In other sections it has been necessary to provide telephone facilities and toll connections for the National Army Cantonnements, National Guard Camps, Division Headquarters of the Army and Navy, Army Posts, Navy Yards, Aviation Fields,

Supply, Quartermasters' and Training Camps, munition manufacturers, shipbuilding yards, and various Federal and State camps and headquarters located in different parts of the country. Some of these camps require telephone facilities equal to cities of 40,000 inhabitants. These new centers have required largely increased facilities for connection, including additional transcontinental circuits.

At the request of the United States Coast Guard complete plans for the enlargement of the Coast Guard telephone system were made and the work of reconstructing and extending these lines done. This work includes connecting about 100 lighthouses and 200 coast guard stations, the laying of some 300 miles of submarine cable, the construction of over 650 miles of pole lines and the stringing of over 1,200 miles of wire. The Coast Guard system is now connected with the Bell System.

The Bell System has been called upon to furnish a very large amount of telephone equipment and supplies of every kind, including many special devices for the Army and Navy, both for use in this country and by the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

Fourteen battalions of picked officers and men, trained in telephone and telegraph work, have joined the Signal Corps from the Bell System.

A Division of Research and Inspection for the American Expeditionary Forces in France has been organized and recruited largely from the scientific staff and laboratory forces of the Bell System, which is represented altogether by about 7,500 employes in the various Government activities incident to the war.

Growth of the System

At the end of the year the number of stations in the Bell System was 10,475,678, an increase during the year of 628,486. Of the total number of stations in the system, 7,031,530 were owned and operated by Bell companies and 3,444,148 by local, co-operative and rural independent companies or associations having sublicense or connecting contracts with the Bell companies.

The total wire mileage of the Bell companies was 22,610,487, of which over 2,000,000 miles was added during the year. Ninety-four per cent. of this mileage is copper and 59 per cent. underground, the total underground plant representing a cost of \$254,600,000. The toll mileage of the Bell and connecting companies was nearly 3,500,000 miles, bringing together in one comprehensive, intercommunicating system, all the cities and towns and practically all the rural communities throughout the United States.

Over a million toll connections were handled daily in addition to about 30,845,000 exchange connections, being at the rate of over 10,000,000,000 calls a year. This was an average of approximately 100 calls per year for every man, woman and child in the United States.

It was a record year for physical growth as the plant additions made by the Bell companies in 1917 were \$118,599,462. In the past eighteen years the plant additions have amounted to \$914,648,400.

Importance is given in the report to the fact that the Bell companies made ample provision for maintaining their property and set aside from revenue the usual allotments for reconstruction. During the year, \$94,071,000 was applied out of revenue to current maintenance and depreciation, an increase of \$9,515,000 as compared with 1916.

The statement of earnings and expenses is presented in the form called for by the Interstate Commerce Commission's accounting system. In round figures the total operating revenues of the Bell System were \$294,900,000, an increase of \$30,300,000 or 11.5 per cent. over the previous year. Of these revenues depreciation and maintenance consumed \$94,071,000, an increase of 11.3 per cent.; traffic expenses consumed \$68,122,000, an increase of 26.7 per cent.; commercial expenses, \$28,364,000, an increase of 10.4 per cent.; general and miscellaneous expenses, \$13,850,000, an increase of 16.4 per cent.; taxes assignable to operations, \$20,711,000, an increase of 38.9 per cent. The total of all taxes was \$21,186,000, which is 2.31 per cent. on the outstanding capital obligations or 1.71 per cent. on the value of the plant and other assets.

The "total gross income," using the term officially provided by the Interstate Commerce Commission, was \$76,524,000, a decrease of \$2,829,000, or 3.6 per cent. under 1916.

The capital stock, bonds and notes payable of the Bell System outstanding in the hands of the public at the close of the year, were \$917,376,422. The telephone plants stand on the books of the companies at \$1,064,892,710 as of December 31, 1917. A number of appraisals of the properties have been made by the public authorities, practically all of which have appraised the value of the properties greater than the amounts carried on the books.

Particular attention is directed to the percentage of net earnings to plant and other assets, which is 5.86 per cent.

The report analyzing the readjustments in salaries and other conditions of service remarks that the service rendered by telephone employes is largely a personal service and that every effort is made to create favorable working conditions. It is the policy of the Bell System to distribute in regular wages to its employes their full proportion of the revenue it is allowed to collect, the maximum that is being paid by others for similar services and such an amount as will secure the very best class of employes.

The plan for employes' pensions, disability benefits and death benefits has been in successful operation for five years and the expenditures have aggregated \$7,617,375.

The report shows 314 former employes were receiving pensions at the end of the year, and during the year \$1,100,368 was paid on account of sickness, \$600,737 on account of accidents and \$144,019 was paid in death benefits to dependent relatives.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

The net earnings of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, segregated from those of the Bell System, are shown to be in rough figures \$4,197,000 more than during the previous year. There was a total increase of the company's assets of \$40,234,000, against which was a net increase in capitalization and indebtedness of \$31,600,000, showing a net improvement in the company's financial position of \$8,633,000 in rough figures, which is represented by the increase of that amount in surplus and reserves. The number of shareholders of record on December 31 was 86,599, an increase of 16,044 during the year. To these may be added some 33,000 employes of the Bell System who are buying stock under a plan of easy payments. The average number of shares held was 50, and the majority of stockholders were women.

Mr. Vail states that the business is growing, the public is friendly, the decisions of boards of control and regulation without exception have been intended to be fair, and the plant has been maintained at the highest state of efficiency. Altogether he shows that the business of the Bell System is in a healthy condition with assets of over three hundred millions in excess of the outstanding obligations.

After a careful discussion of the peculiarities of the telephone business and the principles involved, he concludes: "Whatever can be done by the Government through direct operation can be done more certainly through control and regulation of private operation, thus combining the potency of the sovereign with the initiative and interest of the subject."

Promotions for Bell of Pennsylvania and Chesapeake and Potomac Men

Philip C. Staples, publicity manager of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, has been appointed division manager of the Central District Telephone Company with headquarters at Pittsburgh. Mr. Staples assumed his new duties March 1st. The Central District Telephone Company is the Bell company operating in western Pennsylvania and several counties in eastern Ohio.

Mr. Staples has been prominent in civic and patriotic movements in Philadelphia as well as in advertising circles. He was chairman of the entertainment committee which contributed so much to the success of the 1916 convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs. He assisted in the publicity work for the two Liberty Loans and the Red Cross Campaign.

Mr. Staples is succeeded by John E. Boisseau, for several years publicity manager of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company with headquarters at Baltimore.

Mr. Welch "Drafted"

G. M. Welch, general manager of the Michigan State Telephone Company, has been appointed a member of the advisory board of the Detroit Patriotic Fund.

The Detroit Patriotic Fund has been organized for the purpose of combining the



G. M. WELCH.

numerous campaigns for funds, such as the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish War Funds, Y. W. C. A., Salvation Army and the local charitable institutions organized under the Community Union.

Mr. Welch started his telephone work with the Northwestern Telephone and Telegraph Company in January, 1904. After holding various positions, he became assistant to the general manager of the Northwestern Telephone and Telegraph Company and then came to the Michigan State Telephone Company as head of the commercial department for the city of Detroit. When the position of commercial superintendent for the entire State of Michigan was created Mr. Welch was appointed as the first commercial superintendent, and held that position until he became general manager of the company in 1916.

The tremendous growth of the city of Detroit and other large industrial centers in Michigan has made necessary the prompt solution of many telephone problems, which have taxed Mr. Welch's time and energy to the utmost. Nevertheless he is actively associated with the Detroit Board of Commerce and is a trustee of the Detroit Chapter of the Red Cross.

Henry B. Newhall

Henry B. Newhall, formerly of New York and Plainfield, N. J., but who during recent years made his home at Littleton, N. H., died on February 16th after a long illness. Mr. Newhall was born in 1846 at Concord, N. H. He came to New York in the early seventies and was for many years well known in the hardware, iron and steel and machinery lines. He was president of the Newhall Chain, Forge and Iron Company, the New Jersey Foundry and Machine Company, Diamond Expansion Bolt Company, and Garwood Company.

Experiments in Government Control

Out of the many hundreds of miles built and operated in the past by the various states, we learn that not a single mile is so operated now, with the exception of thirty-two miles in Texas used as an adjunct to its penitentiary system. North Carolina presents a striking illustration of state ownership and operation. It once had more than 500 miles on its hands, and operated the ninety-five miles from Goldsboro to the Atlantic for nearly half a century. * * *

Missouri had a hand in owning, financing and operating several of its lines—the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, the Cairo and Fulton, and the Pacific Railroad; its net loss was about twenty-five million dollars. So Missouri demonstrated, at least to its own satisfaction, that it was unprofitable for a state to become a railroad promoter.

Massachusetts has had her try at railroading. To pierce the Berkshire Mountains with a tunnel was thought to be too expensive a task for private capital. The building of the Hoosac Tunnel, therefore, was undertaken by the state and by it was operated unsuccessfully several years. The property finally passed into the hands of the Boston and Maine Railroad. * * *

The United States operates the Panama Railroad, forty-seven miles long, at rather more than \$50,000 per mile; the average operating expenses per mile in this country are approximately \$7,700. The government acquired this railroad and the steamship company about thirteen years ago, to facilitate the construction of the canal. In order not to show a deficit from operation, a freight rate of almost seven times the United States average is charged and collected. Of the 22,994 miles of Canadian railways in operation in 1910, 1,717 were government owned and operated, by far the larger part of this being the Intercolonial Railway.—*Commercial and Financial Chronicle*.

When early morn begins to break
As frosty zephyrs whiz,
You stop and ask as you awake
Just "whatless day" this is.

—Washington Star.

The Real Significance of the Thrift Campaign

BY JAMES A. DAVIS.

Chairman of the Public Speaking Bureau of the Cook County, Illinois, War Savings Committee.

Thrift is a national characteristic, a confirmed trait of its people, is one of the vital elements of a nation's wealth and strength. It is one of its greatest effectiveness in maintenance of war and its prosperous growth in time of peace.

Thrift is a rule of self-control against waste in any form. It is a principle the practice of which soon becomes a habit, an assured avenue to prosperity and competency.

It is a stimulation to diligence and industry, a discourager or corrective of indolence.

Thrift is thoughtful management. It is the care we exercise in supplying our wants. It influences the judgment we use in buying, in the conservation of our earnings. It dictates that we buy no more of anything than we can profitably use, that we refrain from buying anything we have no use for. Thrift it is that causes us to discriminate between and weigh values. It makes a dollar function to its fullest usefulness. It is reason's curb on extravagance.

If we are about to buy an article and have a choice between one for a dollar and another for a dollar and a half, the \$1.50 one differing in no essential way from the one for a dollar and no more serviceable, it is thrift which leads us to purchase the one for a dollar, thereby saving fifty cents.

THIS IS THE SAVING THE THRIFT STAMPS ARE CREATED FOR, WHETHER IT BE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, FIFTY CENTS, FIVE DOLLARS, ONE HUNDRED OR A THOUSAND DOLLARS.

This act might be defined as economy, if it were not that the definite object in view was that savings be increased by the fifty cents. Economy is only a feature of, a step in the process of thrift. The motive in thrift is saving, the avoidance of waste of money, the desire for profit. One can't practice thrift without being economical, but one can be economical without being thrifty. Increase in accumulation is the sole object of thrift. More to spend is often the objective of economy.

It is thrift that converts opportunity to earn into earnings, the unused into usefulness, idle time into profitable occupation.

It is thrift which makes the garbage can unnecessary in France. It is thrift that led to the great by-product industries of France, Belgium and Germany for the conversion of waste into commercial products.

We must not confuse thrift with miserliness and niggardliness. It is not demanded of us that we cease buying everything except the food to nourish us. Such a policy would stifle our industries and

What Happens

When You Spend Your Money?

When you spend money, you pay for somebody's services and you pay for the material that is used to make the article you buy. If you buy things with your money that you actually need, food, clothing, or other necessities, you are spending your money in the right way. But if you buy things you do not need you are taking goods and services from our fighting forces.

What Happens

When You Lend Your Money to the Government?

You should buy only the things you can not do without. The money you usually spend for things you do not need should be saved. Then lend your savings to your country. The Government can use that money to get the goods and services needed to supply the Army and Navy with the food, clothing and ammunition they must have in order to win the war.

How to Save.

Save a quarter. Go to the nearest post office and buy a U. S. Thrift Stamp. Paste it onto a U. S. Thrift Card. When you've bought 16 U. S. Thrift Stamps, add 12 cents, or whatever is the increased price during the month in which you buy, and receive a War-Savings Stamp, for which you will be paid \$5.00 on January 1, 1923, if you hold it until that date. This is 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly.

Let a company of savers back every company of soldiers.

prostrate trade. Industrial activity creates pay rolls, it creates profits to be taxed for government revenue. If there were no proceeds from manufacturing and trade, who would there be to buy thrift stamps?

EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN OUR COUNTRY MUST CONSIDER THEMSELVES A HUMAN BY-PRODUCT PLANT, CONVERTING THEIR NEEDLESS, THOUGHTLESS OVER-EXPENDITURES AND WASTE INTO THRIFT STAMPS.

What thrift demands and our government expects of us is that we refrain from indiscriminate spending, spending because we have the money in our pockets to spend.

We must not interfere with the stability and the progress of our industries.

It is not demanded that we deprive ourselves of rational amusements, but that we control our indulgence in them.

In substance, thrift is carefulness, management, prudence, frugality and calculation, to the end that a saving of money be created.

That is the thrift expected of us, the results of which your patriotism will suggest be invested in THRIFT STAMPS AND WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

That we may take advantage of and profit by this great lesson in thrift in the simple way provided, with profitable returns; that we may lend our savings so created to our government, giving us the glorious satisfaction that we are helping in this critical period of our country's history to win its righteous war; that we are saving that our brave boys at the front and in training and on the seas may have the best of

food and plenty of it, the warmest clothing, the limit of comfort, and best of medical attendance, the most reliable of arms and ammunition, the sharpest of bayonets; that they may know that we are back of them heart and soul and purse to the last penny and the last heart beat. Isn't all this and "The Great Cause" worth saving for—twenty-five cents at a time?

Our enemies have called us a nation of wasters. Let us give them the lie and prove that we are not only the richest nation in the world but the thriftiest; extravagant only in affording means for defeating them. "Men win battles, but money wins wars."

Be a Regular in Savings

Be a regular in your savings. Set aside so much a day or so much a week for the purchase of thrift or war savings stamps. If you don't save regularly the chances are you will never save at all. A thrift stamp a day means that at the end of the year you will have \$91.25 saved up, wisely invested and drawing good interest. A thrift stamp a week means \$13 at the end of a year. A war savings stamp a week means \$260 laid away in the world's best security. Think of the money you wasted last year. Save it and buy war savings stamps this year.

"If there is one practical lesson the American youth needs above another, it is that of thrift," says Shailer Mathews, secretary of the War Savings Committee for Illinois. "It is one thing to grow rich by some happy stroke; it is quite another thing to save and invest sums from an income none too large for one's tastes and ambitions.

"The difference is something more than a matter of dollars and cents. It is a difference of one's attitude toward the world—the difference in character.

"It is just this difference in character, this change from spendthrift habits to habits of economy, that the government is seeking to bring about in the American people by the issuance of war savings stamps and thrift stamps. It is making an appeal to the patriotism of America to be economical in war times, that waste of money and material and labor may be avoided. It is seeking to raise \$2,000,000,000 in a year by this means for the expenses of conducting a world war, but this is not its main purpose. The main purpose is to inculcate habits of thrift, and to provide a means of doing this. Every dollar saved from the day by day surplus is invested, and wisely invested, for the saver in the world's best security. Every war savings certificate is just so much assurance against penury in times of adversity."

Responding to the Call

The ready response to the government's appeal to buy thrift stamps is manifesting itself in various ways. Young and old are bending their energies to save money for stamps themselves as well as to induce others to do so.

Bell Telephone Gardening Association

There is no exercise more profitable or enjoyable than that devoted to a garden. Join the Bell Telephone Gardening Association of Chicago NOW.

The membership in the association last season exceeded the hopes of even the most optimistic, and judging from the reports sent in by the members the coming season will be a recordbreaker. Already requests for application blanks are being received by the membership committee, and it appears that a gardening department will be needed long before the planting season opens.

In spite of the fact that last year the weather conditions were not conducive to ideal gardening, the questionnaires filled out by the members showed a surprising number of successful gardens and a great saving effected. In most instances, even those with small plots raised sufficient vegetables to supply their tables for the season, in addition to canning enough to last all winter. The members were unanimously in favor of continuing the association this year. This, no doubt, was due to the realization by many of what they really could do to beat the "high cost of living" and in anticipation of the possibility of worse conditions this coming season.

According to the outlook, the exhibitions this year will far excel those of last fall, in both exhibitors and exhibits. This is partly because of the increase in membership and the enthusiasm displayed by those who intend to compete. Last year there were thirty-two exhibitors with 222 separate exhibits — 176 consisting of vegetables, nineteen of flowers, three

of fruit, sixteen of canned vegetables, seven of dried fruits and vegetables, and last but not least, one lamb.

Garden Suggestions

It would be impossible to make plans for a garden which would meet all demands, but a few suggestions will assist the individual to make plans and arrangements for local conditions.

First of all, have a plan, drawn on paper, showing the arrangement of the garden, and the proper order in planting and other points of interest, such as kind of soil, amount of sunlight, rotation of crops, etc. This plan will enable you to select and buy the correct amount of seeds and plants in advance, when the selection is good and the supply complete. Whatever plan you decide on, endeavor, if possible, to have long, straight rows, as they add to the garden's beauty and make cultivation easier. Run the rows the long way of the garden; whether the rows run north or south, east or west, is not so important. Plan to have level rows, not small elevated

beds divided into squares by paths; and let the spaces between the rows be the paths.

The soil is the next point to consider. The back yard gardener must use what he has, but he can improve it if it is poor. Stable manure is the very best fertilizer and it will help even the richest of soil. You can not use too much of it if it has passed through the fermenting stage, that is, if the heat has gone out of it. The time spent in the study of the kind of fertilizer best adapted to the needs of your garden soil is time very well spent and will show immediate results. Chicken, pigeon, and sheep manures rank high as fertilizer, their value being greater than stable manure and almost as great as most commercial fertilizers.

Loam is the best garden soil. Clay is hardest to work, but manure and humus, that is, vegetable matter, spaded in, greatly improve it. Sifted coal ashes, not cinders, will help loosen up clay if well mixed. Long unused land and soil under lawns are

usually sour. This soil can be sweetened by the use of air-slaked lime — one or two pounds to thirty square feet — well raked in.

Now comes the preparation of the soil. As soon as the frost is out of the ground and the soil is dry enough, that is, when the soil crumbles in your hand, spade deeply — fifteen inches or more, breaking all sod clods under the surface, and powdering the soil as deeply as possible with fork and rake. If the soil has been well prepared before planting, the work of caring for the crops will be very materially lessened.

The garden is now ready for planting. No specific time for planting can be

Planting Dates and Varieties for Home Vegetable Gardens in Northern Illinois

Prepared by Agricultural Department, University of Illinois.

Planting date.	Vegetables.	Variety.
April 1.....	Asparagus	Palmetto (plant 1-year-old roots).
	Garlic	Knoblauch.
	Horseradish	Bohemian (use root cuttings)
	Kale	Dwarf German.
	Leaf Lettuce.....	Black-seeded Simpson.
	Leek	London Flag.
	Onions	Yellow Bottom Sets, Southport Yellow Globe Seed.
	Peas	Alaska.
	Potatoes	Early Ohio or Irish Cobbler.
	Radishes	Early Turnip Scarlet, Icicle and White Strasburg.
	Rhubarb	Victoria or Linnasus (divide the old roots).
	Spinach	Long Standing or Victoria.
	Turnips	White Globe.
April 10 to 15..	Beets	Crosby's Egyptian.
	Cabbage	Early Jersey Wakefield or Copenhagen Market (start plants in hot bed, Feb. 20 to March 1).
	Carrots	Danver's Half Long or Chantenay.
	Cauliflower	Burpee's Dry Weather (start plants Feb. 20 to March 1).
	Chard	Lucullus.
	Kohl-rabi	Early White Vienna (start plants Feb. 20 to March 1).
	Head Lettuce.....	May King and Hanson (start plants Feb. 20 to March 1).
	Parsley	Double Curled.
	Parsnips	Hollow Crown.
	Peas	American Wonder and Thomas Laxton.
	Radishes	White Strasburg.
	Salsify	Sandwich Island Mammoth.
May 5.....	String Beans.....	Stringless Green, pod; Saddleback, wax.
	Sweet Corn.....	Golden Bantam, White Cob Cory, Howling Mob, Stowell's Evergreen.
May 15 to 18...	Lima Beans.....	Henderson's Bush (dwarf) or King of Garden (climbing).
	Cucumbers	White Spine.
	Muskmelons	Osage, Hoodoo, Rust-resistant Rocky Ford.
	Watermelons	Kleckley Sweet or Halbert Honey.
	Peppers	Chinese Giant, Pimento (start plants March 1).
	Pumpkin	Kentucky Field and Sugar.
	Sweet Corn.....	Stowell's Evergreen.
	Squash	Fordhook, Giant Summer Crookneck, Hubbard.
	Tomatoes	Bonny Best (start plants March 1).
June 1 to 10...	String Beans.....	Stringless Green (pod), Saddleback (wax).
	Sweet Corn.....	Stowell's Evergreen.
	Eggplant	New York Improved Spineless (start plants March 15).
	Late Potatoes.....	Rural New Yorker.
June 15.....	String Beans.....	Stringless Green (pod), Saddleback (wax).
	Late Cabbage.....	Flat Dutch or Danish Bailhead (start plants April 20).
	Sweet Corn.....	Stowell's Evergreen.
	Celery	Golden Self-blanching, Giant Pascal (start plants March 15).
	Cucumbers	White Spine (for pickles).
	Muskmelons	Osage, Hoodoo, Rust-resistant Rocky Ford.
July 1.....	String Beans.....	Stringless Green (pod), Saddleback (wax).
	Sweet Corn.....	Stowell's Evergreen.
	Beets	Crosby's Egyptian.
	Rutabaga	Improved Purple Top.
July 25.....	String Beans.....	Stringless Green (pod), Saddleback (wax).
	Turnips	Purple Top Strap Leaf.
August 15.....	Leaf Lettuce.....	Black-seeded Simpson.
	Winter Onions.....	Egyptian (use top sets or divide the old bottoms).
	Radishes	White Chinese, Chinese Rose.
	Fall and Winter	
	Spinach	Bloomsdale or Savoy Leaved.
	Endive	Green Curled (start plants July 15).
	Pe-tsal	No varietal distinctions (start plants July 1 to 15)

given, but as a rule early gardens are the best. Beets, carrots, cabbage, cauliflower, spinach, lettuce, onions, oyster plant, parsley, peas, radishes, and turnips are frost-hardy and can be planted early. Lettuce, onions, peas, and radishes may be planted very early, as they can stand considerable cold weather. Sweet corn, beans, cucumbers, melons, egg plant, and peppers should not be planted until the weather is warm.

Early crops can be secured by planting indoors seeds for such plants as tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower, celery, peppers, and egg plant. Before transplanting, harden the plants by setting them out of doors in mild weather. It is quite important to have the plants strong and thrifty. In many cases it is often found advisable to buy these plants ready grown.

A garden produces in direct proportion to the thought and attention given it. Make your garden 100 per cent. efficient by the rotation of crops. When you pull your early vegetables, such as lettuce, onions, radishes, peas, spinach, etc., spade the rows again and replant.

Gardens will not take care of themselves and the unsparing use of the hoe is absolutely necessary if you expect results. When the rows show green it is time to start hoeing. Do not cultivate deeply—an inch is enough, but hoe frequently and always after a rain when the soil is dry enough to work. It is important in any garden not to allow the weeds to get a start. Weeds kill easiest when the sun shines hot. Anything that is worth while at all takes work. A garden is no exception; therefore, hoe or cultivate the garden every few days—first, to kill the weeds; second, to conserve moisture.

Gardening Association Elects Officers

At a meeting of members of the Bell Telephone Gardening Association of Chicago held on March 1st, officers as follows were elected for the present year: A. M. Ramsay, president; E. H. Bangs, vice-president; H. I. Thomas, secretary; S. G. Fulmer, treasurer.

New Formulas for Cake

Increased cost of materials puts a premium upon the baker's ingenuity in devising new formulas for cake, according to *The Bakers' Helper*. Granulated sugar is used in place of powdered sugar. Brown sugars and molasses have been found economical for cakes and cookies containing spices. The flavor of dark sugars and molasses pleases the public to such an extent that very often these cakes sell better than goods made with white sugar, both as a matter of flavor and of reduced cost. Lard is now used in cake where butter was formerly considered an indispensable shortening, and other savings are made by eliminating icings and frostings. Some cakes are slightly reduced in size—lady fingers, for instance.

Mr. Hearne's Valuable Services

In line with its custom of rendering assistance to its employes in matters where special or expert knowledge is required, the Chicago Telephone Company, nearly a year



W. R. HEARNE.

ago, set one of its most capable officials at work studying the intricacies of the Income Tax law.

As a result, the October issue of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS contained an announcement by Mr. Garvey that W. R. Hearne of the general auditor's staff was ready to assist employes of the telephone company in preparing their Income Tax returns and would, when requested to do so, file the schedule with the collector of internal revenue and make the payment on behalf of the employe. Hundreds in the organization availed themselves of Mr. Hearne's counsel and services, and were thus saved untold worry, besides having the satisfaction of knowing that the job had been done right.

Odd as it may seem, there were a few who felt that they would make assurance doubly sure by consulting deputy collectors, but the opinions of the deputies have not always coincided with those of Mr. Hearne, with the result that confusion has ensued in the mind of the taxpayer and the amount of his payment has been in some cases increased over the latter's computation. The Income Tax law is so abstruse that hasty conclusions cannot be depended upon in its application, and it seems unfortunate that there has been even a small percentage of our people who have failed to rely implicitly upon Mr. Hearne's advice. Theirs is the misfortune, however; still Mr. Hearne says that if any such case is referred to him he will gladly assist, by the preparation of the required forms, in obtaining a refund of the amount overpaid.

The time for the filing of schedules has been extended until April 1st, so Mr. Hearne must restrain that sigh of relief that will follow the actual close of the filing period. His has been an arduous duty, but he has performed it without losing the smile that won't come off. No, not even when friends informed him that they would "drop around in the evening" or "on Sunday" to discuss their income tax; or when the country banker tackled him when he went into the bank and "wondered" if they were in accord on certain features of the law; or when seatmates on the train nudged him and propounded whispered queries as to how they should make up their schedules; or when some man out in Topeka, Kansas, who had had the good fortune to run across a copy of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS jumped to the conclusion that Mr. Hearne was a Good Samaritan, ready to bind up any income-tax wounds, and proceeded to enlist his good offices; or when one of our own, a most exasperating species, after having been fully informed as to just what to do, winds up by asking, "Now, who had I better see at the Federal Building about this?" By none has his equanimity been shaken. On the contrary, always kindly, courteous, patient and untiring, Mr. Hearne has earned renewed assurances of grateful appreciation from his fellow workers.

How About that Garden?

Now is the time to locate a plot of ground and get permission to use it

Make Your Plans.

Send for Seed Catalogues.

Do It Now

Remember, the cost of living will be higher this year.

If you don't grow them you go without them.

Make your plans at once.

Join the Bell Telephone Gardening Association.

Going Down

The Missouri pastor looked over his glasses and shook his uncut locks.

"Carrying out my original declaration," he said, "I am about to call the names of those persons who are now asleep in the congregation. John Stackpole!"

There was no response.

"John Stackpole!"

The stout man stirred again.

"Be down in a minute," he drowsily called. "Keep things hot for me."

The pastor's voice rang out:

"You're going down, all right, John Stackpole," he roared; "and things will be kept very hot for you! Let us now sing the ninety-ninth psalm."—*Exchange*.



Of Interest To Our Girls

Conducted by Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst



A Letter from the Front

A first-hand letter from the front is always welcome and the many friends of Miss Spencer, formerly welfare nurse in the Main office, Chicago, will be glad to read this long, interesting letter, which tells us about her work "Over There." The modest way in which Miss Spencer speaks of her advancement to the position of chief nurse does not prevent us from feeling a family pride in the fact that a nurse from the telephone company has been chosen for that position.

"General Hospital, No. 18, B. E. F.,

France, January 2, 1918.

"Dear Mrs. Dewhurst and Department:

"I have wanted to write you a long letter, telling you of our life here, but short notes to my relatives and a few friends are about all I have accomplished in the writing line. However, I did write you from London, telling of our trip and visit there and sent a card when we arrived here. I also wrote Mrs. Regan, but do not know if you received any of these letters. I have been receiving the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS every month since I arrived, and cannot tell you how much I enjoy it. When I have finished with it, I give my copy to the patients and they always like it very much. They are keen for reading matter, and that sort of thing seems to interest them more than fiction, so you see one copy of the News does a considerable 'bit.' I read of all your good times at Margaret Mackin Hall, and if I were not so busy it would make me homesick, and, by the way, home was never like this. If the war leaves no other impression upon us, we at least will have learned where to draw the line between the luxuries and necessities of life. Not that we are suffering for anything, or uncomfortable, but there certainly are a lot of comforts we can eliminate and still be healthy and happy.

"I cannot give you figures concerning anything, but this hospital is larger than we expected to take over, so we at first kept several of the British aids and orderlies until our reinforcements arrived from America. At present we have all American nurses and doctors and just a few British officers and orderlies in the quartermaster's department. My first assignment to duty was charge of the convalescent privates' dining hall. It is a tent about the length of the lunchroom at the Main office; had one corporal and ten privates to do the work there. We served cafeteria style, so I may apply to Miss Margaret Ryan's department when I come back. After two months of dining hall, I had one month of regular ward duty in a surgical hut, when we patched together

what was left of those who were most severely wounded. About all of the cases in this hut are sent to England ("Blighty," as they call it) as permanently unfit. Any number of them are glad to lose a leg or two in order to be exempt. The next three and a half months I prowled around camp in the dark as night supervisor and had many a thrill. During the fighting season we are very busy at night, as most of the convoys of wounded arrive during the night, and we also evacuate patients to England in the same ambulances.

"The ambulances here are driven by English and Canadian girls; some of them are very wealthy and own their cars. They are simply splendid and they do a most important and difficult work. They clean

and repair their cars and the hours are long, with a great amount of night work. I admire them more than any other class of women workers that I have seen over here. I came off night duty Christmas week and was appointed chief nurse at that time, and I'm not so keen about it, either. It is just one continuous chain of petty details. The work with the patients is so much more interesting, but I suppose someone has to do this.

"We are beautifully situated here; just one mile from the sea, or rather the channel, beautiful green hills back of our camp and a picturesque little French village just on the edge of camp. There are a number of villages and towns scattered about the landscape around here—some of them within walking distance, three, four, five and eight miles away. One of our chief diversions is to walk to one of these places for tea on our p. m. hours, and, by the way, 'tea' is a regular institution over here. We have to halt the war and everything every afternoon about four for tea.

"Speaking of diversions, we do have them. We have a dance at the nurses' mess about once a week for officers and nurses. Our mess has become quite popular in the neighborhood, for its Friday night dances. They are always well attended by British and American officers and we have a few Scotch in kilts. Sunday p. m. we are 'at home' to our neighbors and friends, and of course 'tea' is served. We have cakes then, but ordinarily just bread (war variety) and jam. In the mess we have a phonograph and a rented piano, and nearly every evening the girls roll back the rugs and dance. It reminds me of the rest rooms at the telephone exchanges. The phonograph is the lifesaver in this war; the patients are simply wild for music. We have six phonographs in the wards, each ward has one machine all day every fourth day, and they play over the same old records and never seem to tire of them. If any of your friends want a suggestion for some first-hand Red Cross work, tell them they can do no better than send some of their old records. They are very expensive over here and hard to obtain.

"Has Doctor McClellan or Miss Shannon left for France yet, and have any of the other nurses become restless with the war fever? We have been, as you may know, under the British expeditionary forces, and in a British hospital area, but expect to move behind our own lines soon.

"Except for one cold which everyone has had, I have been perfectly well and happy. I enjoy the work and everything would be lovely if I could just drop in

A Long-Distance Call

Mr. Wilson, your party does not answer! I'll ring him again.

WILHELM! We listen now for you

To say what you propose to do.

Our Spokesman has once more proclaimed

The Way of Peace, by you defamed—
Which road will you pursue?

Will you infest the Road of Night
And sell your guilty soul outright,
Inciting your infernal band
To outrage, that will shame your land
When Truth is brought to light?

Or, will you choose the Open Way
Illumined by the light of day,
Wide as the world, and truly free;
The only road to Liberty—

Come, join us while you may!

Assume a fair and open mind;
The road is clear and well defined;
Full restitution must be made,
Ill-gotten gains must be repaid
To ravaged humankind!

The Europe that we knew before,
Alas! you never can restore;
The stalks and tender buds of life,
All crushed and withered in the strife,
Will blossom nevermore!

And, further, you must guarantee
With us, the firm integrity
Of every nation, great and small,
Working together, all for all—
In love and unity!

—James Austin Murray.

occasionally and chat with you all. It's hard for me to write things, but if I could see you, I'd talk for a week at least.

"Will you please give my best good wishes to all my friends in the company, all my girls especially, and will you please circulate this epistle among the nurses and Miss Ryan's office? There are so many I would like to write to, but cannot find the time. I am going to write to Mr. dePeyster, too, some day; but I shouldn't dare to bore him with a letter of this length, as I know he is too busy to read it. After writing to this length, I hope this letter evades the U-boats and reaches you safely, and in time to wish you all a happy and prosperous and peaceful New Year.

"Sincerely,

"RUTH HELEN SPENCER."

Young Women Train for Telephone Service in France

The seven young women pictured below are in the first group chosen from the numerous applicants from Chicago and vicinity to undertake an intensive training course in the sorts of telephone operating likely to be most useful "over there"—that is, with the American Expeditionary Force in France. This "finishing course" is being given at a nearby Suburban office of the Chicago Telephone Company, where the conditions are presumed to be somewhat similar to those to be encountered in their future service abroad.

Following the example of the British Government, whose Women's Auxiliary Corps has been eminently successful in this branch of army duty in France, the Signal Corps of the U. S. War Department recently determined upon a similar organization for the Pershing army and requested the telephone companies of the country to cooperate in securing, interviewing and training volunteers.

The first requisite of a volunteer is that she be able to speak French fluently, and five of this group have actually lived in France for from two to five years; the other two are of French parentage and have also studied French at the University of Chicago.

The spirit of patriotism that influenced these young women to apply for this service is indicated to some extent by the positions they have given up—one, a position with a real estate firm, paying more than most men of her age are earning; one, an established studio of commercial art; one, a lucrative private secretary's po-

sition; one, her senior year at the University of Chicago, with private tutoring engagements. The invariable answer to the question, "Why do you volunteer?" was "Because I am fitted and want to 'do my bit' to help my country." The purely adventurous spirit was notably absent, but a love for France could not be concealed.

When actually in service the operators will wear a standard uniform approved by the War Department, and, according to a War Department bulletin, the members of this unit will be the only women assisting Uncle Sam who will wear soldiers' insignia—hat cord, arm brassard, etc.

Applicants for positions with future units are being interviewed in Chicago by a representative of the traffic department of the Chicago Telephone Company.

Land of Liberty

(Air: Joan of Arc.)

U. S. A., U. S. A.,
Are you true to the Red, White, and Blue?
Can't you hear the voice of Uncle Sam?
He is calling for a million men.
U. S. A., U. S. A.,
Guide our soldier boys along.
Come fight for our rights and our country,
U. S. A., land of liberty.

—Irene Cooney, Wabash Operator.

Annie Body Unknown

A subscriber in the Elgin district making a long-distance call was told that her party was not there. She then asked for anybody. The operator replied that Annie Body was not known there.

Food Value of the Peanut

The peanut is a substantial food, according to the *Confectioner's Gazette*, six

ounces of shelled peanuts being said to possess a food value of two and three-tenths ounces of round steak, five ounces codfish, one ounce rice, four and two-tenths ounces rye bread, thirty-five and five-tenths ounces spinach, five and six-tenths ounces apples, or six ounces bacon. The peanut is rich in fat, and also has mineral salts important in the diet, such as phosphorus, lime, sulphur, and iron.

War Makes Heroines of Telephone Operators and Fisherwoman

Heroism in civil life has come to be almost commonplace in an empire torn by the bitter world struggle, but shining instances are noted by the government and rewards given. Nearly 400 medals for self-sacrifice in time of danger have been distributed in England. As many women as men appear on the lists. Many of them are telephone girls who have earned the admiration of all London by their fearlessness in sticking to their posts in the face of imminent danger from exploding bombs hurled from German Zeppelins and airplanes. They are of the same type as the New York telephone girls. They are ready to do their work no matter how many bombs are falling about them.

Great Britain has a new Grace Darling upon whom to shower its homage. Ella Trout, a fisherwoman, has gained the new distinction. This heroine has a medal from the government and no one begrudges her one bit of her honor. She rowed into the vortex of a sinking ship which just had been torpedoed and rescued a sailor who was clinging to a lifeboat. A submarine was in the immediate vicinity and already had shelled other lifeboats. The woman was a mile away; accompanied only by a ten-year-old boy. She rowed straight for one boat filled with sailors, which was shattered and sunk as she drew near it, and when there was none left there to be saved, changed her course and picked up a sailor in another boat. She now is one of the national heroines, and still a fisherwoman.

Doris Hirst, another telephone operator, has received a medal. She works in a munitions factory. She remained at her post, summoning aid and performing other invaluable service while the factory was destroyed virtually around her. The police had advised every one to leave, but the brave operator refused until she had put through certain calls which she believed were necessary.

—Milwaukee Journal.



TELEPHONE GIRLS IN TRAINING FOR SERVICE IN FRANCE.

Left to right—Marjorie Thomas, Drucilla Palmer, Louise Beraud, Millicent Martin, Annie L. Gernon, Lillian R. Verklér, Evelyn Thomas.



Safety First and Accident Prevention

MEMBER NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

MEMBER AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY



BECAUSE YOU HAVE ETERNITY
BEFORE YOU, DO NOT PLUNGE
INTO IT TO SAVE A MINUTE

THE TIME TO PREVENT AN ACCI-
DENT IS BEFORE IT HAPPENS

A NATIONAL IDEAL: PREVENT
UNNECESSARY ACCIDENTS

Snow and Ice Hazards

The snow which accumulates on the roofs of buildings must eventually be removed. Very often the rays of the sun melt it, re-converting it into water. The water in its progress from the roof downward often passes over an area on which the sun does not shine, and it is again frozen, forming icicles suspended in the air, clinging to the edge of the roof.

Beware of icicles! They are a menace, for they must eventually reach the earth. This may be brought about by the heat of the sun, causing the entire mass to fall, or they may be broken by a jar or by a blow. Sometimes the accumulation of ice weighs hundreds of pounds, and if in falling it should strike a person it would either kill or seriously injure him. Telephone repairmen, linemen and installers when working on drop wires should exercise special care in the winter months, as drop wires frequently serve as a temporary support for icicles.

Many of us have nothing but harsh words for snow, but it is of benefit to mankind, otherwise nature would not inflict it upon us. It is said that a snowfall clears the air of germs, and therefore it is beneficial to our health. It is known that a blanket of snow is of great value to the ground which is to furnish our food products the following summer.

Now that we have spoken a good word for snow, let us point out a few more of the inconveniences and hazards that it causes. When administered to us in large quantities, it paralyzes traffic and shipping. It collects on our heels when we walk in it, which is apt to cause us, if we are not extremely careful, to fall on stairs and smooth floors. It causes our automobiles

to skid, thus increasing the chances of an accident. It "camouflages" danger in many ways. It may cover an icy spot and cause the unwary to fall. It covers fragile spots on the roofs of buildings to which it is sometimes necessary for our field men to have access in the course of their work. For example, an installer recently broke his

feet are one of the surest ways of catching cold, and a cold is too often the forerunner of pneumonia and even consumption. Extreme cold and changeable temperature undoubtedly lower our resistance to disease germs. Because the temperature rises with the thaw is no reason for dressing lighter, as the wind blowing over the

snow is charged with moisture and is always cold and penetrating in character.

Everyone should guard in every possible way against the many dangers that winter inflicts upon us.

COLDS

To Prevent Colds:

Dress warmly
Breathe deeply
Get plenty of fresh air
Eat simple food moderately
Avoid constipation

Colds may lead to grippe, pneumonia and consumption. This is the season for colds

AVOID THEM

The Nail Hazard

(From Travelers' Standard.)

A little nail, like a little knowledge, is often a dangerous thing. A few nails, driven through a couple of boards, may be entirely harmless; but when the boards are torn apart the points of the nails are often left protruding from one of them, and here's where the dangerous element enters. If the boards are cast aside they almost always fall, with the usual pervasiveness of inanimate things, so that the

points of the nails stick upward.

arm and received other minor injuries of a painful character when he broke through the glass portion of the roof of a loading platform. The roof had a thick covering of snow and the installer did not know that it was partly glass. Another installer, while working on a roof, slipped and fell into an opening. Moral: Be sure to ascertain the nature and condition of the roof on which you are to work and exercise all possible care when you are on the roof.

When the inevitable thaw which follows a heavy snowstorm comes it is apt to bring serious discomforts and imperil our health. Should the temperature rise sharply, the conditions under foot are bad. Wet, cold

Projecting nails are met with everywhere. They cause many injuries, and the wonder is that they do not cause more. Boxes and barrels that have been hastily opened are frequently left with the covers only partly removed, and the nails that held the covers are seldom drawn out or hammered down. The nail hazard is especially marked in building operations, where scaffolds and other similar temporary structures are used. After these have served their purpose the materials of which they are built are often thrown carelessly aside without giving attention to the projecting nails that they contain.

The men who are responsible for leaving nails in the boards should realize the importance, from a safety standpoint, of pulling the nails out or bending them over. This is no great task, and if all the nails are pulled out or bent over the danger is removed. It is safest, of course, to remove the nails entirely, and this should be done whenever possible. If the nails cannot be pulled out they should be bent over, care being taken to see that they are buried in the wood. A nail bent so that its point remains a quarter of an inch or an eighth of an inch above the level of the board is still dangerous, because it is likely to tear the flesh of an employé who has occasion to handle the board or other object from which the nail projects, or who may brush against it in passing. A nail-point thus treated is also likely to catch in the sole of the shoe and cause a serious fall, and if the end of the nail stands up by as much as a quarter or a half of an inch there is danger of the point entering the upper or soft leather of the shoe.

Another prolific source of accidents is the leaving of nails in the staves or hoops of a barrel after the head has been removed. The act of knocking in the head tends to turn the points of the nails downward, and as a person removes the contents of the barrel he is quite likely to have his hand or arm lacerated. In a case of this kind the nails can sometimes be pulled out without loosening the hoops or destroying the unity of the barrel; but it is often necessary to leave some of the nails in position, and care should be taken to see that they are properly bent and that their points are firmly imbedded in the wood.

An injury from a nail should receive immediate medical attention and treatment, because septic material is likely to be carried into the wound by the nail. Particles of shoe leather or hosiery, or germ-laden matter of other kinds, are often introduced in this way, and unless these are removed or sterilized trouble is likely to follow. When the wound is properly treated it will usually heal in a short time, but blood poisoning or lockjaw is apt to follow if the wound is neglected, and, where either of these occurs, loss of life or limb is a possible result.

Boils

Those of us who are blessed or cursed as Job was suffer considerable discomfort, and very often in an attempt to obtain relief, use some of grandmother's remedies. That this is not a wise thing to do is developed in the following:

Boils always begin as very small things no bigger than a pimple; in fact, they often develop from pimples. Other times they are first noticed as hard, painful lumps with or without some reddening of the skin over them. The popular idea seems to be that one should apply ointments to them and wait till they "come to a head" and open themselves.

This is very wrong for two good reasons. In the first place, waiting is dangerous. They may come to a head or they may burrow internally and spread and become very large, or the infection may spread into the nearby veins and cause blood poisoning. These conditions are very serious and at times even fatal. Recently a man was in the health department who had waited for a boil to open itself. It had gone in instead of out and in a day or two more he probably would have lost his arm.

The second reason is that one's suffering is much less if it is attended to early. The slight pain caused in opening the boil is not to be compared with the days of aching and throbbing, waiting for it to open itself. After it is opened and the pus let out, relieving the tension, there is practically no pain at all.

This is a plea that all people with boils, carbuncles, abscesses and painful lumps come to the doctor early and be relieved by only a needle prick. They will have to come later anyway and by being prompt they can save themselves much trouble and pain as well as danger.

Recent Accidents

A company painter, while engaged in decorating the wall of the dining room in one of our buildings, was knocked from the ladder by a second employé, who ran blindly into it. The fall caused an injury to the painter's elbow.

A temporary groundman in the plant department at Merrill, Wis., was engaged in removing some junk wire in the yard adjoining the company's building, when he stepped on a board that was lying on the ground. The board had several upturned nails in it, which resulted in the groundman sustaining a slight punctured wound of the heel.

An installer, in brushing his clothes, caught his hand on the point of an awl which he was carrying in the upper pocket of his vest. The awl punctured the thumb of his left hand.

An installer, in descending a pole, stepped on a snow bank. The snow gave way and his right leg sank into the snow. As he tried to catch himself his left foot came in contact with his right leg, causing the spur to cut his right leg just above the knee.

A temporary sub-foreman in the plant department at Racine, Wis., was engaged in breaking a piece of conduit when a chip flew off and struck him in the left eye, necessitating the attention of a physician to remove it.

An installer, while carrying a ladder to a regroup cart, slipped on a rail which was covered with snow and strained his back.

A cable helper, while looking out of a manhole, was hit on the bridge of the nose by a cake of paraffin, accidentally knocked into the manhole by another employé.

A garageman was burned about the face

and neck by hot water with which he was washing automobiles.

A laborer in the plant department at Milwaukee was removing cable reel trucks when the axle bar fell. It struck the great toe of his left foot, causing contusion.

An operator, when answering a call at the chief operator's desk, hit the top end of the pencil she was holding on the desk, which caused the point to pierce the palm of her right hand.

An operator was running down the inside stairs in an exchange when the sole of one of her shoes, which was loose, caused her to fall and injure her right thigh.

Accident Prevention Trophies

The standing of the various districts in the three divisions of the Chicago plant department which are contesting for the accident prevention trophies is as follows for the period ending January 31st:

Suburban Plant

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. Joliet. | 7. La Grange. |
| 2. Hammond. | 8. Special Estimate. |
| 3. Aurora. | 9. Oak Park. |
| 4. Wheaton. | 10. Elgin. |
| 5. Evanston. | 11. Waukegan. |
| 6. Harvey. | |

Construction

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Cable Repair. | 5. Supplies. |
| 2. North Construc- | 6. Shops. |
| tion. | 7. Building Cabling. |
| 3. Central Construc- | 8. Garage. |
| tion. | |
| 4. South Construc- | |
| tion. | |

Maintenance

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. Canal. | 15. Kedzie. |
| 2. Beverly. | 16. Calumet. |
| 3. Main. | 17. Lincoln. |
| 4. Irving. | 18. West. |
| 5. Wabash. | 19. Pullman. |
| 6. Austin. | 20. Superior. |
| 7. Lake View. | 21. Humboldt. |
| 8. Central. | 22. Stewart. |
| 9. Hyde Park. | 23. Lawndale. |
| 10. Monroe. | 24. Yards. |
| 11. Oakland. | 25. Douglas. |
| 12. South Chicago. | 26. Wentworth. |
| 13. Rogers Park. | 27. Prospect. |
| 14. Edgewater. | 28. Belmont. |

During March the trophies will be in the possession of Messrs. White of the Joliet district, Hutchinson of the cable repair division and Cerney of the Canal exchange.

The Aurora, Hammond, Wheaton and Joliet districts of the Suburban plant and Beverly and Canal of the maintenance division all have perfect records for the last period of the contest. The trophies are awarded to Joliet and Canal because their average number of employés was greater than the others during the period. While the honor of having possession of the trophies cannot be shared by all, the satisfaction of having had no accidents can. Congratulations.

Food Conservation a Patriotic Duty

United States Food Administration Urges All Americans to Co-operate in Its Work and Help Win the War.

An interesting proclamation from President Wilson, expanding the licensing powers of the Food Administration was recently issued. Among other things, the proclamation gave the Food Administration authority to extend its bakeries regulations to cover all establishments using as much as three barrels of flour a month. This gives the Food Administration further power to reduce American consumption of wheat. Victory bread will be one of the most visible evidences of this increased authority. All bread which contains at least twenty per cent. of some flour other than wheat may be called Victory bread. Manufacturers of prepared foods containing wheat, including alimentary paste and breakfast cereals, under the new regulations are placed on a wheat-saving program, cut down to seventy per cent. of their other wheat purchases for last year.

Fully ninety per cent of human food consumption in this country is under the control of the women of the country. Therefore if we can mobilize the devotion of our womenfolk to methods of thrift, the elimination of waste, economy in consumption, we shall not only have been able to increase enormously our exports to our allies, but we shall have at the same time reduced our national expenditures and made a large contribution to the savings of our people and their ability to carry a share of our war load.

After the war we must maintain our foreign markets if our working people are to be employed. We shall be in no position to compete if we continue to live on the same basis of waste and extravagance on which we have lived hitherto. Simple, temperate living is a moral issue of the first order at any time, and any other basis of conduct during the war becomes a wrong against the interest of the country and the interest of democracy.

Wheat

France, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium must now import sixty per cent of their breadstuffs instead of the forty per cent they imported before the war.

America must supply the greater part of this need. We cannot send them corn because they have not enough mills to grind

it. We cannot send them cornmeal because it spoils in shipping. The oats, rye, barley, etc., that we send will not support them unless mixed with wheat. We must send them more wheat, and to do this we must eat less wheat bread.

Have at least one wheatless day each week and one wheatless meal each day. By wheatless we mean eat no wheat products. Use corn, oats, rye, barley or mixed cereal breads, as wheat saving breads.

Order wheat bread from your baker at least twenty-four hours in advance so that he will not bake too much. Cut the loaf of bread on the table. Use all stale bread for toast or cooking. Eat less cake and pastry.

Meat

Because of the lack of fodder and the increased need of meat to feed the soldiers and war workers, France, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium have today twenty-five per cent. less head of stock than they had before the war. Their herds are still decreasing in spite of the fact that we are now sending two and one-half times as much meat as we did before the war. We must send them more meat this year than ever before.

Eat fish and other sea food, poultry and rabbits, instead of beef, mutton and pork. Fish, chicken, etc., cannot be shipped in compact form like meat, and are more perishable. Have at least one meatless day each week and one meatless meal each day. By meatless we mean do not eat red meat—beef, pork, mutton, veal, lamb; or preserved beef, bacon, ham or lard. Use all left-over meat cold or in made dishes. Use more soups. Use beans; they have nearly the same food value as meat.

Butter and Fats

The chief source of fats for eating is in dairy products. We are able to produce no more of these now than before the war. Yet last year we sent to Europe three times as much butter and fifteen times as much condensed milk as we used to send. Because their milk cows are still decreasing we must send even more butter and condensed milk this year. Because their hogs are decreasing we must send them more lard.

Use no butter in cooking except left-overs that would otherwise go to waste. Cook with corn or cottonseed oil instead. Save lard.

Try to use up all left-over fats in cooking, but if there is some you cannot use save it carefully, make scrubbing soap out of it, or sell it to the soapmaker.

Sugar

Cut down on candy and sweet drinks. Eat half as much sweets as before and you are still eating more than the Englishman or Frenchman gets and needs.

Use honey, maple sirup, corn sirup or molasses on the breakfast table instead of sugar.

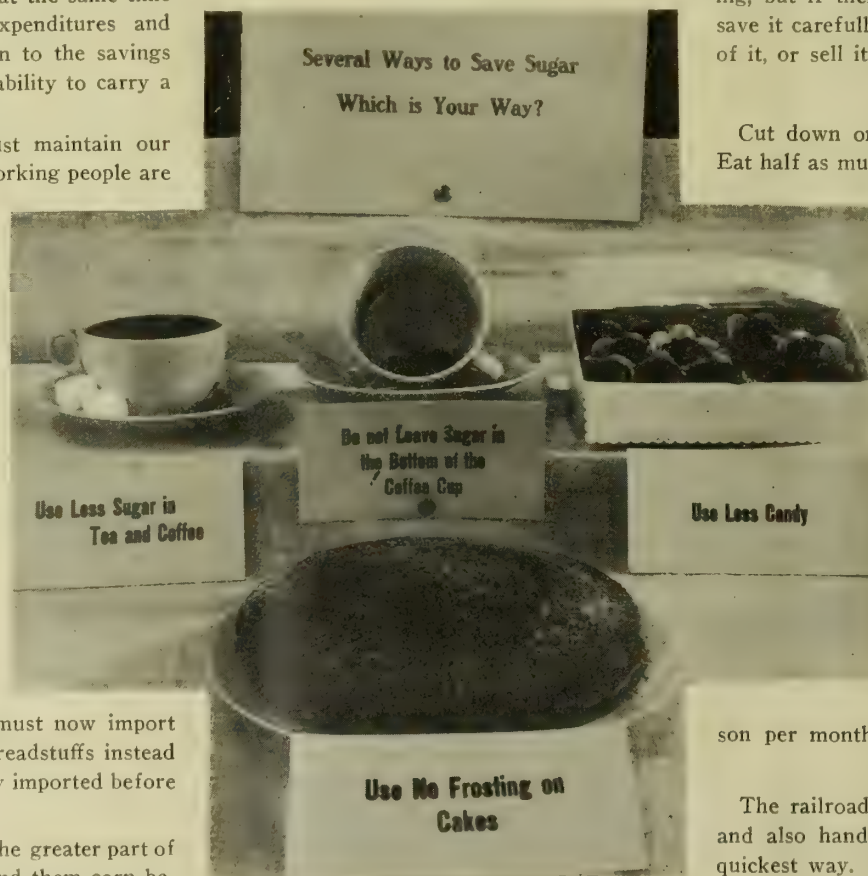
Serve cake without frosting or icing. Eat plenty of fruit.

The Food Administration will make every endeavor to see that the country is provided with a supply of household sugar on a basis of three pounds of sugar for each person per month. Do not consume more.

Coal

The railroads cannot carry coal to you and also handle military supplies in the quickest way. Help by burning less coal.

Coal supplies power for electric light



POSTER OF UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

and steam heat. Turn off both when you don't need them.

If you can get wood, use it instead of coal.

According to the United States Food Administration, there is a mistaken idea that American citizens are expected to reduce their own consumption in order to send food to our allies.

"We do not ask our people to deny themselves any food they need for their health or enjoyment," declared a Food Administration official recently. "We are urging only that they substitute nourishing palatable foods which we have in abundance for

a few commodities that we must ship to our allies. We must send wheat, meats, fats and sugar. That is our necessity and duty. We can do it easily if we will substitute corn and other cereals for a part of our usual consumption of wheat. Use fish, poultry and eggs instead of part of our ordinary meat. Employ vegetable oils instead of animal fats in cooking, and save sugars by using sirups wherever possible.

"This involves no hardships, no privation. In fact, it will usually increase variety and palatability of our daily diet, and it will release these other foods which concentrate a large amount of nutritive value

into small shipping space. Combined with the elimination of all possible waste, it will permit us to keep our allies supplied with food."

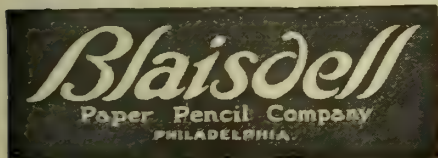
Congratulations

Someone, with nothing better to do, has figured that one-third of all telephone operators become brides before they have worked five months.

To the other two-thirds we extend our congratulations, or sympathy or whatever is fitting in the circumstances.—*Telephone Bulletin.*

Blaisdell Colored Pencils

Smooth writing, long wearing, quick sharpening—the standard colored pencils for more than a quarter century.



Blake Insulated Staples

Unequalled for telephone and bell wiring. The fibre insulation prevents troublesome short circuits and grounds. 4 Sizes. Pat. Nov. 1900. Write for samples.

Blake Signal & Mfg. Co.
Boston, Mass.



In Peace or War Thrift is Patriotism..

3% Interest Paid in Our Savings Department

THE NORTHERN TRUST CO..BANK

N.W. COR. LASALLE & MONROE STS., CHICAGO
CAPITAL \$2,000,000 SURPLUS \$2,000,000



WHERE NOISES RISE

to great volume, the ordinary telephone bell is inefficient.

The Benjamin Telecode Relay

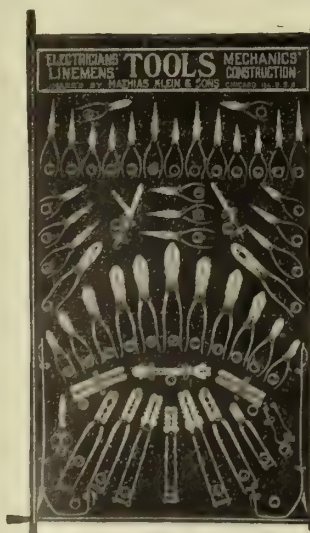
operated on a standard circuit makes it possible to add to the telephone a more powerful calling signal that can be heard effectively over a large area above the sound of other noises.

BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO



Public Utilities Commission Rulings

Complaint Seeking Restoration of "Particular Person" Toll Service Dismissed

(Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania.)

In the case of Steinmetz versus Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania the complainant alleged that respondent refused to furnish "particular person" toll service between Ephrata and Reading, but transmitted all toll messages between those points on a "two number" basis, i. e., if the party calling secured connection with the number called, he must pay the toll charge, regardless of whether or not the person with whom he desired to speak responded.

Prior to the filing of this new schedule of rates for Pennsylvania, in conformity with the commission's order in the Pennsylvania Rate Case, respondent had furnished a "particular person" toll service at a rate of ten cents for a three minute message between Ephrata and Reading, but in the interests of uniformity and in view of the fact that Ephrata and Reading were only sixteen miles apart, on an "air line basis," the respondent, when filing its new schedules, provided that all toll calls for comparatively short distances should be on a "two number basis," and the rate for a five minute message should be five cents for each eight miles or fraction thereof that the message traveled. Thus the "two number" rate between Ephrata and Reading was ten cents, the same sum as the "particular person" rate previously charged, but the period was increased from three minutes to five minutes.

It was held, that "particular person" service should not be restored either between Ephrata and Reading or between any other short distance points. To secure a particular person involves the use of wires, exchanges and employes of the company, and the latter must make the record not only of the numbers (which may be routine) but also of the name of the caller and the person sought, which vary with each call. Should the particular person called not be within reach, a record must be made and a report of failure transmitted. This all involves time, trouble and expense. When the distance is great and the toll charge heavy, the company is willing to, and it should, run the risk of securing connection with the particular person, rendering the service and obtaining the recompense, but when the distance is comparatively short and the toll small, the company should not be put to such expense.

Elimination of Discriminatory Combination Rates Authorized

(Corporation Commission of Oklahoma.)

In re application of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, it was held that the applicant should be authorized to discontinue its combination business and residence

rates as they are discriminatory. A residence subscriber who is also a business subscriber should not be charged a different rate from that charged a residence subscriber who is not a business subscriber, nor should a business subscriber who is also a residence subscriber be charged a lower rate than a business subscriber who is not also a residence subscriber.

Restoration of Service, Discontinued Because of Use of Improper Language, Directed Upon Condition that Subscriber Conduct Himself Properly

(Public Service Commission of Massachusetts.)

In the case of T. J. Mann versus New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, the commission held (1), that under modern conditions, telephone service is essential to the successful conduct of most undertakings; and the petitioner's plumbing business might be seriously and permanently injured if his telephone were not soon restored.

(2) Operators ought to be protected in every way against profane and abusive language, but deprivation of service is not the only remedy; profane cursing and swearing are offenses against the law of the commonwealth and punishment may be sought by the ordinary proceedings in the criminal courts.

(3) As the petitioner has already been deprived of service for more than three weeks, admits his error, is willing to make amends, and states that the offense will not be repeated, retribution has been sufficient and should not go to the length of a permanent deprivation of service. Accordingly, the service of the petitioner should be restored upon the distinct understanding that the retention of service is conditioned upon the petitioner's good conduct and that the repetition of the offense will justify the company in a further suspension of his telephone service if such action is necessary to protect its employes from abuse.

Discrimination in "Free Service to" Municipality

(Public Utilities Commission of Colorado.)

In regard to the rendering of free service to the municipality, the commission said on November 16, 1917, that,

"Witnesses testified that under the franchise contract of the public utility with the town of Aurora, which is at this time in force and effect, the town of Aurora, by the terms of such contract, receives electric current without charge for its town hall. In this case it is contended by the manager of the respondent company that the town hall is used for other purposes than municipal, and that the use of electricity has become excessive. While this commission, until such time as it has investigated the propriety of a public utility and has readjusted

its rates will not require such public utility to charge for service furnished a municipality when the terms of a franchise ordinance provide that the service shall be free—for the reason that it is to be presumed that the rates set forth in the franchise ordinance are based upon a consideration of the free service to be so rendered—yet in a case where the commission has readjusted the schedules of a public utility this free service, which is discriminatory, must be discontinued. The respondent company will be ordered to bill the town of Aurora in accordance with the schedule hereinafter provided by the commission."

Commission Not Interested

Exchange When Service Is Adequate and Rates Reasonable

(Oklahoma Railroad Commission.)

The Pioneer Telephone and Telegraph Company, which had been maintaining an exchange in a tent on rented land at Wirt, Okla., bought a site at Healdton, approximately two and a half miles from Wirt, and commenced the construction of a brick building for the accommodation of said exchange, and also containing living apartments for its employes, there being no such accommodation at Wirt. The citizens of Wirt protested against the removal of the exchange to the commission, which dismissed the complaint, holding that the jurisdiction of the commission extended only to seeing that the service of the company was adequate and that its rates were reasonable, and that, therefore, it could not interfere with the proposed change in the location of the exchange.

Chicago Telephone Company vs Postal Telegraph-Cable Company

Commission's Order Sustained

(Illinois State Public Utilities Commission.)

The Circuit Court of Sangamon County affirmed the order of the commission forbidding the telegraph company to engage in the telephone business without having secured a certificate of public convenience and necessity from the commission.

A similar order was entered on the same date in the case of the City of Peoria vs. Receivers, Central Union Telephone Company.

Commission Held to Have Jurisdiction Over Utilities Owned by "Home Rule" Cities

(Public Utilities Commission of Colorado.)

In the case of Campbell et al., versus City of Grand Junction et al., the commission held that it has jurisdiction over both privately and municipally owned or operated utilities, including those owned and operated by "home rule" municipalities, the regulation of rates and services of public utilities not being matters of local or municipal concern.

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BELL TELEPHONE NEWS



IF YOU CAN'T CARRY A GUN CARRY A BOND

We're in a FIGHT! This isn't our neighbor's war! We've a hundred thousand of our own boys IN, now! Those Big Berthas are roaring, those shells are crashing over OUR boys, now! This War isn't three thousand miles away—the Eastern boundary of the United States lies across the battlefields of Picardy. It's there our lads are going over the top in defense of Liberty—in defense of YOUR life and mine! In defense of our lives they stake theirs! Let loose of the dollars in return. Buy the bonds of the Third Liberty Loan! If you've laid aside a wee sum for a rainy day, buy Liberty Loan Bonds with it NOW! There's no better security anywhere obtainable. The interest rate is uncommon good. Shrapnel drops hit harder and sink deeper than rain drops, and it's shrapnel drops we'll get if the Allies and Ours fail to stop the Hun. Beat him now, or he'll chase us into the Pacific Ocean—after he gets his breath—or worse, into BONDAGE! Don't have any mistaken idea about the Hun—HE HATES US! We must get him, or he will get us! Our dollars will keep the boys singing, and the shells flying that are to crush the murderous savages who wreak their hate on babes and women, the aged and the infirm. Don't let's stop at our “part,” our “share,” and our “bit.” Buy, BUY, BUY Liberty Loan Bonds! Do, and keep on Doing! When a soldier gives his life he does not give his share—he gives ALL!

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

ONE POLICY

UNIVERSAL SERVICE

ONE SYSTEM

Volume 7

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL, 1918

Number 9

THE MONTH IN OHIO, INDIANA AND ILLINOIS

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

Ohio Division

D. H. Morris, Correspondent,
Columbus

Akron District

Miss Dorothy Phillips, local chief operator at Akron, has returned from a visit to East Liverpool.

Miss Gertrude Parker of Akron, who has been taking a training course for instructors at Cleveland has returned with a budget of brand new phrases.

The many friends of Mrs. Florence Godfred, Akron, were glad to welcome her back after a long illness.

Miss Ethel Hileman of Akron, was recently married to Vaughn Murray.

Miss Edith Van Syckle has been promoted from messenger to the toll training school at Akron.

Mrs. Hazel Heckman has been transferred from Akron to the Chillicothe office.

Miss Maud McMillian has been transferred from local to toll at Akron.

Misses Helen Gradner, Gaild Hayhurst and Esther Croft have been transferred from local to inward toll operators at Akron.

Miss Corinne Murphy has been promoted from local operator to local instructress at Akron.

Mrs. Grace McKeever has been promoted from clerk to toll supervisor at Akron.

Miss Marie Snyder has been promoted from toll operator to toll supervisor at Akron.

Mrs. Jess Welom has been promoted from toll operator to toll supervisor and evening chief operator at Akron.

L. J. Van Allen, manager at Akron, has resigned and been succeeded by T. R. Cookston, chief clerk to District Commercial Manager Bradford.

A very interesting talk on the part played by the Bell System in the world war was given before the Canton Adcraft Club at its noon luncheon recently by C. E. Norris, commercial manager at Canton. Highfield Johnson, local plant chief and E. J. Ross, commercial agent were also guests of the club at this luncheon.

Commercial Manager Norris of Canton, entertained the commercial employes at luncheon recently. The following were in attendance: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Norris,

Ida Krebs, cashier; Lillie Shanabrush, assistant cashier; E. J. Ross, commercial agent; Ossa Hargett, Margaret Lang, Mary Miller, Caroline Stockon and, Jessie Baechel, clerks. After luncheon the party went to the commercial offices where a round-table discussion was conducted by Manager Norris. Various topics were discussed including co-operation, relations with the public, collections, etc.

Commercial Agent E. J. Ross of Canton, has secured private branch exchange contracts from the Troy Laundry Company for one trunk, one switchboard and seven stations, and from the Steiner Coal Company for two trunks, one switchboard and eight stations.

Columbus District

Miss Marion Steffan of the Main exchange was married recently to Herbert F. Dentner of Columbus. Mr. Dentner is an employe of the T. & O. C. R. R.



MRS. HERBERT F. DENTNER

B. L. Hunt and Thomas E. Mullin of the engineering department and K. E. Otstot of the division traffic department have been accepted as students in the new radio school at Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N. J. The purpose of this school is to prepare technical graduates who are al-

ready experienced in radio work for instructors in the various signal and aviation camps. All three boys are engineering graduates of Ohio State University.

Dayton District

Miss Kathryn McNamara for the past fifteen years stenographer in the Dayton exchange and district office, was married recently to Edward J. Herald. Her many friends and associates join in wishing her a long life of happiness and prosperity. Miss Doris Robin succeeds her.

Clyde Boley, payroll, time and material clerk, at the Dayton exchange has resigned to accept a position with the Dayton Power and Light Company. He is succeeded by Miss Marcelle Titlow of Tacoma, Washington.

Miss Imo Howell, Dayton exchange stenographer, has resigned to accept a position with the government and is at present located in Washington. She has been succeeded by Miss Bernice Von Derau.

Miss Gertrude Winters, work order clerk at the Dayton exchange has resigned, to accept a position in St. Louis. She has been succeeded by Miss Pearl Burdell, who formerly worked in the revenue accounting department.

Miss Lenora Winters, stenographer in the collection department of the Dayton exchange has resigned to accept a position in Cleveland. She has been succeeded by Miss Doris Stephen.

Morris Tehan, chief clerk and paymaster at the Springfield exchange for the past fifteen years has resigned to engage in business with his brother in Springfield. Mr. Tehan has been succeeded by Will C. Griffith of Columbus.

The commercial and district offices at Dayton have been moved from the telephone building to the Steely building, 36 North Ludlow street. This change was necessary on account of the crowded condition of the old building and to provide additional space for growth in the traffic department. Operators' schools, rest rooms, dining rooms, kitchen, locker rooms and the district traffic office have been installed in the space vacated by the commercial office.

A new twenty-six position toll board, and additional sections of A and B-board together with additional units for Fairview and East exchanges are being rapidly installed to take care of the rapid growth of the business at Dayton.

The Dayton exchange has been unusually busy the past six months trying to keep up with the ever increasing demands made by the United States for telephone service and equipment of every kind. Switchboards and telephones have been installed in the following government departments: Wilbur Wright Aviation Field, two thirty-line two-position switchboards, with seven trunks and 200 stations; McCook Field, Airplane Engineering Department, two-position switchboard (eighty-line) seven trunks and 150 stations and four tie trunks; United Signal Corps, Production Engineering Department, two No. 320-line switchboards, four trunks and fifty stations; U. S. Signal Corps, District Equipment Division, one thirty-line switchboard, ten stations and tie trunks connecting with Dayton Wright Airplane Company; Dayton Wright Airplane Company, one eighty-line two-position switchboard, twelve trunks, 100 stations, three tie trunks and one private line.

Mr. Kuhns who is in charge of the contract department at Dayton reports the following private branch exchange contracts secured since the first of the year: Engineers Club of Dayton, one switchboard, two trunks, five stations; Recording and Computing Machine Company, (Navy Department) one switchboard, three trunks, thirteen stations, one tie trunk; Dayton Republic Motor Sales Company, one switchboard, one trunk, four stations; Manufacturers Production Company, one switchboard, three trunks, seven stations; Monarch Engineering Company, one switchboard, one trunk, six stations; J. C. Turner Novelty Company, one switchboard, one trunk, four stations; Winters National Bank, one switchboard, two trunks, ten stations; Citizens Motor Car Company, one switchboard, one trunk, six stations; Dayton Fare Recorder Company, one switchboard, two trunks, five stations; Dayton Biscuit Company, one switchboard, two trunks, eight stations.

In addition to the above, contracts have been secured for several additional installations on existing private branch exchanges.

A branch agency for the sale of government war certificates and thrift stamps was opened in the cashier's office on February 6th. Miss Mack, cashier, reports that she sold to employes \$175 worth during the first month.

Eugene Schenck, formerly employed as stenographer in the Dayton district but now with Battery D, 134th Field Artillery, located at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., had the thrilling as well as trying experience of having his horse killed under him by a bolt of lightning which caused

a number of fatal accidents in the company a few weeks ago.

Joe Walsh of the contract department, Dayton, who enlisted in the United States Signal Corps, Spruce Division, left on February 28th for Vancouver Barracks, Washington, to join his company. The boys of the division contract department presented him with a fine wrist watch. He leaves with best wishes for a safe return from the entire office force.

Miss Mary Briemmer of Springfield, has returned to her desk after an illness.

The operators of the Springfield exchange have formed a Y. W. C. A. industrial club, known as the Four Leaf Clover Club. They represented the aviators at the industrial banquet held at the Y. W. C. A. recently. The members are as follows: Misses Louise Lyons, Mary Burns, Clara Hutton, Anna Horan, Margaret Mackey, Gladys Phillips, Frances Wendt, Helen Kennedy, Louise Saunders, Mary and Minnie Briemmer, Grace Walsh and Mildred Miessie.

Private branch exchanges have been installed in Springfield as follows: Pennsylvania Railroad freight office, two trunks and five stations; Steel Products Engineering Company, one trunk and seven stations.

Springfield Estimate No. 517, covering the installation of a 600-pair underground cable, to take care of additional growth in the east and north sides of this city, has been completed.

Miss Katherine McDonald, traffic clerk at Springfield, was married recently to Edward O'Brien. A number of operators attended the wedding.

Miss Alice Keefe, supervisor at Springfield, has returned after several weeks' illness.

A thrift stamp club has been organized in the Springfield traffic department. Miss Nellie G. Saunders is president, and Miss Eleanor Kennedy, secretary and treasurer.

The Springfield girls are surely doing their bit for the soldiers. They have completed a number of sweaters, scarfs and helmets. The girls interested in this work are as follows: Misses Louise Lyons, Mary Burns, Clara Hutton, Frances Wendt, Minnie Briemmer, Grace Walsh, Margaret Mackey, Mary Kohle, Louise Saunders, Anna Horan, Nettie Wittbrock, Mary Kepple, Rose McLaughlin, Edna and Irene Zinn, Carrie Lightner.

Misses Nellie Collins, Mary Burns, Clara Hutton, Frances Wendt, Minnie Briemmer and Anna Horan are spending some of their spare time at Red Cross headquarters making gauze compresses.

Theo. J. Rabitzer, commercial agent, has returned from a special canvass at Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Miss Nelle Saunders, traffic chief at Springfield, has been appointed to fill the newly created position of chief instructor at the Springfield office. Miss Eleanor Kennedy, clerk at Springfield, succeeds Miss Saunders as traffic chief.

Miss Helen Ralls, repair clerk at Dayton, has resigned to take a nurse's training course at the Miami Valley Hospital, Dayton. Miss Pauline Niedermayer succeeds Miss Ralls as repair clerk.

Mrs. Theresa Eyler, who until recently was known as Miss Theresa Hamlin has resigned as clerk to the district traffic chief, at Dayton. Her sunny smile and pleasing personality won her many friends during her five years of service with the company. Miss Henrietta Nahn, formerly private branch exchange instructor succeeds Mrs. Eyler.

Toledo District

Miss Erna Roberts has accepted a position as local operator at Bowling Green.

During the month of February, the Central Union Telephone Company gained thirty-five new subscribers in Fostoria. Two P. B. X. switchboards have been installed since the first of the year, one for the Gray Printing Company, with one trunk and four stations, and the other for the Seneca Wire Manufacturing Company, with one trunk and five stations.

Miss Hattie Mays, operator at North Baltimore, has been confined to her home for the past few weeks with rheumatism.

Misses Elizabeth Heystick and Marie Zender have accepted positions as local operators at Findlay.

T. M. Steinhart, recently appointed assistant district traffic chief, and his family are permanently located in Toledo.

O. H. Kirkland, District traffic chief, Columbus, visited the Toledo exchange recently.

Miss Alice Kievit has accepted a position as stenographer in the district traffic chief's office.

Miss Lorena Landis who recently accepted a position as chief clerk in the district traffic chief's office, visited Columbus recently to confer with the chief clerk of the traffic superintendent's office.

Miss Catherine O'Brien, school principal of the Toledo exchange, has returned from Detroit. She spent a week visiting the training school there and obtained many new and profitable ideas.

Miss Mable Powers, traffic chief at Norwalk, recently took the toll instruction course at Detroit, and is now instructing a toll class at Fostoria.

Two bowling teams have been organized by employes in the district traffic chief's office. The district office clerks and school instructors are members.

Miss Lloa Birch, district traveling instructor, has returned from Youngstown and is conducting an instruction course for supervisors and senior operators in Toledo.

Misses Maybelle Solon and Amelia Vollmar of the commercial manager's office, Toledo, have resigned. They have been succeeded by Misses Irene Rogers and Rachel Matheis.

Work has been started on the new Broadway exchange, which will serve the subscribers in the southern portion of Toledo.

Private branch exchange contracts were secured as follows in Toledo during March: Big Four Coal Company, five trunks, switchboard and eight stations; Hettrick Manufacturing Company, two trunks, switchboard and ten stations; Liberty Loan Committee, two trunks, switchboard and six stations; Raymond P. Lipe Company, one trunk, switchboard and four stations; Ohio Dairy Company, three trunks, switchboard and four stations, and one long distance terminal.

One More Instance

Pluckily remaining at the operating boards until ordered from the building, six operators at the Ohio State Telephone Company's exchange on Huron street, refused to desert their posts until they had notified officials of impending destruction of the plant by fire. The entire night force of seventy-five girls were at work when the fire alarm was sounded. So dense was the smoke that seventy were compelled to leave the building by a rear fire escape.—*Toledo Times*.

Toledo Blue Bell Club Banquet

The annual banquet and business meeting of the Blue Bell Club was held at the Y. W. C. A. building, Toledo, on Friday evening, March 1st, with an excellent attendance from its membership of eighty.

The "Star-Spangled Banner" was played as the banqueters assembled at the tables. The table decorations consisted of miniature forts, around which were soldiers either standing at attention, on horseback, or motorcycle. The favors were baskets artistically decorated with the national colors, and place cards displaying the American flag. The effect was unusually pleasing to the eye.

After dinner, responses were given on the national colors by Miss Mary Howard, taking "Blue" for Loyalty as her subject; Mrs. Alvin Bippus, "White," for Purity; and the Reverend Grant Speer, "Red," for Courage. The responses were ably given and very helpful in their contents. L. A. Steeg, district traffic chief, would have given the response on "Red," but was unexpectedly called to Columbus to attend a conference. T. M. Steinhart, assistant traffic chief attended.

The banqueters were entertained throughout the evening with music, both vocal and instrumental, by Miss Priscilla Whiley, violinist, Miss Margery Bridgeman, pianist, and Mrs. Parke B. Lamb, soprano.

Miss Hazel Beckwith was elected president; Miss Margaret Burke, vice president; Miss Edith Conrad, secretary; and Miss Doris Dalton, treasurer. Reports were read showing what had been accomplished by the organization.

"Stunts" given by some of the girls, which added much to the merriment, formed a fitting finish to the evening.

Dayton Service Pleases

The following complimentary letters have been received by H. E. Allen, district manager at Dayton:

"February 11, 1918.

"DEAR MR. ALLEN: Answering the letter from your office under date of the 5th, I would state that I certainly do not wish to have my telephone taken out.

"It has been my misfortune to be on the sick list for the past two months. The doctor ordered me away for a month beginning the first of this month. As my wife was to go with me and there would be no one in our house, I merely called the operator to tell her not to ring our number until our return.

"I am now having a good rest "Somewhere in America." I expect to return March 1st and will be more than glad to see the same old telephone with the same old number and talk to the same "old" (?) operators in the same old way.

"Yours truly, HARRY B. LIESBER."

"DEAR SIR: Let me thank you for your promptness in having our telephone in our residence changed last week. The telephone was connected on the morning of February 7th and is giving entire satisfaction. It is a pleasure to receive such good service from a public corporation, and we shall use our telephone in such a way as to be worthy of this consideration. Yours, truly,

(Signed) "P. W. SCHADE,
"Assistant Sales Manager."

"Dayton, Ohio, February 20, 1918.

"DEAR SIR: I desire to express my sincere thanks for the prompt attention given by you, Mr. Roose, and your company to the matter of new telephone installations in the Mutual Building, and tie trunk service to McCook Field. I am led to believe that a record was established, since the request was made the afternoon of the 19th and service was in operation this morning.

"I keenly appreciate the favor, and you may rest assured that the department is very grateful.

"By authority of the chief engineer.

H. E. BLOOD,

"FIRST LIEUTENANT, S. C., U. S. A.
"Business Executive."

"DEAR SIR: I feel that I must write you a note of appreciation for the good telephone service I have had all through this bitter weather. The girls have been courteous and prompt and our line has been in good order.

"It seems to me it has been one of the few things that have gone through, giving satisfaction, as everything has been so handicapped in one way or another.

"Mr. McCann has been in the hospital for several weeks and is now slowly improving, so you see it has left me out on the hill to manage things without him. And if your telephone service had not stayed by me, I would have felt so very helpless many times.

"So please accept our appreciation. Mr. McCann seconds what I am writing.

"Believe me, most cordially,

"MRS. GEO. B. McCANN."

Give Farewell Dinner for L. A. Davis

L. A. Davis, assistant manager of the Central Union Telephone company, who has gone to Camp Sherman, was honored with a farewell dinner at the Elks Club recently by his Bell Telephone associates. J. E. Sprankle presided as toastmaster and toasts were responded to by C. P. Bradford, D. H. Morris and H. Holmes, the speakers discussing patriotism as the theme of the hour. Mr. Davis was presented with a wrist watch.

The feast was well appointed, the toasts were interspersed with music, and the entire affair will be a pleasant memory for the honor guest. A theatre party at the Hippodrome was a later pleasure.

Out of town guests included C. P. Bradford, district circuit manager and A. E. Holmes, district plant manager of Akron; D. H. Morris, division commercial agent, Columbus. Other guests were Misses Henrietta Kulow, Mary and Lillian Haid, Lillian Thomas, Irene Landers, Lena Stutter, Rhoda Thomas, Rachel Barnes, Olga Broberg, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sprankle, R. E. Arehart, Joe Boggins, Lewis Nardini, J. D. Dunlap.—*Youngstown Vindicator*.

Indiana Division

D. H. Whitham, Correspondent,
Indianapolis

Indianapolis District

Lieutenant Bert S. Hawkins of Company C, 113th Field Battalion, Signal Corps, spent part of his recent ten-day furlough in Indianapolis.

Miss Grace E. Cowieson of the commercial department resigned on March 15th and left for Newport News, Va., to become the bride of Maurice Ryan, of the 116th Trench Mortar Battery, Camp Hill.

Mrs. W. R. Hirst's dog, Beauty, took second prize at the recent Indianapolis dog show.

Personals Main Office

Miss Veva Campbell was recently married to C. A. Bowman.

Mrs. Minnie Phillips, work order clerk, has been called to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., on account of the illness of her husband, Lieutenant C. A. Phillips.

Miss Winnifred Williams, supervisor,

has been transferred to Main from the Washington office.

Misses Abilee and Rose LaMor have been transferred to Main from the Woodruff office.

Miss Clara Colvin, local supervisor, has been transferred to Los Angeles, Cal.

Prospect Office

Mrs. Esther Potter, evening chief operator, recently became the bride of G. A. Grubb.

Mrs. Olga Jasper, operator, has resigned to take up household duties.

Miss Mable Conder, operator, is convalescing from a severe case of scarlet fever.

Mrs. Beulah Bulmahn, operator, has been ill with the measles.

Miss Emma Mathews, repair clerk, has been staying at home on account of the serious illness of her mother.

Woodruff Office

Miss Mary Sauer, supervisor, was married recently to Shirrell Sandy.

Miss Marie Kerkhoff, supervisor, became Mrs. Walter Singer recently.

Irvington Office

Miss Gertrude Davis, operator, has returned after an illness of several weeks.

Mrs. Opal Bunnell, operator, has returned after a month's leave of absence.

Washington Office

Miss Louise Blume has been promoted from junior to senior operator.

Miss Helen Sullivan has returned from a leave of absence.

Miss Inez Smith, formerly of the Washington exchange, has been transferred to the traffic superintendent's office.

Miss Mary Gentleman recently visited Mrs. Omar Dawson, formerly Miss Ruth Geile, of the Washington exchange, who is now making her home in Kokomo, Ind.

Observing Department

Mrs. Mildred Ott, who has been ill for a month, has resumed her duties.

Miss Lillian Solomon, of the Main office, has been transferred to the observing department.

Miss Anna Maley spent a recent week-end with friends at Pittsboro.

Toll Department

Miss Jennie Hinze, who has been ill for some time, is now at her home convalescing from a serious operation at the Methodist Hospital.

Miss Norma Kyler who has been ill for a long time, has resumed her duties.

Miss Mildred Potts has been ill recently.

Clare Stevens, clerk to the toll traffic manager, has resigned to take a position in Norfolk, Va. Miss Hortense Druley, formerly toll operator, has succeeded Mr. Stevens.

Miss Hazel Brown has resigned to return to her home in Princeton, Ind.

Misses Mary Dugan and Jean Porteous spent a recent Sunday visiting Miss Hendrickson, a toll operator at Danville, Ind.

Misses Elsie Halcomb, Corine Luich-

inger, and Hortense Druley spent a recent week-end with Miss Meryl Gregg at Sheridan, Ind. Miss Gregg was formerly a toll operator at Indianapolis.

Training School

Miss Ruth Constantine has been added to the instruction department.

Miss Katherine DeVries, of the instruction department, has been appointed supervisor of instruction, and is spending her afternoons visiting the various central offices and assisting in the instruction work.

The training school has evinced a sudden and unprecedented interest in domestic pursuits, and maintains a noncommittal attitude as to its inspiration. The members have formed a sewing club, which meets Monday evenings. Miss Shaw is making embroidered dish towels, and everybody innocently wonders what long-felt want they are intended to fill in the school.

The girls are also making a determined effort to learn French, and their common greeting to each other in the morning is "Bon jour, Mademoiselle," or "Bon jour, Madame."

Miss Mary McCallie and Mrs. L. Toney have been appointed supervisors of the practice board and are doing exceptionally good work.

Miss Anna Welch, chief instructor, recently attended a concert given by the Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry Band at the McCallie Theatre, Louisville, Ky.

Death of Pearl McKay

The Indianapolis toll department employees are mourning the loss of one of their number, Miss Pearl McKay, who died of acute heart trouble on March 5th at the Methodist Hospital.

Miss McKay's body was taken to the chapel in the undertaker's establishment where scores of her friends had the opportunity of seeing her face for the last time. They expressed their grief and affection by many beautiful floral offerings.

The funeral services held at the Baptist Church in the deceased's home town, Huron, Ind., were beautiful in their simplicity, and she was laid to rest in the pretty cemetery there. Miss McKay is survived by a widowed mother, a sister and three brothers.

My America League

(By a Member)

The members of the My America League of Indianapolis have worked unceasingly for the welfare of the boys at the front, and interest in the work has been unflagging. The needs are so great that a few weeks' work will not suffice even to make an impression in fitting out our men and keeping them supplied.

We must not turn back now that we have started, and rest upon the showing made in providing comforts for our boys by the work of our hands, perhaps at the expense of our leisure and little luxuries. The garments knitted will wear out; others will be needed, and we must be up and

doing. It must never be said that we have put our "Shoulder to the wheel and then turned away."

But the spirit manifested in the donations to the league, by the different exchanges, warms our hearts and there seems no chance of the interest growing cold.

We read in last month's BELL TELEPHONE NEWS of the patriotism shown by the chief operator at the North exchange, when she was asked to make a disposition of the fund on hand. She started each and every operator in her office with thrift stamps, which when followed up by each operator, will net the government a tidy little sum. In addition, ten dollars was donated to the league for the purchase of yarn.

The Woodruff exchange, in disposing of its fund, used a part of it for buying meat and lard for twenty-two baskets, and distributed these baskets at Christmas time to destitute families. It also donated fourteen dollars to the league.

Irvington gave ten dollars and Belmont gave five dollars to the league.

What makes these gifts doubly precious to the My America League is that they were entirely unsolicited and came as a surprise.

Several individuals have also donated sums for this great work. It all goes to show that the interest must never abate while our country needs our work.

Stedman Visits Indianapolis

The officials and employees of the division office at Indianapolis were greatly amused and surprised on the morning of March 7th, when, upon looking out of the windows they perceived a short, heavy set individual with a large lunch box in one hand and a telescope traveling bag in the other, making his way toward the telephone building. He was gazing awe-struck at the various tall buildings. Finally, through the aid of a friendly cop, he found his way into the main office of the telephone building, where he announced that his name was Stedman, that he was from South Bend and that he wanted to see whoever sent for him to come in for a conference.

The visitor was told to be seated and make himself at home which he proceeded to do by immediately opening up his lunch box from which he drew a large loaf of rye bread and a yard of bologna, some onions and cream puffs for dessert. He refused to be piloted to any office or go to any conference until he had entirely satisfied his hunger and his vest once again fitted him snugly.

At a conference in the commercial engineer's office for which he had been called to Indianapolis, he received a very touching epistle in the shape of a special delivery letter from his friends at home which he read out loud in order that all present might know how popular he is.

Upon his return to South Bend, Sted reported that he had a fine time, that he ate

at a big hotel and the company paid the bill. He brought presents from the city for a number of his friends in the South Bend exchange and although worn out by his extensive sojourn, he had nothing but praise for the royal way in which he was entertained by the Indianapolis folks.

Bowling in Indianapolis

The recent Central Union bowling tournament in Indianapolis brought forth keen competition in both singles and doubles. Kelly with a handicap of twenty-five won the singles scoring 654 in three games. White and More, with handicaps of fifty-four and five, respectively, made a score of 1131 and won first place in the doubles.

Notes of the Tournament

Every man of the commercial department team finished in the money.

Everybody thought that Kelly had a lot of nerve to ask for a handicap.

More shot six good games. Four splits kept him out of a higher place in the singles. He had only one miss in the six games.

Parrish, the only scratch man, failed to deliver.

Now that the tournament is over, some of the boys will try to raise their averages.

Cooper couldn't hold the ball back in the second game of the singles or there might be a different story to tell.

It's a good thing that Frost, with that awful handicap, didn't get in the money or he wouldn't have lived to spend it.

Northern and Southern District

A. S. Barnett, manager at Peru, has been transferred to Anderson, and I. V. Green, former chief inspector at Anderson has succeeded Mr. Barnett. The employes of the Peru exchange gave a farewell party for the old manager, and at the same time welcomed the new. The party was held in Mercer hall, dancing being the main feature. A delicious lunch was served by the girls of the traffic department. The employes presented Mr. Barnett with a meerschau pipe.

Martin O'Brien, chief inspector at Peru, has been transferred to Anderson. E. S. Denny, formerly foreman in the construction department succeeds Mr. O'Brien.

Miss Merle Rothgeb, night operator at the Peru exchange, has resigned and been succeeded by Miss Ruth Murphy of Logansport.

The Peru exchange was visited on March 7th by Plant Superintendent W. R. Hirst, and Plant Accountant Udal. Mr. Hirst addressed the plant employes in the evening.

Charles Cassel, lineman at the Peru exchange, has been on the sick list for some time.

Edward Pontius of the Medical Corps, brother of Miss Pauline Pontius, traffic clerk at Peru, was recently in Peru on a ten-day furlough.

L. J. Goeller, formerly of the Central Union Telephone Company, has been ap-

pointed master signal electrician, Company B, 314th Field Signal Battalion, Camp Funston, Kans. Leo is now known as Sergeant L. J. Goeller.

Mrs. Edna Robbins has returned to work at the Mishawaka exchange after a three months' illness.

Miss Mary Cushing of the Mishawaka exchange, has returned after an illness of several weeks.

Miss Bess Ramsey, formerly night operator at Culver, has accepted a position at the Mishawaka exchange.

Miss Bertha Forstbauer and Mrs. Margaret Larimer have accepted positions as local operators at the Mishawaka exchange.

Mrs. Emma Spencer has accepted a position as night operator at the Mishawaka exchange.

Miss Georgia Bodle and Miss Olive Morgan have accepted positions as local operators at the Home exchange, Mishawaka.

Six local supervisors and four toll students at the South Bend exchange have completed their course of instruction under the supervision of Miss Katherine Smith, instructor. A class of seven toll supervisors was started on February 28th.

The Sock Club organized by the girls of the South Bend exchange, is still flourishing. Forty pairs of socks and a number of sweaters and scarfs have been turned over to the local Red Cross since the organization of the club.

Miss Katherine Smith, instructor at South Bend, has had her sister Martha Smith of Terre Haute as her guest for several weeks. A number of social events have been held in honor of the visitor, among them a dinner given in the main dining room by Miss Hazen, traffic chief. Covers were laid for eight and after dinner a theatre party was enjoyed.

Miss Stella Gunther, local operator at South Bend has announced her marriage on February 8th, to Herman Cook of South Bend.

Miss Leona DeLawter, local operator at South Bend, recently became the bride of Private Kenneth DeLawter of the United States Army. The wedding took place at St. Joseph, Mich.

Miss Blanche Loane, formerly with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Chicago, has accepted a position as toll supervisor at South Bend.

Mrs. Margaret Harris, chief operator at the South Bend Home office, spent a few days recently visiting the Culver office.

Mrs. Vera Henderson, toll operator has returned after a leave of absence of several weeks.

Miss Marion Novinger, formerly an operator at Fort Wayne, has accepted a position as toll operator at South Bend.

Misses Nelle Bolan, chief operator at Elkhart, Geraldine Dresch, chief operator at Goshen and Flora Stapleton, chief operator at La Porte, were recent visitors at the South Bend office.

Miss Olga Davis, toll operator at South Bend, was recently called to her home in Kankakee, Ill., on account of the illness of her mother.

Mrs. Gladys Frank, local information operator and Miss Edith Long, local operator at South Bend, are on leave of absence because of ill health.

Miss Grace Novinger, toll supervisor at South Bend, was recently married to Sergeant Morris D. Bragg, who is located at Fort Sill, Okla. The wedding took place at Garrett, Ind., the home of the bride.

Ernest Knowlton, cableman at South Bend, resigned on March 7th, having enlisted in the Aviation Section of the U. S. Army. At present he is located at Atlanta, Ga., where he is taking a special course in aviation at the Georgia Technical School.

A thirty line No. 550B, private branch exchange board was recently installed at the veneer works of the Dodge Manufacturing Company at Mishawaka. The company is at present working mainly on airplane parts for the government. The board was received and installed within two weeks after the order was placed with the Western Electric Company.

Miss Clara Greening, directory clerk of the South Bend Home office, has been ill with the measles.

Sam Chase, local representative of this company at Galien, Mich., and Miss Morley, chief operator at Galien, visited the South Bend office recently.

Miss D. Morrical, formerly toll auditor at the South Bend Home office, has been transferred to the South Bend Central Union office as instructor.

Miss Leah Green, local operator at Bedford, has resigned to take up school work.

Dalton Wallar, manager at Bedford, spent a recent Sunday in Muncie visiting his parents.

A P. B. X., consisting of one trunk and five stations, has been installed at the Sherwood-Chastani Auto Company at Bedford.

Miss Vada Carter, chief operator at Bedford, recently made a short visit with Muncie friends.

Miss Rosa Clancy, chief operator at French Lick, recently spent a few days in Louisville, Ky.

Miss Nellie Cameron, night operator at Bedford, spent a recent Sunday with her father in Shelbyville.

The French Lick operators recently handled three calls to Portland, Oregon. The conversations were completed without being repeated.

Plant Department Reference

Council

The Plant Department Reference Council of Marion, Ind., recently held a most successful meeting which is described in the following interesting correspondence between the conference officials and General

Manager Breece, of the United Telephone Company:

"Marion, Ind., Feb. 2, 1918.

"Mr. C. A. Breece, General Manager,

"Bluffton, Ind.

"DEAR SIR: The council met in regular session in the company's store room last evening.

"We had an exceptionally good paper on 'Handling the business of an exchange, when the switchboard and cables are full.' One of the good points that the writer brought out was that under these trying conditions, every employé is under an extra obligation to the company, for the public knows the company only through its employés.

"The discussion of the paper gave the men who devote all of their time and thought to the mechanical part of the business an opportunity to learn of some of the trials of the commercial department and the men who finance the proposition.

"The next number on the program was 'A demonstration of the proper way to run a drop and install an instrument.' While we were raising the poles, Manager Knipple made the announcement that the general manager had sent us a box of cigars with his compliments. That was a dangerous thing for the manager to do just at that time, for every fellow immediately dropped his pike and lined up, while the sergeant-at-arms passed the smokes. (A pole might have fallen on someone and crushed him.) Reminded one of the German orchestra, that while playing for a dance, stopped right in the middle of a piece, leaving the dancers on the floor, while they rushed into the refreshment room, where they happened to see someone tapping a keg of beer.

"However, after everyone had fired up and the general manager had been given a vote of thanks, the poles were duly raised and the cross arms placed thereon. The line and drop were run and an instrument installed, with explanations why a certain length of neck was left in the line at the dead end, and how the copper-clad should be run through the rings on the arm and attached to the line and instrument. We got so interested in the subject that we talked until nearly one o'clock.

"Next Thursday evening we are going to discuss cables from A to Z. We feel that as these meetings progress they will be a real benefit not only to the employés but to the company as well.

"We are enclosing a membership card. If our motive in doing so is not sufficiently obvious, the treasurer will be glad to elucidate. Yours sincerely,

(Signed) "JAS. H. HESSIN, President,

"WM. D. COATS, Secretary,

"G. B. NOTTINGHAM, Treasurer."

"Bluffton, Ind., Feb. 5, 1918.

"Plant Department Reference Council,

"Marion, Ind.

"I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of

your communication of February 2d, regarding your recent meeting, and the operations of the council in general.

"If the tone of the letter which I have is any indication of the spirit of your meetings, I dare say you are not only accomplishing much personal good, but you are also having a good time socially. It is with much pleasure that I accept the membership card and I will boost the plan along a little by affixing hereto one of Uncle Sam's good old paper simoleums, which I trust will keep me in good standing until the woodpecker begins his annual stunt of pecking holes in our depreciation fund.

"Wishing you very much success for your future meetings, I am yours truly,

(Signed) "C. A. BREECE,
"General Manager."

Illinois Division

A. J. Parsons, Correspondent,
Springfield

Centralia District

Austin Gore, repairman at Centralia, has resigned.

J. E. Thurston of Salem, Ill., has been employed as foreman at Centralia.

Miss Margaret Dillingham, clerk at Mt. Vernon, has resigned and is succeeded by Miss Leona Zimmerman.

Miss Hazel Lewis has resigned as toll operator at Centralia.

Jacksonville District

R. J. Burris, district cableman, resigned on March 1st to take up farming, which was his previous occupation, at Medora, Ill. His former associates wish him success in his new work.

A severe windstorm swept the vicinity of Jacksonville recently, doing considerable damage to telephone lines, poles, signs, trees and buildings. In one instance, it caused the south end of a two-story brick structure to give way.

Miss Marie Hardsock, cashier at the Beardstown exchange left the company on April 1st, after six years' service. Miss Hardsock and her mother will make their home in California.

A. J. Noriot, switchboard inspector from Springfield, Ill., has recently been at the Jacksonville exchange finishing the estimate work on the three new toll stations.

Paris District

Misses Mildred Orr, Ethel Bohrer, and Lillian Thornton have accepted positions as operators at the Paris exchange.

Thirty-nine telephones, including the P. B. X. board at the Paris Hotel and 600 feet of cable were burned in the fire which swept the Paris Hotel block on the morning of February 18th.

Miss Josephine St. John has accepted the position of night operator at Paris.

Miss Inez Hogshead, operator at Kansas, Ill., visited the Paris exchange recently.

Quincy District

Miss Clara Eckert, night chief operator, answered a line signal recently at about 2 o'clock in the morning, and getting no response, could tell from the slight noise that the receiver was off the hook. Later she could hear a dog bark. The call was from a meat market, and as Miss Eckert thought it strange for any one to be there at that hour, she telephoned police headquarters, and explained what had happened. The patrolman on that beat investigated, and decided that a dog locked up in the market had knocked over the telephone, as there were no traces of burglars. Miss Eckert had done her duty, however, and the proprietor of the market showed appreciation by sending her a box of candy.

Mrs. Celeste Jacobs, toll operator, has been off duty on account of the death of her husband recently. Mrs. Jacobs was married about three months ago and has the sympathy of all her fellow workers.

Miss Anna Mitchell has received warm letter of appreciation from Henry C. Sprick, treasurer, and Mrs. Edward Fawcett, secretary of the Quincy Red Cross, for the gift of \$205, representing the proceeds of the Quincy operators' recent dance.

Quincy Represented at Missouri Conference

Miss Mitchell, chief operator, and Miss Lock, toll chief operator at Quincy recently attended a traffic conference at Moberly, Mo., given by the Central Division of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. There were forty-two traffic representatives from Missouri, Quincy being the only Illinois city represented, as she is so closely associated with many of the Central Missouri stations.

H. L. Ford, division traffic superintendent, was in charge, and ably assisted by Miss H. M. Evans, general traveling instructress, and Mrs. Stella Hardister, division traveling instructress.

Many instructive and interesting traffic subjects were discussed, and later a conference dinner was enjoyed at the Merchants' Hotel.

The Quincy representatives are deeply appreciative of the kindnesses and courtesies extended them at the conference by the Bell of Missouri.

Rock Island District

Miss Pansy Dalton, information operator, who has been employed by the Central Union Telephone Company in Rock Island for the past six years, has resigned and gone to Galesburg, where she will make her home with her parents. She has accepted a position with the Rowe Manufacturing Company in Galesburg.

Four Rock Island operators recently spent two weeks at the Rockford exchange owing to the great demand for help. The girls enjoyed their trip, but were glad to resume their positions at home again.

Miss Lynette Thomas recently spent several days at Camp Dodge, Des Moines,

Iowa, visiting her brother, who has now gone to Little Rock, Ark.

The Rock Island girls will declare war on Cupid if he doesn't find another place to play. The wedding bells never cease ringing in this exchange.

Miss Esther Jernberg, toll operator, recently became the bride of Frank Loge of Rock Island. She has resumed her telephone work until after the war, as her husband is serving his country.

Miss Emma Holtz, local supervisor, recently became the bride of Axel Johnson. She has also resumed her telephone work until after the war, as her husband expects to be called to the colors in the near future.

Miss Henrietta Dade, toll operator, recently became the bride of Gilbert Tilton of Rock Island. The wedding took place in Moline, Ill. Miss Pearl Sohlberg was the bride's attendant.

Miss Ethel Purvis, toll operator at Rock Island, also became a bride a few days ago. She is now the wife of Clark Coyne of Rock Island.

Miss Marvel Rutherford has resigned her position and recently became the bride of John McGinnis of Rock Island. After an extended honeymoon in Chicago Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis went to the home of the bride's parents where they will reside for the present.

Miss Martha Chandler has given up her name for a new one—Mrs. Merl Bell—and has a nice little home in Davenport. Mr. Bell is with the Bell and Jones Company.

Miss Adah Mower has resigned her position as toll operator and has accepted a position at the L. S. McCable Department store.

Miss Bertha Andregg has resigned her position in the manager's office to take up new work at the Rock Island Arsenal. Miss Rosilla Hayes has succeeded Miss Andregg.

Miss Emma Liedtke has been promoted to work order clerk in the traffic department.

Misses Leyda Morrill, and Alma Wanke have accepted positions as toll operators at the Rock Island exchange.

Miss Grace Derricks, Mrs. Louriane VanDruff and Miss Clara Lemppert have accepted positions as local supervisors.

Misses Ruth Corcoran, Flannigan, Mills, Hoffman, Simons, Hill, Amright and Krueger have accepted positions as local supervisors.

Miss Dorris Vaughn was recently called to Peoria on account of the illness of her grandmother.

Miss Alpha Hartman has returned from a leave of absence of two weeks. The girls are glad to see her again.

Mrs. Brady, matron at the Rock Island exchange, said she had a grand time at Pontiac, Ill.

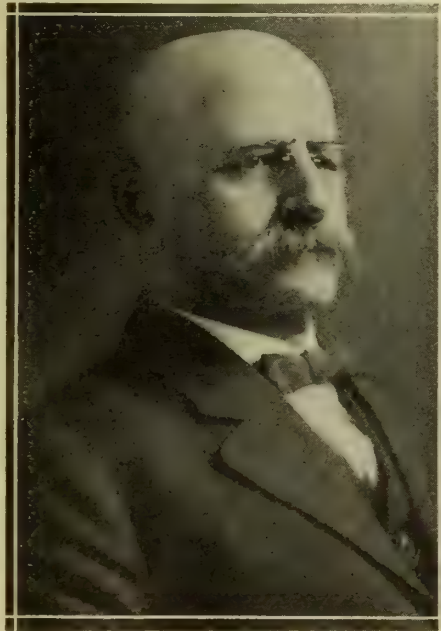
Miss Ruth Westby has been confined to her home with the mumps.

Private Christy McAfee, who was night switchboard repairer until he resigned to join the colors, arrived safe and sound in France. He says he has seen a great deal of France. He sends his best wishes to all the employees of the Central Union Telephone Company.

Sudden Death of I. P. Bach

IRVIN PRICE BACH veteran Illinois telephone man died at St. Anthony Hospital, Rockford, Illinois, on March 7th, after an illness of but a few hours duration.

Mr. Bach was born in Chester County,



IRVIN PRICE BACH.

Pennsylvania, October 25, 1848. He received a common school education in a country school of that county.

Mr. Bach entered the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company as lineman on March 6, 1875. On September 1, 1879, he accepted employment with the American Union Telegraph Company as general foreman. On March 1, 1881, he returned to the Western Union as general foreman. On January 1, 1884, he became superintendent of construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company and continued in that position until November 1, 1887. On March 25, 1888, he entered the service of the Central Union Telephone Company, filling the position of line foreman, state inspector, manager and special agent. From October 1, 1893, to March 1, 1913, Mr. Bach was manager at the Peoria, Illinois, exchange where he saw and in a large measure contributed to the splendid development of that exchange. On March 1, 1911, he was transferred to the office of the commercial superintendent at Springfield, Ill., and filled the position of special agent responsible for local office methods, until the time of his death.

Mr. Bach saw telephony in its infancy as shown by the following interview in the *Central Union News* of March, 1910:

"My first experience in the telephone business dates back to 1878, at which time, while in the Western Union service in Philadelphia, I was detailed to install two telephones for the use of the Pennsylvania Railroad connecting the railway surgeon with one of the railroad towers. In those days the transmitter had not developed; the set consisted of a magneto and two hand telephones of oblong pattern which were hung in a clip on each side of the bell. It took me two days to install these two instruments, due to the fact that the ground wire in use for years in the railroad tower proved to be insufficient to operate this short line of 900 feet and two telephones—the same having been run down the tower, then under three sets of railroad tracks, stone ballasted and soldered to the rail. Unfortunately, however, midway between the second and third sets of rails the wire was broken in two, still leaving sufficient ground connection to operate the switchboard, but insufficient to operate these two bells. This naturally was the last place I looked for the bug."

Mr. Bach was a member of the Telephone Pioneers of America, a member of Cleveland Lodge No. 211, F. and A. M., Washington Chapter No. 43 R. A. M. and Chicago Commandery No. 19 K. T.

Mr. Bach's strictly conscientious integrity and lovable character made him a host of friends and his life was an exemplification of genuine manhood. He is survived by a widow and one son.

Springfield District

Miss Ethel Barth, local operator, was recently married to Clifford Lilley of Paris, Ill.

The girls of the traffic department gave a linen shower in honor of Miss Gladys Addleman who was recently united in marriage to Lester Foster.

A number of girls were entertained at the home of Miss LaReine Sheehan recently in honor of her eighteenth birthday. A very enjoyable evening was spent.

Miss Jennie Flagg, local operator has been ill in St. John's Hospital.

Miss Stella Powell has been confined to her home with an attack of appendicitis.

Miss Nina Williams has returned to duty after two months' illness.

Miss Isabella Tierney has returned to work after several weeks' illness.

Miss Lena Martin, night chief operator at Hillsboro recently spent a week at the Springfield exchange taking instructions.

Miss Mary Brooks, Hellin Barrett, Martina Gilmore, and Sarah Hoban have been assigned to regular positions in the traffic department.

Miss Marie Lenglet has been taking instructions at the Springfield exchange for the past few weeks. Miss Lenglet expects to go to France with the Signal Corps in the near future.

Miss Ethel Kreiser has been transferred

to the plant department to take charge of the new private branch exchange recently installed.

Misses Julia Waters, day chief operator, and Loretta Hopkins, supervisor, spent a recent week end in St. Louis.

A number of the toll girls were entertained at the home of Miss Katherine McDonald recently.

Miss Maud Key recently spent a week with her parents at Arcola, Ill.

Misses Frances Hurst and Anna Agnew recently spent two weeks at their homes in Oshkosh, Wis.

Miss Alyce Dillard, local operator, resigned on March 1st, and was married to Mr. Arney, a state bank examiner. They will reside in Chicago.

Misses Helen Hoffman and Helen Ambbs, local operators, have been absent on account of illness.

Miss Ethel Searcy, repair clerk, has returned from a two weeks' illness.

Misses Malissa Armstrong, Beulah La Brien, Dorothea Lee, Ethel Solomon, Margaret Peel and Agnes Scott have accepted positions as local operators.

Miss Maude Jacobs, who has been on sick leave for over a year has resumed her duties at the exchange.

B. A. Reser, line foreman, has taken a leave of absence and gone to Denver, Colo.

Captain Baker in France

Stuart K. Baker, recently assistant engineer in charge of the engineering work of the outside plant department of the Receivers, Central Union Telephone Company, Chicago, Ill., has been commissioned a captain in the division research and inspection signal corps. As soon as Captain Baker's commission had been granted, he received orders to report for duty at Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N. J., and was immediately transferred to France.

Captain Baker was born August 7, 1889, at Las Cruces, New Mexico. He was graduated from the New Mexico State College, receiving the degree in electrical engineering in 1910. He then engaged in the government service at the Elephant Butte Dam in connection with the establishing of telephone and electric light systems and assisted in the erection of the power plant. He resigned his position with the government as assistant mechanic to enter the telephone field with the outside plant department

of the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company, St. Louis, Mo. He was transferred in March, 1915, to the engineering department of the Receivers, Central



CAPTAIN STUART K. BAKER

Union Telephone Company at Chicago in the capacity of assistant engineer, which position he held until February 6, 1918.

Captain Baker has had several years' military experience, serving with the New Mexico National Guard as first lieutenant. He won several medals for expert marksmanship while a guardsman.

Captain Baker's associations with the Receivers, Central Union Telephone Company won him many friends throughout the organization, whose best wishes follow him "Over There."



MORE CAMOUFLAGE. HOW MANY FACES IN THE PICTURE?

A recent picture of the stenographers' "chorus" of the central engineering department. Miss Knust, the director of the chorus, is easily distinguished by her position in the picture and also her pose. The "jackie" was a visitor and desired to look popular. Hence, the attempt to show two of each of the girls. This exceptional photography is the work of J. S. Baker and his assistant, H. W. Lindaman.

Smileage Verses

The division traffic department recently subscribed for "Smileage" and addressed Sergeant Gallagher at Camp Funston as follows:

"Dear Bill:

"Hope you will have time to go
To hear a band, or orchestra,
Or see some kind of show.
The traffic bunch sends it to you
(We all chipped in and bought it,
We truly all had you in mind
So you see of course you got it).
And if you like the shows it buys,
And will laugh out long and loudly,
Each one of us will feel his bit,
Has done its work quite proudly."

And Bill promptly replied:

Dear Bunch:

"You've done your bit,
It made a hit,
I'm trying to do mine,
You bet I'll go to see the show,
I understand they're fine.
I work like *— most of the day
And sometimes half the night.
The time that I have to myself,
Is almost out of sight.
So when I get out now and then,
It surely is a treat;
I'll use the tickets when I can,
Your present can't be beat.
Your thoughtfulness is very kind
To soldiers in the ranks,
My verse is nothing, I'll admit,
So just accept my thanks.

"Right back,

"Sincerely,

"W. M. GALLAGHER."

*Deleted by Censor.

Telephone Stories

A telephone subscriber asked the operator to ring his bell in three minutes and immediately hung up his receiver.

At the appointed time the supervisor rang off the line and the subscriber responded merely with, "Thank you." Later he called again to the operator, and explained that he had been boiling eggs and wanted to time them. They had been cooked to the queen's taste, he said.

Another operator tells of an out-of-town call from a coin box. The operator told the woman who called to deposit ten cents for five minutes talk. She replied in great excitement: "O, central. I put the money in the wrong slot. I had my gloves on and I couldn't see."—*The Youth's Companion*.

FIGHT OR BUY BONDS

Every Patriotic American Who Cannot Go "Over There" and Fight Will Do His Bit Over Here by Backing the United States Government With the Sinews of War

For the third time, the United States government appeals to all patriotic Americans to buy Liberty Bonds and furnish the sinews of war.

Aside from patriotic motives which of course impel every true American to back his government to the limit, the attractiveness of these bonds from an investment standpoint is worthy of deep consideration. The most reliable debtor on earth, Uncle Sam, offers you four and one-fourth per cent. interest on your money, more than any savings bank pays. The Liberty Bond holder, therefore, has the satisfaction not only of "doing his bit" to win the great war, but of making a safe and sound investment at the same time.

Events in the great war have now reached a crisis. This means that every person who lives under the Stars and Stripes must strain his energies to the utmost and help bring this greatest of conflicts to a successful conclusion, to the end that liberty and freedom may be established on earth forever.

Bell Telephone employees now have an opportunity to duplicate the splendid showing they made in purchasing bonds of the first and second Liberty Loans. Bell Telephone officials are giving up a great deal of their time to work in behalf of the government to make the third Liberty Loan a success. The Bell System has contributed in many ways toward the successful prosecution of the great war. It has given its trained men not only as soldiers but as experts in the important field of communication. It has placed its lines freely at the disposal of the government and shown in every way possible

its desire to serve. It is hoped every employé of the system who is able to do so will feel it his duty to jump into the

which means that each one of her 60,000,000 inhabitants, men and women and children, is in debt \$456. Here in America

with a population of 110,000,000 our total indebtedness, if only \$6,000,000,000, or a per capita indebtedness of only one-eighth that of the German citizen is a matter of \$57 each. We can run our Liberty Bond flotations up to \$50,000,000,000 before each one of us owes as much as every German across the Rhine. In other words, we can run this war at our present rate of expenditure for eight years before we are as badly off as the Germans are today. Don't be frightened at the money we are spending. We are not "breaking" ourselves. We are spending very little of our national wealth.

At this particular time it is up to all Americans to make sacrifices. This is no time to think of comfortable financial circumstances and freedom from inconvenience. The government is at a great deal of inconvenience. If the boys at the blazing, thunderous

front are standing in muddy trenches dodging shell splinters and Hun bullets and facing the terrible gas attacks, there is no reason why the man at home should not extend himself to help out.

Don't think of inconvenience. Think of the inconvenience and danger to your son, or your neighbor's son, at the front, and buy Liberty Bonds to the limit. If you haven't the money at hand to do your full duty toward the great cause, go out and borrow it—borrow so that you may buy bonds "until it hurts." Your financial support may be a measure of your practical patriotism — and the nation needs practical patriots at this



AMERICAN LINEMEN STRINGING UP WIRES IN A RUINED FRENCH VILLAGE.
—Copyright International Film Service.

breach, and by doing his share send the third Liberty Loan over the top in a way that will make America's enemies gasp.

War Expense and Liberty Bonds

The German empire's total war indebtedness is estimated at about \$31,000,000,000,



AN AMERICAN DUGOUT.

Great Precautions Are Taken to Guard Our Men in the Lorraine Trenches. This Dugout Is Capable of Protecting Them During a Severe Bombardment.
—Copyright International Film Service.

critical period. Don't think of inconvenience—think only of success.

When the government sells bonds, it takes no money out of the country. What it does is ask the farmer, the manufacturer and the laborer to sell their products on time and it gives an interest bearing note in advance, until the producers can make the supplies to conduct the war. The War Department cannot shoot houses and lots and grain at the Germans.

Russian Farmers and Liberty Bonds

Germany has taken possession of several hundred thousand square miles of fertile Russian and Roumanian territory, has confiscated what grains were on the land and has set the farmers to work raising more grain to be used by German armies. Probably, but not certainly, enough grain will be left to keep the conquered Russian and Roumanian farmers from starving to death while they raise crops for their German masters.

Over in Russia the deluded people thought an honorable peace might be negotiated with Germany, but they know differently now as they toil in the fields for the Kaiser's soldiers. The only way to negotiate a peace with the Kaiser is with a bayonet. We have sent our young men over to France to do the negotiating. Let us furnish them with the bayonets, and with food and clothing while they are using the bayonets.

We at home in America are not starving. At the worst we are asked only to curtail our consumption of wheat and some other of the most vital necessities. This adds to the store available for our soldiers and the soldiers of our allies. Your money pays for this and the American producer escapes the fate of the luckless farmer of Russia, who has been compelled to yield his crop, without compensation, to a conqueror.

Become a Salesman

It is time that we all realize the country is at war. The railroads found themselves relieved of the management of their properties over night. Prices have been set for food and steel and coal. The draft is in full operation. It is no longer a question of

patriotism in supporting the government; it is a matter of absolute necessity. If the soldiers refuse to fight, the war is lost. If we at home refuse to buy bonds, the war is lost because the government will be unable to finance the operation. The man who refuses to buy bonds in this great crisis is in a class with the soldier who refuses to fight.

When you have bought your bond, don't stop. Become a bond salesman for your government and see to it that your neighbor buys a bond. Explain to him that you and he have to do this, as the soldier at the front has to fight.

Russia failed to support its army and its army failed to fight for Russia, and to-day Germany is taking over thousands of square miles of rich farming and mineral lands, title to which is held by Russians who will have their deeds considered mere scraps of paper by their conquerors. Buy a bond from your government and sell one for it. Make the United States a success instead of a failure like Russia.

Casualty lists are being printed in the papers and occasionally we see pictures of our wounded at the hospitals in France. War is being brought home to us in the middle west. A returned Canadian officer in telling of an engagement in which he had taken part said, "We retook the trench from which we had been driven and found the Huns had bayoneted all our wounded when they had to get out." Those are the fellows your boy has to fight over there. Give him your whole hearted support! Buy bonds!

Your Bond Buys Explosives

Explosives are dangerous to handle and we all duck our heads and run when we know that a charge is to be set off. Over in France to-day our sons are having the stuff hurled at them every minute of the day and night with an occasional volley of gas shells that choke and strangle to death—and they don't dare run. With the boys looking death in the face over there, we can do no more than look the issue squarely in the face here at home and buy Liberty Bonds and see that they are provided with ammunition to return the Kaiser just as good as he is sending across to our trenches.

A father in a little Illinois town received a cablegram the other day from General Pershing, announcing the death of his two sons over there, "killed in action." He went out and sold his home and bought Liberty Bonds. "I'm the only one left now and I'll rent a room for myself," was his only comment.

The Liberty Bond button is no longer a mark of liberality or even of patriotism; it is the badge of citizenship. Are you wearing one?

Good Bye Costs Dad \$12

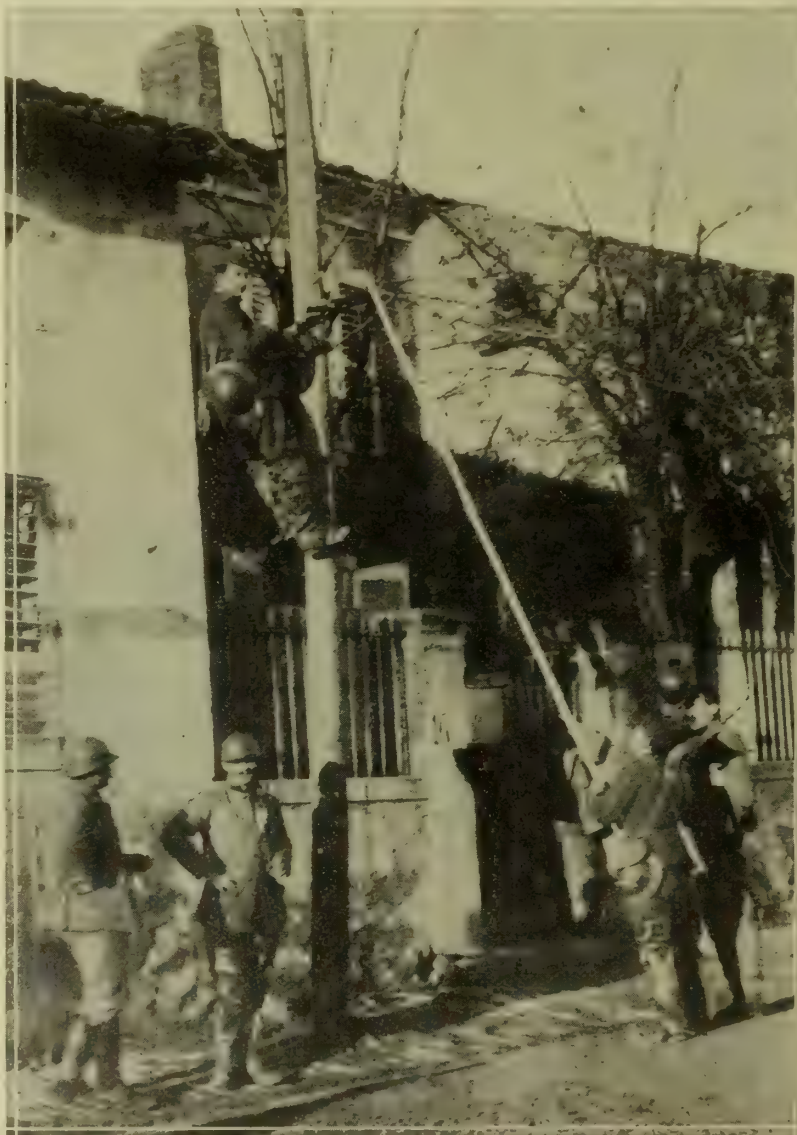
"Good bye, Pop, I'm off to France."

Charles F. McAdams yelled this into a New York telephone.

"Go to it, son!" cried "Pop" into a receiver in Salina, Kan.

"That call was \$12," said the telephone operator in Salina.

"'Twas worth it," murmured "Old Man" McAdams as he drew forth a \$20 bill.



AN AMERICAN SOLDIER DOING DUTY AS A LINEMAN ON THE BATTLE LINES.

—Copyright International Film Service.



CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY
 WISCONSIN TELEPHONE COMPANY
 THE CLEVELAND TELEPHONE COMPANY
 MICHIGAN STATE TELEPHONE COMPANY

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

Chicago, April 5, 1918.

TO EMPLOYEES:

The United States Government is now offering for subscription the Third Liberty Loan. The bonds issued under this loan will run for 10 years and bear interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{4}\%$. Interest will be payable semi-annually on September 15th and March 15th.

The Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies now has over one thousand men serving under the colors and we must not fail in our duty to these boys at the front, and the best way to do our part is through the purchase of Liberty Loan Bonds.

Employees can obtain bonds of the Third Liberty Loan through their Company on installment payments on terms similar to those under which subscriptions were made to the first and second issues of Liberty Loan Bonds.

For each \$50.00 bond subscribed for under this plan, the Company will deduct from the employee's pay as follows:

(1) Where the employee is paid weekly, \$1.00 for fifty successive weeks.

(2) Where the employee is paid monthly, \$5.00 each month for the first and last month of the installment period, and \$4.00 for each of the intervening ten months. For semi-monthly paid employees, deduction will be for one-half of the amounts shown in the case of monthly paid employees.

Deductions for the Third Liberty Loan will begin with the payroll period next succeeding that in which deductions for the First Liberty Loan are terminated. For example: Installment payments on the First Liberty Loan will be completed on most of the semi-monthly payrolls for the half month ending June 15th. In this case deductions for the Third Liberty Loan will begin on payroll for the half month ending June 30th. Thus employees who have been subscribers to the First Liberty Loan can now subscribe to the Third Liberty Loan without further doubling of deductions.

Interest adjustments will be made so as to credit the employees with substantially $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ interest on each installment from date of payment.

Any employee may subscribe on this basis for Bonds in any amount in multiples of \$50.00, but not exceeding in the aggregate the amount of his annual pay. Bonds may be taken up by the employee at any time upon payment of all installments then unpaid and upon making the proper interest adjustments. In the case of any employee who leaves the service of the Company, or dies, or fails for any reason to pay any installments when due, the Company shall sell at the then prevailing market price the Bond or Bonds for which the employee has subscribed, and shall pay over to him, or, in the case of his death, to his legal representatives, the balance remaining after deducting from the amount received from the sale the full amount of the unpaid installments.

Subscriptions under this installment method may be made only on Form S.N. 419-B.

All subscriptions made by employees through their Company will be credited to the state in which the subscription is made. Employees desiring to pay cash for Bonds may do so. In this case the wording of the fifth line of Form S.N. 419-B "hereby directs that deductions be made by said Company from his pay" should be ruled out and the following inserted in ink: "hereby agrees to pay in full for said Bonds to said Company upon presentation of bill for the face amount."

Previous issues of Liberty Loan Bonds bearing interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ and 4% , can be exchanged for Third Liberty Loan Bonds, which bear interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ per annum. Regulations governing these exchanges have not yet been announced, but will be published shortly.

May 4th is the last date on which subscriptions for the Third Liberty Loan can be made under this plan. As the time is limited, it is important that department heads arrange for subscription blanks, Form S.N. 419-B, to reach employees promptly. Also, that subscriptions be expedited and the completed forms forwarded through the regular organization channels to reach the General Auditor not later than the date named.

Very respectfully,

B. E. SUNNY,
 President.

Public Utilities Commission Authorizes Readjustment of Telephone Rates in Cleveland

The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio has just made an interesting decision in the case of the application of the Cleveland Telephone Company for increased flat rates temporarily, and a measured service schedule beginning January 1, 1919.

The program of the Telephone Company was vigorously opposed by the City of Cleveland which in December passed an ordinance attempting to fix telephone rates, outlining rates for service that were below those already in force, and the City furthermore applied to the Common Pleas Court for an injunction restraining the new rates of the Cleveland Company from going into effect. The Common Pleas Court granted a temporary injunction, upon which the Cleveland Company applied to the Supreme Court of the State for a writ of prohibition against further interference in its plans by the City of Cleveland and the Common Pleas Court. A temporary writ of prohibition was granted.

In the meantime, the Utilities Commission made the investigation referred to in the order. If the Supreme Court decides that the authority to fix rates in the Public Utilities Commission, as it is expected it will do shortly, the litigation will be at an end, and the Cleveland Company will be at liberty to put the new rates into effect without further molestation.

The decision is as follows:

The Commission having heretofore instituted an investigation, upon its own initiative, to determine the justness and reasonableness of the rates, charges, tolls, rentals, schedules and classifications maintained and followed and proposed to be maintained and followed by The Cleveland Telephone Company in the prosecution of its operations as a public utility furnishing telephone service in and about the City of Cleveland, Ohio; and due notice of the time and place of all sessions of such investigation having been given to said company and the City of Cleveland, Ohio, and full opportunity having been given all parties in interest to introduce any and all pertinent facts of their knowledge with respect to the subject of such investigation; and full inquiry and investigation having been made herein, the Commission, being fully advised in the premises, finds,

That the rates, charges, tolls and rentals for furnishing telephone service in and about the City of Cleveland, Ohio, set forth in the schedule of The Cleveland Telephone Company designated as P. U. C. O. No. 2, published and filed with this Commission to become effective January first, 1918, were and are neither unjust, unreasonable, excessive nor unlawfully discriminatory for the furnishing of respondent's service within said city of Cleveland, Ohio, as of said first day of January, 1918. The Commission further finds,

That the service of said The Cleveland Telephone Company is inadequate and that

said company does not furnish prompt and efficient service to its subscribers and the public in said City of Cleveland, and that said inadequacy and inefficiency of service is largely due to the overloading of respondent's lines, and insufficient operating force, and an unusual use of the service. The Commission further finds,

That the adoption by The Cleveland Telephone Company of the recommendation of this Commission's Telephone Department that said respondent begin, at once, the substitution of measured service for its present service (installing the necessary apparatus and appliances first in its Main Exchange and proceeding with such work, exchange by exchange, but so rearranging its Prospect, Rosedale, Garfield and Eddy Exchanges before undertaking the work in its other exchanges), and the substitution for the rates and charges set forth in respondent's schedule P. U. C. O. No. 2, the rates and charges set forth in respondent's schedules marked and identified as First Revised Sheets Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 18, 23, 24 and 25 P. U. C. O. No. 2, published by the respondent and filed with this Commission to become effective January first, 1919, as rapidly as such measured service shall be instituted, would be a reasonable and proper means of improving respondent's service, and if said company shall

adopt such recommendation as a means of improving its service and rendering the same adequate and efficient, such action on the part of said company hereby is approved by the Commission and authority to carry the said recommendation into effect is hereby granted.

And the Commission having fully determined the matters as to which this investigation was instituted, it is

ORDERED, That said The Cleveland Telephone Company be, and it hereby is notified and required, forthwith to undertake the work of increasing and improving its facilities and service, so as to meet the reasonable demands of its subscribers and the public. It is further

ORDERED, That as to all other matters and things, this investigation be, and it hereby is discontinued.

THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF OHIO,

CHARLES C. MARSHALL, *Chairman*.

BEECHER W. WALTERMIRE,

BYRON M. CLENDENING,
Commissioners.

Dated at Columbus, Ohio,
this fourth day of April, 1918.

Employees Thank Company

At a meeting of the supervising force of the Cleveland Telephone Company held Monday evening, April 8, 1918, to discuss the Third Liberty Bond issue, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That we the employes (supervising force) of The Cleveland Telephone Company hereby tender to the officials of the Company our sincere appreciation for their placing within our power the opportunity of again becoming subscribers to our Government's Liberty Bonds, and further extending the date of the first payment, so as not to cause the last payments on the first bond issue to interfere with our purchase of the third issue.

S. C. MOULE,
Chairman, Liberty Loan Committee.
F. B. BRETT,
Secretary, Liberty Loan Committee.

Source of the Kaiser's Power

"The German resembles a slave ruled by his master by mere word or look, without resort to whip or fetters. His servitude is in himself, in his soul. Worse than bodily slavery is spiritual. The German must be freed from within; outward effort is useless."

No, this is not a recent thought of President Wilson's. It was penned by Heinrich Heine during the first half of the nineteenth century.—*Philadelphia Record*.

Just So

"Lucky in love; unlucky at cards."
"I get you. You hold small hands in both cases."—*Louisville Courier Journal*.

Chicago, April 8, 1918.

Mr. Clifford Arrick,
Manager Publicity Department.
Dear Sir:

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has arranged to subscribe for \$5,000,000 of the Third Liberty Loan. The allotments to the companies of this group are, as follows:

Cleveland Tel. Co.....	\$ 50,000
4th Federal Res. Dist.	
Chicago Tel. Co.....	340,000
7th Federal Res. Dist.	
Michigan State Tel. Co.....	110,000
7th Federal Res. Dist.	
Wisconsin Tel. Co.....	60,000
7th Federal Res. Dist.	
Wisconsin Tel. Co.....	15,000
9th Federal Res. Dist.	
Total	\$575,000

So far as this Group is concerned it will be arranged that the Company will assist employes in the purchase of bonds as in the case of the First and Second issues, and it will be arranged that the first payment on the new subscription will be made in the month next following the final payment on the first subscription. Other details are being worked out of which you will be advised in the near future.

Yours truly,

H. F. HILL,
Vice-President.

EN ROUTE AND IN CAMP WITH THE 410TH

Captain L. B. Boylan Describes Interesting Trip and Experiences of Signal Corps Boys Now at Camp S. F. B. Morse, Leon Springs, Texas

The following interesting letter was recently received by General Manager W. R. Abbott of the Chicago Telephone Company from Captain Boylan of Company D, 410th Telegraph Battalion:

"Mr. W. R. Abbott,
212 W. Washington St.,
Chicago, Ill.

"Dear Sir:

"Having an idea that you would be interested in our travels, our work and our pleasures, I am addressing this letter to you and covering the period since we left Fort Leavenworth.

"On December 21st we bade good-bye to Fort Leavenworth, and began our journey across the country, in the direction opposite to that in which those of us who had planned to return to Chicago for Christmas, wanted to move.

"The entire battalion was transported in standard Pullman sleepers, and we enjoyed excellent meals prepared in our kitchen car. The journey was not made with any undue haste, and we detrained at Camp Morse at ten o'clock on Sunday morning, December 23rd. The camp had just been vacated by the Tenth Telegraph Battalion, which moved to France, and we found everything in good order and ready for occupancy.

"The interest of travel was increased by the stops for exercise and drill, and short intermissions for purchases in the larger towns and cities along the route. It was interesting to follow the changes in the condition of the country and the type of inhabitants, as we passed through regions of distinctive industries, and to note the difference in mannerisms and attire of the inhabitants.

"When we awoke on Sunday morning in the balmy clime of Elysium, as we thought, all our thoughts and fears of storms and cold took wing and we settled down with ideas of soft Italian skies with long, moonlit evenings, starry heavens and B. V. D.'s. But alas! On Christmas morn a breeze sprang up from out of the north, and that night we shook and shivered in the grasp of a furious 'Norther'! Fortunately the storm did not last long, and on Thursday we were sunburned in an all-day march of about sixteen miles.

"Our camp is in a valley surrounded by beautiful hills, inhabited by coyotes, deer, rabbits and armadillos, and infested with rattlesnakes and tarantulas. We set out to explore buttes which appeared to be a half mile distant but learned that the clear atmosphere is a deception to vision, and our hills were about ten miles away. After

the short stay of our first 'Norther' we rejoiced that strenuous weather was over, and settled down to a winter of sunshine and balmy zephyrs. But, alas! once more. Another breeze blew up from out of the north, and carried with it the frigid cold from the snowfields of Colorado, and ever since we have shivered in its throes. Reports from Leavenworth tell us of the



CAPTAIN L. B. BOYLAN

continued icy blasts there and the many frozen ears and feet resulting. But never in Leavenworth did we suffer from cold as from this Colorado 'Norther'! Our barracks are built for southern comfort, and those cots are adjacent to north walls freeze in strips as the wind forces its way through the cracks in the walls. The wind blowing and twirling the white dobe dust gives the appearance of a furious snowstorm, which, with the real shivers, has all the effects of true winter, and the glorious moonlight, flooding the ground and roofs, gives all outdoors the appearance of a snow covering. The 'Northers' do not last long, and in a few hours the southern sun warms things up again.

"Unlike our position in Kansas, we are twenty-five miles from civil activities, and there are no civilian features to detract from military service. At Fort Leavenworth the men were permitted to visit the nearby cities when off duty, and there was very little said as to their time of retiring. But here no passes of any kind are issued from camp during the week, and all men must be in quarters with 'lights out' at 9:30.

The expense of transportation to San Antonio precludes many visits there. All about us are military maneuvers and it was here that we heard first the sound of artillery fire. Occasionally we see balloons and aeroplanes from Kelly Field, where a large aviation school is located. The facilities for clean amusement are everywhere about us. We have a very excellent Y. M. C. A.; the fields and hills are abundant with game, and there is a 'movie' house where splendid pictures are shown.

"January 13th: From newspaper reports and a few letters which have strayed from Chicago and landed near Leon Springs, Texas, I have some reports that you had a blizzard and snowstorm, and incidentally, some winter weather, all of which happened during the time Company D took to the field, and got the first touch of real life in a shelter-tent camp.

"On Monday our telegraph sections set out to build twenty-one miles of telegraph line each, and each of our telephone sections was to set up a divisional camp telephone system, all of which was completed by Thursday noon. Monday and Tuesday nights were spent in camp in the northern part of this reservation, about twelve miles northwest of Camp Morse. The weather on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday was delightful. It was really like our June weather in Illinois. The two nights spent in camp were warm and greatly enjoyed by the men, who built a large fire just outside of their camping place, where they gathered and sang songs, and told stories. On Thursday afternoon we broke camp and came back to Camp Morse, and about five o'clock a cloud of dust was seen coming from the north. With that cloud of dust came one of the coldest winter blasts that was ever experienced in Texas. Before morning it got so cold that everybody felt chilly, and then they felt colder, and they KNEW they were cold, and it wasn't much longer until they all thought they were frozen! The fact is, they sleep in a cantonment building, but the wind was so strong that it sifted in, an inch or two of snow on each man's bunk, and in the morning the barrack room looked like a snow house on the inside. Friday was cold and so was Friday night. But Saturday it warmed up somewhat and today the snow is melting away. So if any of you people have stories to tell about the blizzard in Chicago you will have to make it pretty strong, because we are of the opinion that we can go you one better.

"January 20th: The wind's blowing and

it's cold. You can't tell us anything about a blizzard that we do not already know, except possibly you may have a little more snow than we have. Yet this Texas wind has anything beaten that you have had in Illinois for the last eighty-seven years, to my knowledge.

During the past week Company D has stayed in camp, and taken all detail work falling to the 410th Telegraph Battalion, such as the loaning of trucks to the various organizations around us who are without transportation, the cutting of wood, and cleaning up of camp. Besides this we were called upon to finish up the construction work of a new telephone exchange system, common battery, which was being installed in Camp Stanley. On Thursday about thirty of our men who were not on detail, marched to Van Raub (that is a grocery store about four miles northwest of here). The object of the march was that they might learn to sketch road maps, and not become lost, especially when they had a map in their possession. On their return one-half of them came across country through the mesquite and rounded up three live armadillos and brought them back to camp, which shows that our men are becoming regular hunters.

"It is quite likely that most of their friends will soon be supplied with armadillo work-baskets of some sort, as these armadillos were all taken over to a Mexican to be made into baskets.

"This morning about five o'clock the camp was awakened by 'fire call,' and upon turning out it was found that the headquarters building and the telephone exchange were on fire. Everything being so dry here and the buildings made of pine, it did not take long to consume the building. There was absolutely nothing left except a few metal parts of typewriters from headquarters and of telephone equipment. Fortunately this building was one of the north buildings in the camp, and there being a strong north wind blowing, the sparks did not endanger any of the other cantonments. Telephone service between this camp and Fort Sam Houston, and various places within the camp was re-established early this morning by Company E of the 410th. It might be worthy of note to say that this fire was the only excitement we have had here for some time.

Every morning immediately after reveille calisthenic exercises are indulged in for fifteen minutes. Lately it has been rather cold in the

morning and the morning exercise has been done with overcoats on, which perhaps got the men into bad habits, as was discovered one morning last week, when the weather was somewhat warmer and Lieutenant Kenny ordered that overcoats be removed. Upon removal of the overcoats it was found that Private Green and Sergeant Dore had made a hasty toilet, being clad in pajamas, leggings and shoes. But it would hardly be fair to allow these two members of this company to take all the honors in this respect, as I am informed that Acting Sergeant Taylor is the originator.

"January 27th: During the past week Company D again took up the work of telephone and telegraph lines in the field. Lines were built from this camp in two different directions, out to the northeast corner of the reservation, and in that vicinity two telephone systems for divisional camps were erected. We remained in the shelter-tent camp one night in this locality.

"February 10th: For the past two weeks it has fallen to the officers and non-commissioned officers to instruct the student officers in the Signal Corps training camp in lance pole construction for telegraph sections, and the way of constructing divisional camps, or at least the telephone system for divisional camps, which falls to the telephone sections of telegraph companies in actual operation.

"The way I have handled this instruction is by using four of my best non-commissioned officers in each section as sub-instructors. The motor trucks and motorcycles are driven by the regular drivers of this company. These sub-instructors, when a section of students is turned over to them, instruct the students who are selected as non-commissioned officers as to just what their duties are and how to perform them. In other words, each one of my chief of

sections takes a student who is chosen as chief of section for that certain day and keeps right after him the whole day through, instructing him in everything pertaining to his work and handling his men as a section. The chief lineman of each section, and the chief operator and corporal operator or corporal lineman do likewise with those from the student company who are chosen to fill those places for the day. This instruction has passed off very smoothly, and complimentary remarks are often heard from senior instructors and also from the students themselves in regard to the manner in which the instructing was accomplished. All the men of Company D are in very good spirits in regard to this particular work. This instruction work is not a job that we chose ourselves, but it is something that they handed us to do and we are going to do it to the best of our ability.

"A description of Leon Springs might possibly interest you to a certain extent: Take a look at the map and you will notice a spot in a northwesterly direction from the city of San Antonio which is labeled Leon Springs. It looks just as large as any of the other spots on the map of Texas. In fact, it is a thriving little village of perhaps fifty inhabitants, forty-nine of whom have left for parts unknown to me, and the remaining inhabitant performs all the necessary functions of the village, i. e., when he is in the post office part, he is postmaster; and when he goes over and sells a railroad ticket, he immediately becomes station agent; and when he steps out into the store part to sell goods from the village store, if village it is, he becomes merchant. In other words, you see he is a very busy man. The other day I marched the company through the town and the whole town turned out to see it. HE stood right there in the door and took off his hat to us. Very kind of him.

"There is one other thing that I do not know about and that is where they got the name 'Leon Springs.' None of us have been able to find any water there. I think that Davy Crockett or Sam Houston must have journeyed up this way in the days long gone by and found a pool of water after some heavy Texas rain, and were of the opinion that it was a spring. For if there were any springs here they have certainly dried up long, long ago.

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) L. B. BOYLAN,
Captain, Company D,
410th Telegraph Bat'n."



ALL TELEPHONES NOW IN SERVICE OF THE ARMY.
The Army in France Now Has Control of a Complete Telephone Service Between Paris and the Field.
—Copyright International Film Service.

CALDWELL E. FIELD

Born 1896—Died in the Service of
His Country 1918

Belated reports have been received regarding the death in France of Caldwell E. Field, for several years an employee of the plant department, Chicago Telephone Company, and a member of Company E, 409th Telegraph Battalion.

On February 4th, while Field was in an auto truck moving supplies, the machine became unmanageable and ran into a brick wall. He was badly injured, and his death occurred two days later.

The young soldier was twenty-one years of age, known as an earnest, studious young man, and well liked by his telephone company associates and comrades in the service. He welcomed the chance to serve when the call came, and although he did not have an opportunity to die in action, will be remembered as one of those who



CALDWELL E. FIELD

From snap-shot taken in France and enlarged by Don Beidler Studio, Chicago.

gave his life for his country.

He leaves two brothers, George H. of the Oakland plant department, and Thomas N. an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

As a sad coincidence Field's mother died on February 1st and was buried on the same day he was injured. Unaware, of course, of Mrs. Field's death about seventy-five of her son's comrades in Company E signed and sent her the following letter on February 8th:

"Dear Mrs. Field:

"Words can not adequately express our sincere grief over the loss of one of the most loved of our comrades, your beloved son, Caldwell, and we extend to you his worshipped mother, our humble and heartfelt sympathy in this hour of your sad bereavement."

Corporal James F. Hogan of Company E, and formerly of the plant department, Chicago, in a letter to his mother gives the following details about the injury and death of Field:

"I suppose by this time you have heard of Caldwell Field's death, caused by an automobile accident. I will tell you all about it so you can tell his mother.

"We were moving to our present barracks and I was riding in the same machine. We had dinner and supper together the day before, and slept together in a hotel that night. After breakfast next morning,

we all started off together. About two o'clock in the afternoon, just about a mile from the accident, I changed and rode on another truck as the place where I was sitting was sliding around, and I could not hold on. We went down a hill and around the corner of the road and I saw that the truck Caldwell had been on was off the road. It had been driven against a brick wall. I was the first one to get there and found two men were lying on the ground. Caldwell's companion was only stunned. I asked Caldwell if he was hurt and he said 'No.' So I opened up his coat and examined him as I thought he might have broken his arm or leg, but nothing seemed to hurt him although he could not stand. We then put him on a cot and he was taken to the nearest hospital which was about six miles away. He lived for two days. They say he did not have a pain and was not unconscious until the last ten minutes.

"Caldwell received the last sacraments. He received the last rites of the Catholic Church, so I guess his battles are all over and he is in Heaven. I went to the funeral and he was buried just about five miles from where we are. One woman took a picture of the grave and if they are good I will send one to you and you can give it to his mother.

"It is a very cruel blow to Caldwell's mother, but you can tell her he was a very good boy. He never touched a drop of liquor, in fact had no bad habits and was liked by all the boys of the company."

From France

The following letter was recently received by General Manager H. O. Seymour of the Wisconsin Telephone Company from Captain W. C. Elmore of Company D, 409th Telegraph Battalion, who has been transferred to duty as chief signal officer on a general's staff at headquarters:

"Signal Corps,

"U. S. P. O. No. 716, A. E. F.

"February 10, 1918.

"DEAR MR. SEYMOUR:

"I just received a box which was filled with Christmas packages. It certainly is a most comfortable feeling to know that the people back home think enough of us to want to make the hard part of the year to be away as pleasant as possible. Please extend our most true appreciation of their kindness to all and tell them that just that sort of thing helps to keep Uncle Sam's boys doing their best over here.

"I am no longer in command of Company D of the 409th Battalion, but have been transferred to duty on a general's staff at headquarters, as chief signal officer, which makes me feel rather pleased, as it is considered quite an honor. I hated terribly to leave the boys, as they certainly worked hard and well for me, and I wish to say right here that Sergeant Richardson makes a fine soldier; knows his business and is a real man, and that Louis Helm-

reich makes a good soldier and is thoroughly reliable.

"I had occasion to be up at the American front a short time ago and was under fire for the better part of two days. The feeling a chap has is one of haste to get out of the way, but as there is no place to go, he gets used to it, until someone is hurt when the only thought seems to be to get the hounds who got your comrade. I truly believe that it takes a brave man to run, when everyone else is going the other way. I do not expect now to be at the front during the next drive, but I should like very much to take an active part in pushing our way through to Berlin.

"I witnessed the sudden meeting of two Yankee brothers the other day, and I doubt very much if there was a dry eye in the group for a moment. One grey-haired soldier's face worked hard and he turned away.

"We are all here to see this thing to a finish, and those back home need not worry about the outcome, as no better body of men ever faced the music than Uncle Sam's boys here. Respectfully yours,
"W. C. ELMORE."

From Fort Omaha

James Murray Schollar, formerly facility man, Chicago Telephone Company, and now with the Fifteenth Balloon Company, Fort Omaha, to which he was transferred from the 410th Telegraph Battalion, writes the following interesting letter to Mr. H. Riley, facilities engineer, Chicago:

"Fort Omaha, Neb.,

"March 20, 1918.

"MY DEAR MR. RILEY:

"Your greatly appreciated letter just reached me today, and I will utilize my first few moments to answer it. I was transferred from Kelly Field to Fort Omaha and at present am attached to the Fifteenth Balloon Company. I have been made acting sergeant in charge of the telephone detail, which keeps up the lines of communication between the observers in the balloon and headquarters in the rear.

"I find balloon work much more interesting than I first supposed it would be, and am also receiving training which will enable me to qualify as an observer. I expect to be leaving here within the next week for Newport News, Va., which will be the first step toward the other side, and after what will soon be a year's training, I am very anxious to get into the big doings 'Over There.'

"I miss the 410th Telegraph Battalion since I left them, which, from my observations, is one of the most efficient organizations in the service. The training which I received while under Major Turner has stirred my ambition to be the best soldier possible. His personal influence and example as a type of man worthy of emulation have been largely responsible for this feeling.

"May I, through you, send my best wishes to Mr. Schneider and all the boys in the office and thank you for your kind interest which makes me feel proud to know that I am still an employé of the Chicago Telephone Company? I will let you hear from me occasionally and would appreciate it if my name were placed on the mailing list of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS.

"Thanking you for your interest and your letter, I am sincerely,

"JAMES MURRAY
SCHOLLAR."

Letters From France

An interesting letter was recently received by the mother of Thomas R. Freeman of Company D, 409th Telegraph Battalion. He describes many of his experiences and apparently is enjoying life in France. He is the son of Thomas E. Freeman of the maintenance department, Chicago.

Part of the letter follows:

"I feel like an old 'regular' by this time, having been in the service over half a year. We have one of the best cooks in the U. S. army and he can make a banquet out of an old shoe.

"I just stopped writing when I saw the lights of a truck automobile come up over the hill, and I sure made some time running to hang on to it as this is mail day. With a mob of hungry ones looking for mail I took my place, and lo and behold, I was among the lucky ones. I received four, among them yours dated December 24th, and Dad's dated December 26th. So I stopped to read them and I am the happiest fellow in camp. Joe Carmody claims he is, however, as he received one from his mother and one from Croom County, Limerick, Ireland, from an aunt telling him to spend his seven days permission or vacation as we called it, in Ireland. He says if he does I've got to go with him, so your son may land in Ireland for a week. He says I'll pass fine with my brogue and face. They kid me so much

about my brogue here that I'm starting to believe I've got one.

M. Young of the U. S. naval aviation forces. He writes humorously of the country "Over There" and states that Paris is a wonderful city.



A GROUP OF COMPANY E BOYS, 409TH TELEGRAPH BATTALION
Top row, left to right: Sergeant Rush, Private Mueller, Corporal Cosgrove, Privates Moloney, Hullinger and Carroll; Corporal Powers, and Cook Wallin. Bottom row, left to right: Privates Golden, Fitzgerald, Harkins, Marrs, and McCarthy.

"Well, I've told you all the news the censor will allow so I'll end up by saying Gene Seyen, Bob Cline, Bert Frances (I saw him yesterday), Fred Jackson, and Joe Carmody are in the best of health, and as for me, I do not think it is possible to be sick; I never felt better in my life.

"When I get back I may have to sleep on the floor for about a month to get used to a mattress again and have my knife, fork and spoon labeled with a description of how to use them, as I'm afraid I've forgotten how."

Mrs. Freeman also received a letter from a friend of her son, First Sergeant W.

"Tom" Freeman has the honor of having a place in France named for him. "Freeman's Bend" received its name from the following incident: "Tom" and five comrades were riding in an auto truck around a bend in the road when the machine met with an accident and turned over, pinning its occupants underneath. Happy to relate all of them were pulled out unhurt by comrades and are now declared to lead charmed lives which defy accident.

"Eyes for the Navy"

The following appreciative letter was recently received from F. D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the Navy:

Assistant Secretary's Office
WASHINGTON

"March 18, 1918.

"Mr. W. R. Abbott,
"Chicago Telephone Company,
"Chicago, Ill.

"DEAR SIR: Your prompt and patriotic response to the Navy's call for binoculars, telescopes, and spy-glasses, is most appreciated. The glasses will be very useful in the prosecution of naval operations until victory is won.

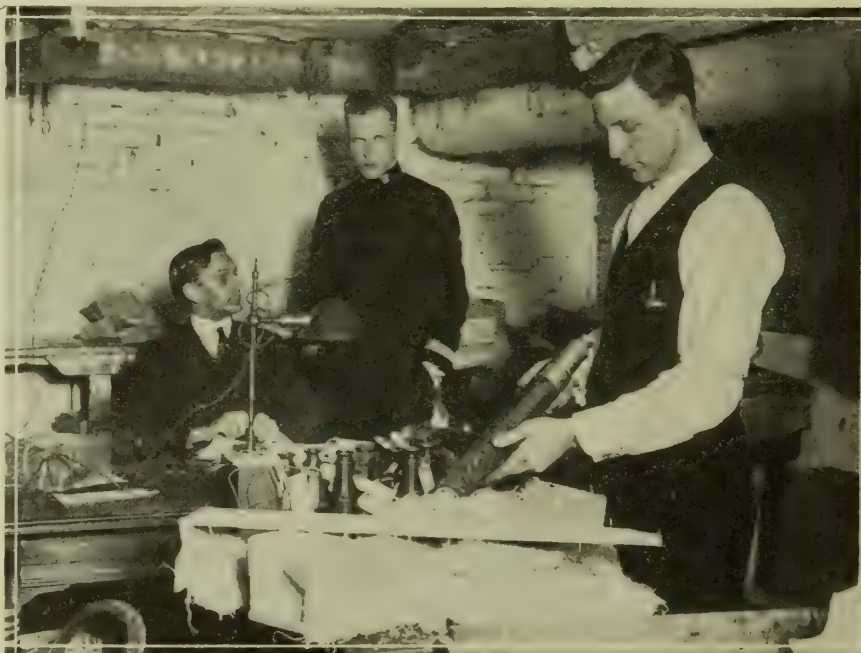
"At the termination of the war, if possible, every effort will be made to return them to you, when it is hoped that you will feel compensated for any evidence of wear by the knowledge that you have supplied "Eyes for the Navy" during a very trying period.

"On behalf of the Navy, I wish to thank you most heartily.

"Very respectfully,
(Signed)

"F. D. ROOSEVELT,
"Assistant Secretary
of the Navy."

The photograph shows government employes packing these glasses for shipment to the navy.



PATRIOTIC CITIZENS SEND MANY "EYES FOR THE NAVY" IN ANSWER TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL FOR BINOCULARS AND MARINE GLASSES.

—Copyright International Film Service.

Mr. Seymour's Many Activities

General Manager H. O. Seymour, of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, has recently taken on many new responsibilities. He was general chairman of the big Y. M. C. A. campaign and has had "a working interest" in all the war campaigns, Liberty



H. O. SEYMOUR

Loans, Red Cross, and War Savings. With these activities added to his regular telephone duties, he is indeed a busy man.

Mr. Seymour is a member of the War Finance Central Committee that will hereafter direct all Liberty Loan, Red Cross and War Savings financial contribution plans for Wisconsin, so that conflict of interests will be avoided and efficiency promoted. He is also a director of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce, of the University Club, and a member of the Board of the Centralized Budget of Philanthropies, which handles the public charities of Milwaukee.

Energy and patriotism are watchwords among the members of the Wisconsin Telephone Company and organization. All have been bearing a part in the general war work, and as an example the saving stamp canvass showed up ninety-six per cent. for the Milwaukee force.

Sergeant Thilmont Writes From France

The following letter was recently received by A. T. Irwin, editor of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS, from sergeant E. H. Thilmont of Company E, 409th Telegraph Battalion, "Somewhere in France." Although written on January 31st the letter was postmarked February 26th.

"With the Colors in France,
"Jan 31, 1918.

Dear Mr. Irwin:

"I take please in advising you of the receipt of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS, which created considerable commotion about the barracks, as we boys eagerly await news from 'Chi.'

"We had two weeks of cold weather from January 1st to 14th, but since that date, it has taken an unprecedented change and is now warm, balmy and sunshiny all day, with a beautiful moonlight in the evening.

"At present we are located in a small village and billeted in houses. Our meals are fair and we use our mess fund to good advantage.

"Sickness has disappeared entirely since our move into the country on the line of construction, and we have a remarkably healthy aggregation now—due possibly to the hard out-door work, and I might possibly add to this the large amount of sweets still being received from our friends back in the United States.

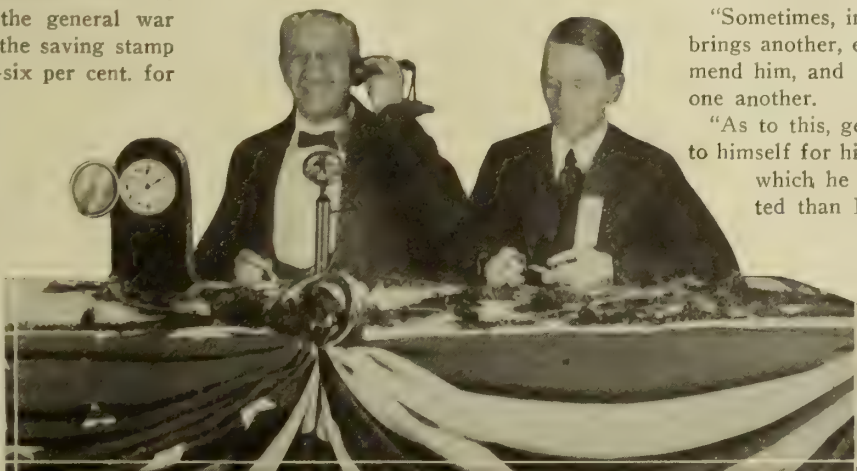
"I have the opportunity of frequently going to the larger cities for material and supplies, and the scenery impresses me very much.

"The long, sloping hills where we can coast with a truck one-half mile or more, the beautiful valleys of green fields and trees, villages, where the people come out and gaze as we go thundering past; strange places where women gather at little streams and wash family clothes; oxen and mules drawing little carts through the towns; everything is just one story of romance, adventure and a continuous effort to terminate the war quickly by a victorious conquest.

"We express our sincere thanks for the splendid way in which the Bell employes make life cheerful for us by their many presents and letters.

"Trusting all will enjoy reading this letter, I am, Very truly yours,

(Signed) "Sgt. E. H. THILMONT."



SETTING THE COUNTRY'S CLOCKS AHEAD ONE HOUR.
Marcus M. Marks, Chairman of the National Daylight Saving Movement, Giving the Signal to Set One Hour Ahead the Hands of the Great Clock in the Metropolitan Tower, New York City. The Telephone as Usual Played a Conspicuous Part.
—Copyright International Film Service.

Gerard Swope Honored

Gerard Swope, vice-president of the Western Electric Company, has been decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun by his Majesty, the Emperor of Japan. Mr. Swope has just completed an extensive tour of that distant land where he has



GERARD SWOPE.

been instrumental in investigating and organizing the electrical and telephone systems which are still in an embryonic state.

Appreciation of the work of the Western Electric Company in general, and the efforts of Mr. Swope in particular, is expressed most strikingly by the honor conferred upon him.

Old Stuff—But Ever New

"Paris, April 2, 1777.

"The bearer of this, who is going to America, presses me to give him a letter of recommendation, though I know nothing of him, not even his name. This may seem extraordinary, but I assure you that it is not uncommon here.

"Sometimes, indeed, one unknown person brings another, equally unknown, to recommend him, and sometimes they recommend one another.

"As to this, gentleman, I must refer you to himself for his character and merits with which he is certainly better acquainted than I can possibly be.

"I recommend him to those civilities which every stranger of whom one knows no harm has a right to, and I request that you will do him all the good offices and show him all the favor that on further acquaintance you shall find him to deserve.

"I have the honor to be

"Your obedient servant,
"BENJAMIN FRANKLIN."

BELL TELEPHONE GARDENING ASSOCIATION

Show Your Patriotism and Improve Your Health by Raising a Crop of Vegetables During 1918

President A. M. Ramsay of the Bell Telephone Gardening Association of Chicago, has appointed chairmen of the standing committees, as follows: Membership, Robert Cline; literature and advice, A. P. Hyatt; grounds, C. N. Hodge; seeds and plants, D. C. Holloway; co-operating, S. A. Rhodes; exchange, J. C. Weisert; publicity, W. Dakin; surplus vegetables, F. R. Marks; exhibition, Verne Ray.

President Ramsay sets forth several of the aims of the association as follows:

Every employé of the company should try to get a piece of ground in which to grow some food stuffs even if he has not a back yard of his own. Careful consideration should be given to the vegetables grown so that the greatest results commensurate with the size of the plot may be obtained.

All members of the association should not only be beginners but should be continuers. The committee on Literature and Advice is for the purpose of supplying information and encouragement to the gardeners.

While on vacations, members should arrange with someone to look after their gardens.

The committees on exchange and surplus vegetables should be known to all members in order that when gardeners grow more of one product than they can use, the surplus may be put to good use and not wasted.

Some Garden Suggestions

Don't wait till it's too late to plant.

Don't think a garden will take care of itself.

Don't live among weeds.

Don't expect something for nothing.

Don't sit down and do nothing.

Get your hands and feet into the soil of Mother Earth; it is good for the soil.

Now is the time to start your garden. If you did not spade your garden last fall, do it now. Spade thoroughly to a depth of fifteen inches or more, being careful to pulverize the soil well. After working the soil let it settle a few days before planting.

Remember, the best of soil will improve by the use of fertilizer. Rotten manure and decomposed vegetable matter are the best. Too much fertilizer cannot be used if it is equally distributed and well mixed through the soil.

A quick stimulating fertilizer for such vegetables as spinach, lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, kohlrabi, etc., is nitrate of soda—one ounce to two gallons of water. This should be applied to the soil in small quantities, but often. Do not use this fertilizer

on root crops, as it stimulates foliage only.

For planting time, see the table in the March BELL TELEPHONE NEWS.

Why Everyone Should Have a Garden

More vegetables in the diet means less of the higher priced foods.

Vegetables from the home garden are cleaner and fresher.

Working in a garden is a healthful and profitable recreation and relaxation.

It will lower living expenses, promote thrift and help to offset the prevailing high prices.

Well kept gardens add to the home atmosphere and increase the value of property.

Gardens eliminate the unsightly mosquito and fly breeding weeds.

The outdoor exercise alone is worth the effort if nothing else is realized.

If you have had a hot bed or have grown plants in the house, the accompanying table published by the agricultural department of the University of Illinois will be of material assistance.

Distance and Depth for Planting Vegetable Seed in the Open

(Assuming that the cultivation is to be done with wheel and hand hoes.)

Radishes, leaf lettuce, spinach, mustard and onion seed, in drills 12 inches apart, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

Onion and garlic sets, in drills 12 inches apart, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

Beets, carrots, parsley, parsnips, salsify, turnips, chard, kale and asparagus seed (for growing plants) in drills 15 to 18 inches apart, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. (Asparagus, parsley, parsnips and salsify germinate slowly and radishes of the globe type are often planted with them to mark the rows and permit cultivation before the plants appear.)

Peas, in double rows, 12 inches apart, 2

feet being allowed between each pair of rows, in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep.

Potatoes in rows, 24 to 30 inches apart, 12 to 14 inches between hills, 4 to 5 inches deep, $\frac{1}{4}$ potato in a hill.

String and bush lima beans, in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, 12 inches between hills, 3 seeds in a hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep.

Sweet corn, in hills, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 3 seeds in a hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep.

Muskmelons, cucumbers and summer squash, in hills 4 by 5 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, 10 to 12 seeds in a hill.

Watermelons, pumpkins and winter squash, in hills 5 by 8 feet, 1 inch deep, 8 to 10 seeds in a hill.

Classification of Vegetables

I. Cool Season Crops:

1. Cool season crops that quickly reach edible maturity:

- (a) Leaf lettuce, radishes, peas.
- (b) Spinach, cress, mustard, turnips, kohlrabi.

2. Cool season crops that usually are transplanted:

- (a) Spring crops that mature before the heat of summer—head lettuce, early cabbage, early cauliflower.
- (b) Crops that make their principal growth in the cool weather of autumn—late cabbage, late cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, celery.

3. Cool season crops that will endure summer heat, after becoming well established.

- (a) Root crops that endure summer heat—beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify, horse radish.
- (b) Greens and salad plants that endure heat—Swiss chard, kale, collards, New Zealand spinach, parsley, upland cress.
- (c) The onion group—onions, leeks, garlic.
- (d) Potatoes.
- (e) The perennial crops—asparagus, rhubarb.

Directions for Handling Transplanted Plants

Crop	Date of sowing	No. of shifts	Distance in flats or size of pots	Date to set in field
Beets	Feb. 20	0	Not shifted	April 25
Onions	" 20	0	Not shifted	" 25
Head lettuce	Mar. 11	1	2-2½" pots	" 25
Early cabbage	" 11	1	2" in flats	" 25
Early cauliflower	" 11	1	2" in flats	" 25
Kohlrabi	" 11	1	2" in flats	" 25
Tomatoes	" 20	2	2" & 4" in flats or tops	May 25
Peppers	" 20	2	2" & 4" in flats or tops	" 25
Eggplant	" 25	2	2½" & 4" in pots	June 10
Celery	" 25	1	2" in flats	" 25
Summer cabbage	Apr. 10	1	2" in flats	May 20
Late cabbage	" 30	0	Not shifted	June 25
Endive	" 25	0	Not shifted	Aug. 25

II. Warm Season Crops:

1. Warm season crops usually not transplanted:
 - (a) String beans and sweet corn.
 - (b) Lima beans and okra.
 - (c) The vine crops,—cucumber, muskmelon, watermelon, pumpkin, squash.
2. Warm season crops that require transplanting:
 - (a) Tomatoes and peppers.
 - (b) Eggplant and sweet potatoes.

Last Call for Gardeners

"Four twenty-six, a. m., March 21st." That was the exact time when spring arrived, according to the astronomers. But probably no one, unless it was an astronomer, arose early or stayed up late just to witness the event, for the arrival of the real spring, with which we are familiar, is something that we know can not be regulated to suit a schedule, and no one would be warranted in losing sleep over the precise advent of this season. The astronomers may think that their program has caused spring to reach here on March 21st, but we know that spring arrives whenever it gets good and ready and, further, that having arrived, it does not hesitate to leave if it finds that the situation is not to its liking. Hence, the Germans plan to have their spring offensive in the spring, as there is always the possibility each year that that there may not be a spring. But this rarely happens and at some time between Washington's birthday and the Fourth of July spring is quite certain to arrive with a definiteness sufficient to be noticed.

Now then, with spring actually on the premises, what are we going to do with it? It may have been forced upon us, but it is all ours, it has not cost us a cent, and it seems a great pity to let it go to waste. Although much of a favorable nature has been written in regard to spring, it cannot be denied that it has been written for the most part by poets, and poets are notoriously impractical people, and an examination of their own statements shows that the things that they wish to do in the spring might be done just as well in the summer or early fall or not at all, and telephone folks—not being poets to any great extent—are apt to find that spring is a doubtful blessing. But, nevertheless, there is one thing that spring is good for, and that is planting a garden. It is true that some vegetables may be successfully planted in the summer and that others are perennial and do not have to be planted, but for the most part a garden that is not planted in the spring is at best only a botanical curiosity and has little to do with the kind of garden that is needed this year. So then, why not devote this spring which in many ways bids fair to be the most important of the three score and ten to which you are entitled, to planting a garden, and thereby proving that spring con-

tains possibilities of other things besides the annual act of "taking off your heavy ones."

There are many reasons for raising a home garden, and there is no secret about any of them, but some of them have more weight than others with telephone people, and the first is patriotism. What you can

AMOUNTS OF SEED FOR 100 FEET
AND STANDARD PERCENTAGES OF
GERMINATION

Vegetable	Amt. of seed for 100 feet	Standard Germination per cent.
Asparagus	66 roots	80-85
Beans, string	1 pint	90-95
Beans, lima	1 pint	90-95
Beets	2 oz.	150
Cabbage	1 pkt.	90-95
Carrots	1 oz.	80-85
Cauliflower	1 pkt.	60-65
Celery	1/4 oz.	60-65
Chard, Swiss	2 oz.	85-90
Corn, sweet	1 pint	85-90
Cucumber	1 oz.	85-90
Eggplant	1/2 oz.	75-80
Kohl-rabi	1 pkt.	85-90
Lettuce	1/2 oz.	90-95
Mustard	1/2 oz.	90-95
Muskmelon	1 oz.	85-90
Okra	1 oz.	80-85
Onion seed	1 oz.	80-85
Onion sets	1 qt.	80-85
Parsley	1 pkt.	70-75
Parsnip	1 oz.	70-75
Peas	1 to 2 pints	93-98
Pepper	1 pkt.	80-85
Potato	6 to 7 lbs.	85-90
Pumpkin	1 oz.	90-95
Radish	1 oz.	75-80
Salsify	1 oz.	80-85
Spinach	1 oz.	85-90
Squash	3-4 lbs. or 75 plts.	85-90
Sweet Potato	2 pkts.	90-95
Turnip	1/2 oz.	85-90
Watermelon	1 oz.	85-90

do in this matter is far from being insignificant. If you can raise anything at all that is edible—and stranger things than that have happened—it means that some one else will be relieved of raising just that much for you, and then sending it to you over an already over-burdened transportation system. Furthermore, this food that you raise will do you more good than any that you can buy. It is not only the best kind for you to eat, but if you have raised it yourself, the chances are that you will eat it yourself, and enjoy it and say that it is good, although it may be only a Jerusalem artichoke, without another friend in the world, for such is the power of pride in our own achievements.

No doubt, since you went to work for the telephone company, you have regarded yourself as self-supporting, but if you are the average city dweller, you are only one jump ahead of starvation for anything that you have contributed to the contrary. It is a fine feeling of independence that you will get from eating things that you have raised, and it is a fine appetite that you will have when you eat them. As to the possibility of the neighbors beating you to the crop (a common complaint revealed by the reports of the 1917 gardening associations) there is the certainty that in that case the crop will not be wasted and that it was worth stealing, which should be a source of genuine satisfaction to the amateur gardener trying to produce the stuff that "will win the war."

The advantages of home gardening might be expressed in a paraphrase of the familiar description of the hazards of war, for gardening also has its two alternatives: Either you will get vegetables or you will get no vegetables. If you get vegetables the garden was not a failure. If you get no vegetables there are two alternatives: Either you will get enjoyment or you will get no enjoyment. If you get enjoyment, the garden was not a failure. If you do not get enjoyment, there are two alternatives: Either you will get exercise (much needed) or you will get no exercise. If you get exercise, the garden was not a failure. If you do not get exercise, and that is almost unthinkable, there are two alternatives: Either you will get experience or you will get no experience, and this last is not only unthinkable, but impossible. So, then, if you raise a garden you will be guaranteed at least a crop of experience, and in addition you stand to win healthful exercise and honest enjoyment, not to mention the even break that you may get some vegetables.

This is a sort of "last call to dinner in the dining car." Spring, for all practical purposes is here. It is now too late to argue with you in an effort to convince you of the merits of gardening, but if you start at once there is still time for you to get a good garden, and if you have any inclination in that direction, give the inclination the incline. The hardest work in gardening is at the start, and it is indeed unfortunate that that period should coincide with the time for spring fever and spring fishing, but if you once get your garden going you may rest assured that you will endure to the end. In fact, you need not give the matter a further thought—your family and your friends will do all of that for you, and you will be out each day utilizing your newly acquired hour of daylight to keep the breath of life in your 1918 crop, just to avoid casual comment, criticism, and advice, if for no other reason. Perhaps you have seen it stated that the daylight saving plan was put into effect in the interest of the golf fiends, but that is as you wish. There is nothing in the new law that says that you must play golf at any certain time and there is nothing to prevent you from using the new time in your garden, and if you do so it will be neither unlawful nor unconstitutional, and will require no interpretation of the law by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Those of you who may be gardening for the first time should obtain the best advice available, and should beware of the advice of the person who has never raised a successful garden. The latter kind is the easiest to get, but the former is the only kind to follow. In this connection, reference should be made to page 20 of the March BELL TELEPHONE NEWS. On that page will be found ninety-five per cent of the wisdom of the ages, insofar as it relates to gardening.



"SOLDIERS OF THE SWITCHBOARD"

Group of emergency operators from New York and Philadelphia who are serving in Washington.
Taken at Washington College.

First Row, left to right: Miss Morrison, Miss Butler, Miss Gonder, Miss Malone, Miss Manz, Miss Sykes, Miss Curley, Miss Henskath, Miss Hinchcliff. Second Row, left to right: Miss Foley, Miss Leahy, Miss Marie Dugan, Miss Carncross, Miss Cloeren. Third Row, left to right: Miss Kane, Miss Schaeffer, Miss McQuiggan, Miss Cameron, Miss Schildwachter, Miss Cunningham, Miss Gallagher, Miss Dolan, Miss Barnberg, Miss Judge, Miss Gleason. Fourth Row, left to right: Miss Orr, Miss Gibson, Miss Getzfread, Miss Tourtual. Fifth Row, left to right: Miss Quinn, Miss Lawlor, Miss Margaret Dugan, Miss Morsemiller, Miss Bolich, Miss Mahoney, Miss Lind, Miss Borneman, Miss Meisner. Sixth Row, left to right: Miss Lillian McCarthy, Miss Wasmuth, Miss Duffy, Miss Potter, Miss Clayton, Miss Taylor. Seventh Row, left to right: Miss Thomas, Miss Murphy, Miss Bellegarde, Miss Nora McCarthy, Miss Taillie.

Of Interest To Our Girls

Conducted by Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst

Telephone Girls to "Hold the Lines" in France

General Pershing and the American commanders in France will hear again 'ere long the familiar tones of the American telephone operators. Thirty-three of these girls recently arrived in France and have been stationed at various points.

Girls for this important service are being recruited all over the country. Already eight Chicago girls have left for the front and more will soon follow. The Chicago girls are being trained by the Chicago Telephone Company, whose school facilities have been placed at the disposal of the government. The work of training began about two months ago, and in addition to the eight girls who have been graduated, a dozen more are in training. The picture herewith shows some of the girls already enlisted. In the group are several instructors on the staff of the Chicago Telephone Company's operators school, including Mrs. C. Moore, principal. Mrs. Moore is one of the best known telephone women in the United States and has trained many thousand operators. Her son, Captain D. E. Moore, a former Chicago Telephone Com-

pany man, is an instructor in the Signal Corps Training Camp at Leon Springs, Texas, which is turning out hundreds of soldier telephone linemen for the battle front.

The government requires that applicants for positions as telephone operators with the Expeditionary forces be able to speak French. When this point is determined, the applicant is turned over to the Telephone Company's instructors and a season of intensive training in telephone operating follows.

When in service the girls will wear a special uniform, and be in every respect regular enlisted soldiers. The rate of pay ranges from \$60.00 a month for operators, to \$125 for chief operators, with subsistence and quarters furnished.

The following operators who volunteered for service have left Chicago for "Somewhere East":

Drucilla S. Palmer, formerly of 5435 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago; Marjorie and Evelyn Thomas, formerly of 2934 Michigan Ave., Chicago; Millicent Martin, formerly of 634 Woodlawn Park, Chicago; Elizabeth R. Roby, formerly of 5448 Cor-

nell Ave., Chicago; Helen R. Ort, formerly of 2901 Michigan Ave., Chicago; Martha L. and Bertha A. Carrel, formerly of 2319 Chestnut St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Training in Chicago are: Vera Sjostrom, 245 W. North Ave., Chicago; Annie L. Gernon, 241 S. Chicago Ave., Kankakee, Ill.; Louise Beraud, 543 W. 43d St., Chicago; Lillian R. and Bertha J. Verkler, 6127 Indiana Ave., Chicago; Dorothy L. Sage, 522 Church St., Evanston, Ill.; Cecile Joncas, 6710 Perry Ave., Chicago; Marguerite Monnet, 5423 Kenmore Ave., Chicago; Maria Flood, 5338 Ferdinand St., Chicago; Helen Bixby, 3245 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Our "Battalion of Life"

In the October, 1917, number of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS we called our girls the "Battalion of Life," comparing the helpful work of our great army of telephone operators with the grim work undertaken by the army of Russian girls which bears the name of the "Battalion of Death."

In the March number of *The Delineator* our phrase was used in the title of an article



CHICAGO GIRLS IN TRAINING FOR SERVICE AS TELEPHONE OPERATORS WITH AMERICAN ARMY

Top, left to right—Miss Young, suburban-chief instructor; Miss Millicent Martin, Miss Annie L. Gernon, Miss Lillian R. Verkler, Miss Grund, suburban-instructor; Miss Cummings, suburban-instructor; Miss Louise Beraud, Miss Helen Ort, Mrs. C. Moore, City school principal. Bottom—Miss Bertha J. Verkler, Miss Evelyn Thomas, Miss Dorothy L. Sage, Miss Drucilla Palmer, Miss Marjorie Thomas, Miss Bertha Sjostrom.

on American women's work in war time. Much of the article is devoted to the telephone service of our girls in the great cantonments, especially in New England. A few paragraphs from the article will be of interest.

"It is known to every one, of course, that among all the great personages in financial and business life who have thrown themselves into war service for our country, none has performed more of positive value than Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. His subordinates, from high officials of that company down to the minor ones in its many subsidiaries, have toiled shoulder to shoulder under direction of that commanding, colossal figure in the world of affairs. Hardly an hour had passed, after the Government decided to establish Camp Devens, when telephone officials were at Ayer making arrangements to lease a spacious, comfortable, old-fashioned residence near the outskirts of the village. There they planned a home, a clubhouse, for the young women soon to be selected from among the most accurate, swift, expert operators in all New England, who were to be ordered to Camp Devens for war work. The house, with its commodious grounds, was leased. Alterations were commenced, everything was started with the idea of making the operators happy and comfortable. And near by a dormitory was quickly erected, in exterior form not unlike the one-story quarters provided for officers of a battalion, but painted, finished, fitted, furnished in a way that would fill with admiration the army officer on active duty at a cantonment.

"Owing to the tremendous increase in telephone traffic between Ayer and other places, forty operators were summoned, early in July, to take over the work at Ayer itself; and as soon as possible twenty-five others, of unusual skill and ability, were summoned for work at the camp. There they have been since summer; there they are today and there they will remain until the need for continuing Camp Devens is over. When one stops to think of the number and character of messages passing over the wires, of orders within the camp, of long-distance calls from Washington and elsewhere, it is apparent that those young women bear a great and a heavy responsibility."



SECOND GROUP OF CHICAGO GIRLS WHO ARE TAKING TRAINING TO BECOME TELEPHONE OPERATORS IN FRANCE.

This group shows all the girls in training at the time the picture was taken, not shown in the group on the previous page. Left to right, standing—Helen Bixby, 3245 N. Illinois street (Indianapolis); Cecile Joncas, 6710 Prairie avenue; Marguerite Monnett, 5423 Kenmore avenue; Alice Langelier, 167 E. Ontario street; Marguerite Derlis, 5817 Kenwood avenue; Olive Creelman, 1264 Leland avenue; Dorothy Dunbar, 5443 Kimbark avenue. Left to right, kneeling—Yvonne Haas, Wauconda; Francis St. John, 1401 E. 57th street; Elsa Freeman, 6052 Harper avenue.



MISS MARTINA HEYEN
Wisconsin girl who has enlisted in Army Service as telephone operator. This shows the uniform the girls will wear.

"Teaching America to Talk"

The November number of the *Woman's Weekly*, "A magazine of service to womankind," has an article on "Teaching America to Talk." To the telephone work it gives credit for much of the improvement in the national speech. No school in our nation devotes so much money and time to training girls to speak clearly and in a pleasing tone, and the operators in turn influence the subscribers to cultivate clear speech.

The article is illustrated with pictures of some of our girls at their switchboards and in the rest rooms. We quote from it as follows:

"Two pretty young girls were discussing the fact that the war with its resultant high prices had compelled them to leave school and go to work. The one with dark hair gazed wistfully out of the window, then turned toward her companion and said that

she dreaded the thought of having to mix with "every sort of person" in the workaday world.

"The dainty little blonde answered sympathetically, saying she had felt the same way when she first realized she must give up her dream of high school and go to work, but that after she and her mother had investigated the different occupations opened to untrained girls, they had decided upon telephony and that now she was really enthusiastic over her work.

"The petulant brunette objected to the monotony of the switchboard, and complained that it lacked romance. At this her friend laughed outright. 'You don't understand,' she said. 'While it involves tedious detail—like anything else that is worth doing, such as singing to a crowded house or painting a great picture—it has its own peculiar share of dramatic moments.'

"The little brunette, like most of us, was thinking in terms of sight. It did not occur to her that some of our other senses and faculties are capable of use. She pictured the telephone operator merely as sitting in one position doing the same thing over and over. She could not see that while engaged in this seemingly monotonous performance, the hand of that operator lay upon the very pulse of the city.

"As for spectacular romance, it is buzzing all around the wires. Next to the newspaper office, the telephone exchange is first

acquainted with news. And there is no other place where so much heroism may be shown. For instance, every one remembers the General Slocum disaster in New York and the Iroquois fire in Chicago. After both these disasters, the girls, sitting at their boards, helped hysterical and almost inarticulate people trace their lost, working on until so stiff from sitting that they had to be assisted from their nerve-wearing tasks. Managers tried to make them rest, but they insisted on staying at their posts."

My Loan to My Country

The suggestive title of the verses on this page arrests our attention and inclines us to ask ourselves, "What is my loan to my country?" We say, perhaps, "We are buying Liberty Loans which we are, with no small sacrifice, paying for on each pay day." But these are really going to be a gain to each one of us who buys them in this way—they are teaching us how to save a little each week and then at the end, we shall be the possessors of bonds that will pay good and sure interest. We are loaning our money, but through that loan we are learning to save and it is coming back to us by and by with interest.

Many of us are giving loans that are much more precious—our friends, our brothers, our sweethearts. May they all come back to us, nobler and finer for the sacrifice they make and the loan we give for liberty!

And then we can give *ourselves*—not in the terrible battle-line, but in the wonderful life-line with which our telephone service encircles the world. To be sure, we cannot all give the service in France that some of our girls will give, but here, just where we are, in our own office, we are serving just as truly and can give our best.

Just at this time, if we are not careful, there may be a listlessness about our service. Maybe our minds are wandering to the camps where our brothers and friends have just gone, or to the mysterious "Over There" where they may already be fighting for liberty. Don't yield to the listless mood. We have our work to do; our service is needed now more than ever before. Let us go like soldiers to our places every day and make the promptness of our service and the sweetness of our tone a contribution to the comfort of our subscribers, many of whom are at this time anxious and worried and to whom the annoyance of poor service may seem even more troublesome than in happier days.

The country needs us and we can make a loan of ourselves which will be as valuable and as patriotic as the service our brothers are able to give.

Off for France

"I am glad that I have an opportunity to serve my country. It seemed that men had all of the opportunities to defend the nation

My Liberty Loan

I went to the "movies" the other night;
Saw our army and navy so grand,
And a finer or nobler body of men
Never graced any land.

My heart was filled with a wonderful pride,
Though 'twas just a wee bit sad,
As I dreamed of my sweetheart in navy blue,
And my brother in khaki clad.

Oh, God, be good to that sweetheart of mine—
The pal that used to be;
When orders come and his ship sets sail
For "Somewhere" over the sea.

As I thought of the other—that brother of mine,
A sigh seemed to come from my soul.
I could see him there on the Flanders front,
Trying to reach the goal.

"Old Glory," you are mine today,
I have given you my all;
A sweetheart's love and a sister's pride
Have answered to your call.

And speed the dawn of a lasting peace,
Of hope and victory,
And send our brave lads back again,
From "Somewhere" over the sea.

—MARIE MULLIGAN,
Randolph Evening Chief Operator's Clerk.



MISS EUGENIA A. HEYDEN
Madison (Wis.) girl who enlisted as telephone operator in Army after her sister, Martina, had been accepted.

at first. The chance to be of service certainly makes me grateful."

This is the way that Miss Blanche W. Wulleumer of Madison, talked when she got the message that she would be allowed to go to France as a telephone operator. She will leave within a few days, take her place at a signal corps switchboard and relieve a man for the front.

Miss Wulleumer is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ormand Wulleumer of Monticello.—*Milwaukee Journal*, March 31st.

Ever Enduring Principles

"Should America be brought into vassalage, Britain must lose her freedom also; her liberty as well as ours, will eventually be preserved by the virtue of America.

"Our country is in danger. Our enemies are numerous and powerful; but we have many friends determined to be free, and Heaven and Earth will aid the resolution. You are to decide the important question, on which rests the happiness and liberty of millions yet unborn. Act worthy of yourselves. The faltering tongue of hoary age calls on you to support your country. The lisping infant raises its suppliant hands, imploring defense against the monster, slavery. Your fathers look from their celestial seats with smiling approbation on their sons, who boldly stand forth in the cause of virtue.

"I know you want no zeal and fortitude. You will maintain your rights or perish in the generous struggle. However difficult the combat, you will never decline it, when freedom is the stake. If it appears that the only way to safety is through fields of blood, I know you will not turn your faces from your foes, but will undauntedly press forward until tyranny is trodden under foot."—*Joseph Warren, of Massachusetts, March 6, 1775, the anniversary of the Boston Massacre.*

Follows Her Sister's Example

Miss Eugenia A. Heynen, sister of Miss Martina Heynen who has been accepted by the government for telephone service in France was until recently a governess in a wealthy Milwaukee family. When her sister responded to the call for operators, she called at the Milwaukee office to learn if it would be possible for her to take a course of intensive training and qualify as an operator in order that she also might offer her services to the government and be sent to France.

Miss Heynen is now employed at the Green Bay office as an operator, and probably will be ready in a few weeks to pass the test for an operator "Over There."

"Take out of our lives the telephone, the wireless, the automobile and the aeroplane and instantly we *retrograde* fifty years."—*John N. Willys.*

EASTER FASHIONS CREATED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE GREAT FIFTH AVENUE PARADE

*The World's Leading Designers Contribute Their "Bit" to the Making of New Styles for Spring—
Advantage Taken of an Unusual Season to Exploit Chic Tailleur Costumes*



GUIDE TO PATTERNS

Left to Right: 7650—Ladies' Blouse (20 cents). Five sizes, 34 to 42 bust. No. 7654—Ladies' Tunic Skirt (20 cents). Sizes, 24 to 34 waist. No. 7632—Knitting-bags in Four Styles (20 cents). One size only, requiring for model illustrated $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard 27-inch cretonne.—No. 7639—Ladies' Dress (25 cents). Seven sizes, 34 to 46 bust.—No. 7345—Ladies' Dress (25 cents). Five sizes, 34 to 42 bust. No. 7213—Ladies' Two-piece Skirt (20 cents). Seven sizes, 22 to 34 waist.

By Maude Hall

Patriotic endeavor as extended to clothes is the saving grace of the smart woman of limited means, for not only does it enable her to get along with less material for her new spring suit, but it gives her an oppor-

tunity to make last season's clothes look different without the appearance of a make-shift by combining them with other fabrics.

Many of the tailleurs designed by the world's great dressmakers for the greatest of Easter parades—that along Fifth Ave-

nue, have used mohair rather freely. The material contains no wool and it is not being used for military purposes and therefore, deserves fashionable recognition. An unusually good model in blue mohair consists of a plaited skirt accompanied by a

jacket which falls well below the hips and has its fullness held in by a belt of self-material. The front, sleeves and large pockets are bound with blue silk braid. One button is sufficient for the adjustment, as the collar is draped very low, disclosing a tantalizing arrangement of white crepe georgette in the guise of a vest.

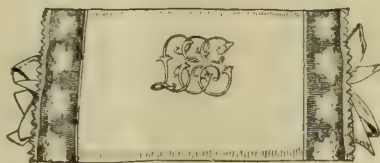
The effort to launch a tailored suit season which revives all the old-time glory of this sensible mode of dress seems to be meeting with flattering success. One easily remembers when a good-looking tailor or two with innumerable blouses constituted almost, if not quite, an entire wardrobe. It seems as if in these days of sobriety and wise economy, this earnest propaganda in favor of the tailored suit, which has missed fire for so many seasons, should achieve its aim.

Most of the coats are of medium length, that is falling just below the hips. Some are quite straight in line, while others have shaped peplums to give them a note of variety. Youthful looking is a tailored suit in white mohair with plain skirt and a jacket plaited each side of the panel front, a narrow belt of self-material holding the plaits to position. The jacket fastens in single-breasted effect below a fetching collar of black and white silk. Sometimes jackets built upon semi-dressy lines show collars and cuffs of embroidered silk or satin in which the Oriental note is highly emphasized. A trimming which may be applied rather freely is in two colors, an exquisite light, soft red and a biege or deep ivory with a pinkish tone. The tones blend delightfully and give a festive touch to coats of black satin worn with skirts of contrasting material.

An unbroken line at the back is one of the newest details featured in spring jackets and coats. Sometimes to avoid plainness, the back is laid in inverted plaits and fullness given to the sides, but straight lines are generally acceptable and will continue to find favor as long as panel effects predominate the modes.

There is much talk about the correct width of skirts, but upon this question the arbiters of dress themselves are not agreed. Perhaps it is safe to say that the average skirt is about a yard wide at the bottom, or a little more. The rule is an elastic one, however, and a skirt that is only a yard wide at the hem may be much wider above or may obtain an appearance of much greater width from sort of a long tunic. Anything smarter than the straight or plaited skirt for a *tailleur*, it is contended, is difficult to achieve.

There are many splendid coat models among the new styles for spring, most of them suitable to development in silk, satin, mohair, homespun, etc. The old-fashioned homespun, by the way, is placed in high honor among the novelties of the spring and summer seasons, thus creating a paradox. It wears well and can be developed upon exceedingly smart lines and therefore,



Boudoir Pillow with Monogram and Filet Ends

smart women are welcoming it with open arms.

Dark blue tricolette, which is a heavy, rather closely-woven silk jersey, is utilized in the development of some excellent long coats and has an enormous amount of style. The coat is trimmed with a large pointed collar and cuffs of block silk. To the easy-fitting waist is gathered a three-piece skirt which has inserted pockets finished with pocket laps. A straight belt of self-material crosses in front and closes at the sides, at the same time concealing the jointure of waist and skirt.

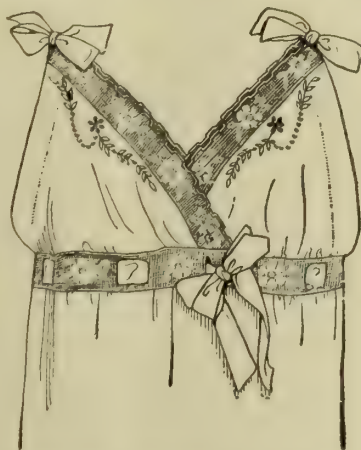
Jersey promises to figure largely in the creation of *tailleurs* as well as sports clothes this season. In the silken varieties, it is especially attractive. There are a number of striped silk jersey stuffs both in one color and in contrasting tones which are used for separate skirts or in combination with plain materials.

Lessons for the Home Embroiderer

By KATHRYN MUTTERER

Specially Prepared for the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS by the Pictorial Review

A rose in filet crochet is almost as attractive as in nature and its beauty surely will be appreciated as pictured in the accompanying illustration of a nightgown. Cut in surplice effect without sleeves, the gown expresses the last word in smart lingerie. The neck is finished with a band of filet crochet while the fronts are delicately trimmed with hand-embroidery done in solid satin and eyelet stitches. A band of filet insertion mounted just below the fastening gives the Empire outline so much



Surplice Nightgown with Filet and Embroidery

in favor. At the shoulders there are full bows of pink satin ribbon and ribbon is laced above the waistline.

The boudoir pillow is as dainty as it can be. It is fashioned of handkerchief linen and has a three-letter monogram which may be worked in raised satin stitch. The padding of the letters must be carefully executed to make them higher where the strokes are broadest.

The filet crochet bands in butterfly design are worked with crochet cotton No. 100 and a steel hook No. 14. The crochet is two and three-quarter inches wide and the butterflies measure the same from tip to tip of their front wings. The case is open at both ends showing a dainty puff of the soft satin which is used to cover the pillow. Ribbon ties two inches wide matching the satin of the pillow, hold the case in place.

Pictorial Review No. 12182—Design stamped on white nainsook for the square or surplice nightgown, size 32, 34 or 36 bust, including working pattern and directions for the filet crochet on surplice nightgown, \$1.40.

Filet Crochet No. 9—Directions, 10 cents.

Monogram L. E. G., No. 501—Any three letter monogram in this size, 50 cents; for every additional inch, add 10 cents. Monograms up to two inches, 35 cents. Pillow, thirteen by twenty inches.

Community Kitchens

England is turning to communal kitchens as a means of conserving food. Six of these kitchens have already been established under Lord Rhondda, and have been fairly successful. Nearly 50,000 meals have been served the past eight months in two kitchens maintained in West Ham, near London. The average charge has been ten cents per meal to consumers, although nourishing meals are sold for as little as two cents. A communal kitchen with capacity for 1,000 meals daily, opened recently in North Woolwich Road, represents an investment of only \$1,500 and gives economies in fuel and labor, as well as furnishing properly cooked foods with full nutritive value and the avoidance of waste. —U. S. Food Administration Bulletin.

A Tempting Odor

An Illinois telephone employé and his best girl were attending one of the county fairs last fall.

"My, how good that popcorn smells," said the lady.

"That's right," replied her cavalier. "I'll drive up closer so you can smell it better."

Heard in Operators' School

Student in Operators' Training Department (describing how a telephone connection is made): "You pick up the back 'hose' and plug in and then you pick up the front 'hose.'" Hose=cord.



Safety First and Accident Prevention

MEMBER NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

MEMBER AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY



KIND WORDS, KIND THOUGHTS
AND KIND DEEDS HELP TO PRE-
VENT ACCIDENTS.

SAFETY IS THE STEERING WHEEL
OF PROGRESS.

LACK OF PATIENCE OFTEN
MAKES PATIENTS FOR THE DOC-
TOR.

Accident Prevention Problems

The study of ways and means of safeguarding life and limb, of preventing accidents, has assumed its proper importance among the problems of industrial organizations, especially in those employing large numbers of men and women. It may be likened to a contagion, which has spread across our country from coast to coast, leaving in its wake a well-rooted determination in the hearts and minds of many men and women to preach and practice the gospel of "Safety." The value of safety work has been so generally recognized that nearly every industrial organization now has a safety department.

This department is now a very necessary cog in every plant or company. Its primary purpose is to investigate accidents and in conjunction with the supervisory force make inspections of the plant from time to time for the purpose of introducing such ideas as will tend to prevent accidents.

This has been accomplished to a certain degree by circulars of warning pertaining to certain practices and conditions, which are issued from time to time, by the installation of mechanical safety devices, and by safety signs. That these measures have met with some success is apparent, as statistics show that there has been a considerable decrease in industrial accidents. There is still plenty of room, however, for improvement. One need not study the problem very long to discover that the principal and the most complex of all the elements to be con-

sidered is the human element. Human beings are much alike the world over. We become so accustomed to our surroundings that we automatically—unthinkingly—follow practices which involve risk or injury.

could do would prevent it. People who have this belief are unfortunate.

It is these human characteristics that make the safety department's task a difficult one. Its big problem is to discover some means of putting forth a constant reminder—a mirror—of the unpleasant realities of life caused by carelessness and negligence. In other words to make each individual employé think "Safety." Until this can be accomplished we shall continue to have accidents, and all the money that an industrial organization can put into its plant cannot reduce accidents to zero.

Fifteen per cent. of our accidents for 1917 as shown by the chart on this page were caused by sharp points and edges. Many of the accidents reported of this nature resulted in blood poison, and it is probable that the skillful work of our doctors is all that prevented the infections from causing more serious results. It is safe to say that a little more care on the part of the injured in ninety-five percent of these cases would have prevented not only the accidents but also the infections.

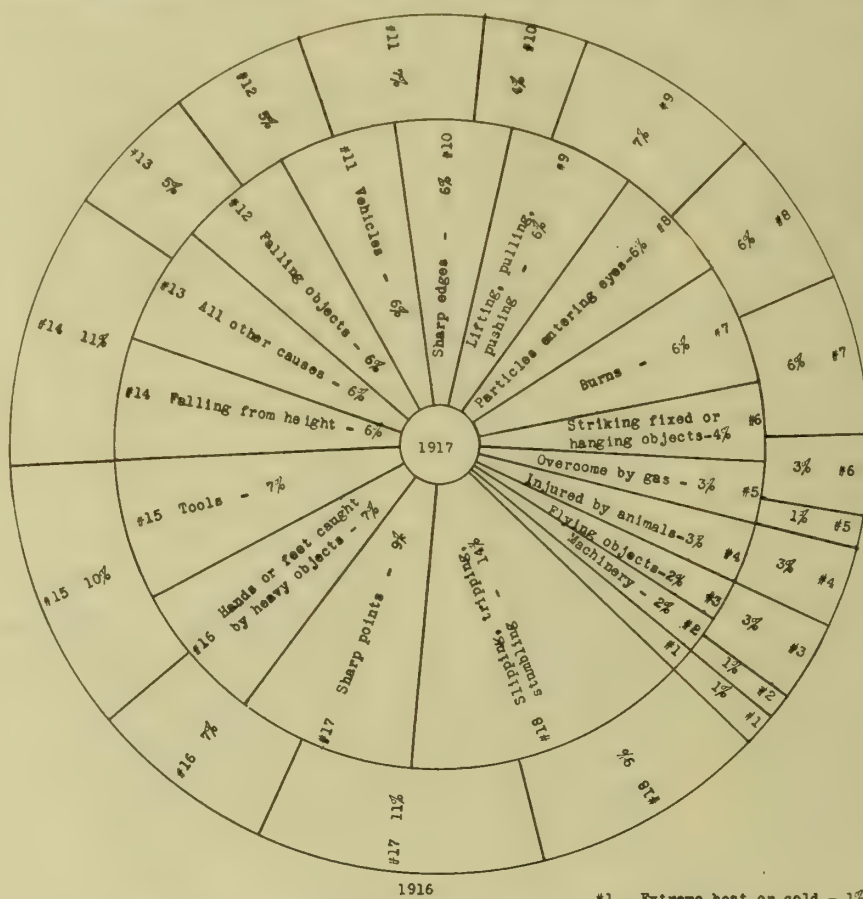


CHART SHOWING COMPARISON OF EMPLOYEES' ACCIDENT CASES FOR YEARS 1916-1917.

The inner circle represents a comparison of the accidents of 1917 and the outer circle those of 1916. The accidents are classified under eighteen general headings, which in the circles are numbered one to eighteen consecutively. Each class of accident for the two years may be checked by comparing the correspondence numbers in the two circles.

Our minds, it would seem, are so often occupied with the details of business, pleasures, troubles and what not, that the conditions of our immediate surroundings are forgotten.

In all the walks of life, we encounter the person who believes that luck is the ruling element of his life. He will take chances and risks with the firm conviction that if he is going to be hurt or killed, or meet with disaster in any form, nothing that he

The slipping, tripping, and stumbling accidents increased from nine percent in 1916 to fourteen percent in 1917. This is the class of accidents that causes the most trouble and worry. Hand rails and step treads on stairs are useless unless we supplement them with thought and care. In view of the thoughtless manner in which we all rush up and down stairs and around slippery places, the number of accidents we have is not surprising. Speed is one of the most sought for characteristics in a

man or woman in the eyes of the employer, and we all try to obtain results as speedily as possible, but there are occasions when speed wastes time. Save time by *taking time* to use each step in the flight and the hand rail when passing up and down stairways. *Take time* to watch your step when passing over slippery places.

For your own good we are trying to prevent accidents and earnestly ask your assistance in this task. This means that we are asking you to be careful to avoid injuries to yourself and others.

Accident Prevention Trophies

The standing of the various districts in the three divisions of the plant department which are contesting for the accident prevention trophies is as follows for the period ending February 28th:

Suburban Plant

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Joliet | 7. Aurora |
| 2. Hammond | 8. Waukegan |
| 3. Oak Park | 9. La Grange |
| 4. Wheaton | 10. Elgin |
| 5. Evanston | 11. Harvey |

Construction

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. No. Construction | 5. Supplies |
| 2. Cable Repair | 6. So. Construction |
| 3. Building Cabling | 7. Shops |
| 4. Cent. Construction | 8. Garage |

Maintenance

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Canal | 15. Edgewater |
| 2. Beverly | 16. Lincoln |
| 3. Main | 17. Superior |
| 4. Irving | 18. South Chicago |
| 5. Wabash | 19. Stewart |
| 6. Austin | 20. West |
| 7. Lake View | 21. Humboldt |
| 8. Central | 22. Pullman |
| 9. Hyde Park | 23. Lawndale |
| 10. Oakland | 24. Yards |
| 11. Monroe | 25. Douglas |
| 12. Kedzie | 26. Prospect |
| 13. Calumet | 27. Belmont |
| 14. Rogers Park | 28. Wentworth |

During April the trophies will be in the possession of Messrs. White of the Joliet District, Bremer of North Construction and Cerney of Canal.

The Suburban division is to be congratulated on its splendid showing as it had but twelve accidents during the three month period, ending February 28th.

Be An Optimist

Stop kicking.
Yes, stop it.

Stop kicking and complaining about the weather, the coal shortage, the food regulations, about everything that cannot be helped. Why stop it? For the simple and all sufficient reason that it doesn't help matters at all. We do not meet our trouble or solve the perplexing problems of life by useless kicking and grumbling. The born pessimist is never a constructive builder along any lines of real and beneficial human activity.

Just now, if you will keep your ears open, you will hear people kicking, growl-

ing and bemoaning their woes and troubles everywhere. You will hear it in the scraps of conversation on the street, the "L" trains, among the commuters on the steam lines and in fact almost everywhere you go.

Well, for our health's sake, let's quit it. Let's take the other viewpoint for a while and see if it won't restore mental poise and tranquility; make war bread taste better and improve both temper and digestion.

The kicking individual is usually of the do nothing, helpless kind. It's the fellow who grins and tackles the job that comes out on top.

Instead of kicking about having to eat bread made of barley, oat-meal and buckwheat, congratulate yourself that you are being introduced to a new article of food, just as palatable, and, if anything, more nutritious and better for your jaded digestion than the stuff you have been eating all these years.

Why not emulate the optimism of the old lady who said she had but two teeth left, "But, thank God, they hit." And there is no doubt either that in expressing her thankfulness for what she had, she was voicing only the natural sentiments of a kindly, sympathetic and remarkably healthy old lady.

So no matter how this may sound to you, it is, first of all, a little preachment o' health; the idea being to show that our mental attitude towards things as they may affect us has a direct and important bearing on our physical health and well being.

"It is a good, old maxim,

Which often should be preached,

Don't cross the bridge before you

Until the bridge is reached."

Or

"Then, what is the use of repining,

For where there's will there's a way;

And tomorrow the sun may be shining,

Although it is cloudy today."

Work, "wittles" and wages in liberal doses will keep the average person in good condition both physically and mentally.

It doesn't cost much to keep clean; but dirt and disease are always expensive.

Recent Accidents

A cleaner in the supplies division attempted to back up a cable repair wagon without assistance. He strained the muscles in his left shoulder.

An equipment installer in the Suburban plant department was pulling wire out of a junk box, when the end of a galvanized iron wire sprang up and struck him on the upper lip, breaking the skin. Infection followed.

An installer's helper at Milwaukee, was running wire when the ladder on which he was standing slipped. He fell to the floor, and sprained his wrist.

An office boy was replacing the belt on the pulley of a pencil sharpener, when his left hand slipped and hit the edge of the pulley. A cut on his thumb resulted.

A messenger boy was delivering instruments from a wagon. In returning to the wagon he stepped on the hub of the front wheel and then to the shaft. His foot slipped as the shaft sagged under his weight, causing him to fall on the sidewalk. A bruise at the lower end of his spine was the result.

While an employé in the plant department at Fond du Lac, Wis., was assisting in an installation, he took hold of a step-ladder to move it. A hammer which was lying on top of the ladder, fell and struck him on the head, resulting in a slight concussion.

A janitor was removing some empty cans from the kitchen in one of our exchanges and scratched his right hand on the rough edge of one of the can covers. Infection resulted.

While a temporary lineman at Waupaca, Wis., was assisting in raising a pole, the steel bar that he was using became caught. In attempting to remove it, his head was caught between the old pole and the one that had just been placed, resulting in bruises on his face.

An installer, while descending the stairway leading to the basement in one of our exchanges, dropped his long nose pliers from his pocket as he was leaving the last step. They hit the cement floor, bounced, and opened up. The handle caught on the heel of his right shoe and his left foot kicked the point, causing the point to pass through his shoe and cut him.

Centennial Year in Illinois

Illinois will soon complete the first century of her history. During these hundred years she has made unparalleled material progress, and has given to the nation some of the greatest men of the century.

The Centennial Year—1918—should be fittingly observed throughout the state. Every county should hold an appropriate celebration. The importance of this historic event should receive universal recognition, and no wide-awake community should fail to take advantage of the opportunities which the occasion affords for united community action. Any undertaking worth while will be stimulated by the occasion.

The Illinois Centennial Commission, appointed by the governor, has official charge of the celebration. A comprehensive program has been outlined, and extensive plans made. It is the purpose of the commission, however, to stimulate an interest in the celebration and offer suggestions and assistance to local committees rather than undertake to lay down any fixed program for county celebrations. The commission particularly desires that there shall be some appropriate observance of the event in every part of the state.

Among the factors which are responsible for the enviable position occupied among the states by Illinois is a high telephone development, both urban and rural.

Signal Corps Has Opening for Many Electrical Men

The Signal Corps, U. S. Army, has announced that it can use the services of a large number of men having electrical training. They are needed especially in connection with the radio communication systems in use in the military service. All classes of electrical men—wiremen, expert electricians, storage battery men, telegraph and wireless operators, and men with electrical engineering training and experience are wanted. The opportunity offered is exceptional because of the great interest and importance of this branch of the service which has been most aptly characterized as the nerve system of the army. Men engaged in the radio division of the communication work in particular have an increasingly important part in the great intelligence system upon which army operations are almost totally dependent. The scope of this work requires men who will fall in general into three classes, depending on the character and amount of experience had by the individual; namely, radio operators, radio mechanics and field radio experts.

Application blanks for service in the radio work of the Signal Corps may be secured by addressing the office of the Chief Signal Officer, Land Division, Training Section, Washington, D. C. Men of draft age may make application and if qualified will be inducted into the army at their request, for service in this branch of the Signal Corps. After enlistment or induction, all personnel will be sent to one of several radio schools for six weeks to three months of intensive training in the one of the three general branches of the radio work for which their previous experience qualifies them. Some of the personnel completing these courses will be commissioned, and the opportunity for advancement for all graduates will be dependent on the individual ability.

Four Groups of War-time Candy

The Food Administration says it is possible to eat candy and satisfy your sweet tooth, and still be a patriot if you use

care in selecting the kinds of candy that contain a minimum rather than a maximum amount of sugar, and which also contain other pure and wholesome ingredients, which are plentiful.

The first group includes chocolate-coated candies with nut and fruit centers, especially the old-fashioned chocolate creams with the bitter-sweet coating, and uncoated candies, such as nougatines, Turkish pastes, and similar varieties. There is an abundance of chocolate; it is pure and wholesome and has high food value.

The second group includes "hard-boiled candies," such as lemon drops, stick candy, fruit tablets, peanut bars, peanut brittle, glace nuts and the like. In this group may also be placed molasses candies, such as taffies and kisses.

Marshmallows and similar candy comprises the third group. They may be eaten plain, toasted, dipped in chocolate, rolled in cocoanut and in many other palatable forms, also popcorn confections.

In the fourth group are included gumdrops, jellies, jelly beans and the like, giving a wide variety of candy made from pure and wholesome ingredients and containing a minimum amount of sugar.

In eating candy in any of these four groups, the consuming public is doing two definite things to aid conservation. First, it is saving sugar without neglecting the great American sweet tooth; second, it is enabling the confectioners to continue their industry and employ their labor as usual.

HOOVERIZING THE TELEPHONE

Reprinted From N. A. R. D. Journal
The retail druggists of this country have, through the propaganda for the pay telephone, done more effective work for good service than any other factor.

The N. A. R. D. Telephone Committee earnestly urges the continuation of our reform efforts, and nothing will do this in more telling way than our persistent work for measured service.

No telephone company, no telephone exchange, can furnish prompt good service if the lines are continually used by straphangers, that is, subscribers who have un-

limited telephone contracts and do all their gossiping and visiting by straphanging on the wire.

Take any other service, and you must pay for what you buy. No railroad gives you a contract to use the trains unlimitedly; no post-office in the world allows patrons to use the mail unlimitedly—you pay for what you use.

If you wish a connection with a party who has an unlimited telephone, and call, and call, and call that number unsuccessfully, you are apt to blame the telephone service for poor service; but the system, not the telephone company, is faulty.

We druggists are always in the front ranks for bringing about reforms. Let us put up a solid front, whenever telephone ordinances are renewed, to make a fight for a measured service. Let the rate be reduced according to number of calls asked for, and let it be a pay-as-you-go system—just as in our druggists' pay telephone.

"Hooverize" is the word in our national economical situation. Let us Hooverize in the telephone service; conserve the force that plays such an important role in our present-day business methods; save time; save electricity spent on tomfoolery gossiping over the wire; keep the front door for business wide open; Hooverize for measured service.

N. A. R. D. TELEPHONE COMMITTEE,
WILHELM BODEMAN, *Chairman*.

Victory or Defeat?

Little cubes of sugar,
Little grains of wheat—
Save them with the bacon
And other kinds of meat.

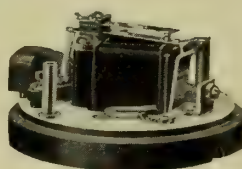
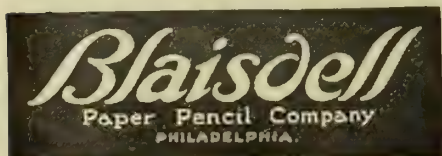
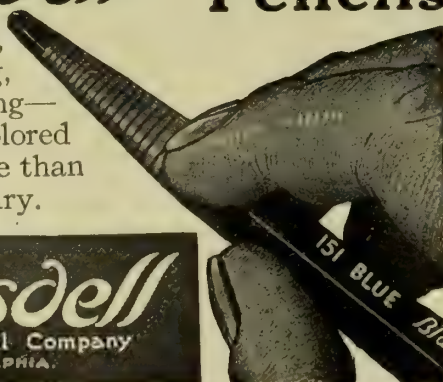
Ill-fed fighters weaken,
Ill-fed nations yield;
It's up to us to keep our Allies
Strong to take the field.

Every dinner table,
Wherever people eat,
Will help decide the verdict—
Victory or defeat.

—*News Bulletin, Oregon Food Administration.*

Blaisdell Colored Pencils

Smooth writing,
long wearing,
quick sharpening—
the standard colored
pencils for more than
a quarter century.



WHERE NOISES RISE

to great volume, the ordinary telephone bell is inefficient.

The Benjamin Telecode Relay

operated on a standard circuit makes it possible to add to the telephone a more powerful calling signal that can be heard effectively over a large area above the sound of other noises.

BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO

WABASH 640

will put you in touch with personal and experienced insurance service for getting most reasonable rates and broadest protection for your property, household goods, automobile, baggage and jewelry against fire and theft.

Get our advice—our firm is manager of the insurance department of the A. T. & T. Co.

MARSH & McLENNAN

INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
INSURANCE EXCHANGE
CHICAGO



In Peace or War Thrift is Patriotism..

3% Interest Paid in
Our Savings Department

THE NORTHERN TRUST CO..BANK

N.W.COR.LASALLE & MONROE STS.,CHICAGO
CAPITAL \$2,000,000 SURPLUS \$2,000,000



Pat. Aug. 19, 1913

If you are not using
BIERCE ANCHORS
we claim that you
are not getting maximum
efficiency from
the money expended
for guying.

May we have the
opportunity of convincing
you?

Best by test.
Increased efficiency of guying.
Easily installed.
Results uniformly gratifying.
Cost very low.
Exceptional holding power.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Specialty Device Company
Cincinnati, Ohio

Note Protection at Corners

Blake Insulated Staples

Unequaled for telephone and bell wiring. The fibre insulation prevents troublesome short circuits and grounds. 4 sizes. Pat. Nov. 1900. Write for samples.

Blake Signal & Mfg. Co.
Boston, Mass.



MR. VAIL'S RED CROSS MESSAGE

Fellows and Associates in the Bell Service:

You see service flags flying in front of the cottage and the mansion, the office building and the factory. The Bell System has one, of which we are proud.

On our service flag there are over 7,000 stars, and soon there will be 8,000.

Do you realize what each of these stars indicates? Each star says that some one man has subordinated his position, his immediate opportunities, for the time being his prospects in life, and certainly the best years of his life: that each man has sacrificed the luxury and comfort of home and home surroundings to take up the burden of privation, self-denial, discomfort, misery, and danger, and the risk of life.

That man is doing a duty and making a sacrifice that belongs as much to you as to him. He is making this sacrifice that you may be secure in the enjoyment of your position, your opportunities, your prospects, and that you may continue to enjoy the comforts and luxuries of home surroundings. It is not merely a privilege, it is your duty, your obligation, to do something that will help to smooth out the conditions under which he is doing this service.

The Government can clothe him and supply him with material needs, so far as is possible under the conditions, can give him routine attention and care when sick and wounded, but the Government cannot give him those little delicate attentions which go so far to comfort one when suffering from deprivation, sickness, or disability. The Government cannot bring home and home comforts to him. For that, the Red Cross has been constituted as a foster-mother of every soldier. To do this work it needs not only thousands of brave and faithful men and women who at every sac-

rifice are devoting themselves to this work, but it means also money to pay the bills and supply the needs. If you should devote half of everything you have, you would not be making a sacrifice in any way com-

parable to the soldier's.

In fact, you are really not called on for any sacrifice,—possibly only a bit of self-denial in contributing to that foster-mother for the benefit of your brothers at the front, a bit of your earnings.

There are silver stars, there will be more, in the border of that service flag. You know what it means to family and friends to have a dear one cut off in the prime of life.

The ministrations of the Red Cross will lessen the number of silver stars, and will make the

last days of those who must go happier and more comfortable.

You of the Bell System have responded wonderfully to the membership drive and have come to the aid of your brothers in service. It is not gratitude or sacrifice. We want you to share liberally as with a brother, and tie this great noble work closely to the Bell System.

Those who are responsible for the work of the Red Cross have repeatedly and voluntarily expressed their recognition and appreciation of the aid given and the work done for the Red Cross by the personnel, operative and executive of the Bell System.

A new campaign is starting. I hope when it is over that we shall stand still higher in their appreciation, and, above all, higher in our own self-esteem, and feel that while we may not have done all we would, we have done all that we could.



Theodore N. Vail

A stylized, handwritten signature of Theodore N. Vail in dark ink.

BELL · TELEPHONE · NEWS

One Policy

Universal Service

One System

Volume 7

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY, 1918

Number 10

THE MONTH IN OHIO, INDIANA AND ILLINOIS

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

General Offices, Chicago

Miss Laura Ellen Laughlin, Correspondent

The American flag is very much in evidence in the general offices of the Receivers, Central Union Telephone Company. In the accounting department there are forty-eight flags tacked to the corner of the desks, which are of the same height and evenly placed in rows, making a very impressive display. The engineering, legal and treasurer's departments each have a large silk flag suspended overhead. To the large service flag in the Receivers' office fifty-four stars have been added, making a total of 290.

During the month of April \$584.60 worth of thrift and war savings stamps were sold, and as the result of a thrift stamp drive a sale of approximately \$150 worth each pay day has been pledged. The indications are that the actual sales each pay day will be far in excess of that amount.

Liberty Bonds of the Third Liberty Loan to the amount of \$20,450 have been subscribed for by the employes of the Receivers' in Chicago.

An Example to Follow

We all know that exercise is the best health producer, but all do not take the advantage of it that the engineering department of the Central Union Telephone Company does. When it comes to "up-settin'" exercises, the National Army has nothing on the members of this department. Each morning and each afternoon, umpired by Mr. Parker, they indulge in these exercises for five minutes. And it is surprising how straight and "chesty" these men are becoming. Of course, occasionally it is a little too much for one of them and his arms drop limply to his side, whereupon Mr. Parker asks: "What's the matter, Casey?" and gets this broken reply: "Out-of—breath." Strange to say, the heavyweights are usually efficient, and it would be a good idea if the engineering department would permit Mr. Cahow to give an exhibition to the entire company, to stimulate interest in the preservation of health by exercise.

It is well worth a moment's time to look upon this group of office men, so efficiently performing invigorating exercises, and each C. U. employé is urged to make an effort to observe the splendid results of Mr. Park-

er's training. It is a display that should not be overlooked, if one has the opportunity.

With Our Allies

Following is a very interesting extract from a letter received by W. L. Wishmeier from George D. Green, formerly employed in the accounting department. This is the first news received from Mr. Green since he enlisted in the British Army, and his many friends throughout the general offices will be glad to know of his safe landing "Over There."

"I volunteered in Boston—as I always had a hankering to 'do my bit'—and was accepted! As this was the fourth time I had tried, it was a bit surprising—but the American draft I am sure would have claimed me. Left Boston for Halifax on December 4th, at which place I expected to be for about a week, and then be sent across with other British recruits from different parts of the United States. However, the Halifax explosion put an end to that plan. It took place on the day after we arrived there. Quite an exciting time—but also very gruesome, for I saw more dead people than I want to see again. We were in Halifax for about six weeks, working hard on relief work.

"It was cold weather, Canadian winters are, and when on January 25th we were told to board the boat *Orita* we gave a cheer, for all of us, about two hundred, were quite 'fed up' with Halifax and also a little excited at the prospect of returning to England. Of course, you know that Atlantic traveling these days is done in convoys. There were twelve boats in ours, mostly troop ships, carrying American and Canadian soldiers, though one of the boats was loaded with Chinese laborers. By the way, one of the boats was the *Tuscania*, which you remember was the first American troopship to be sunk. We were guarded by a cruiser, and day after day, the boats kept together, and nothing eventful happened. We had life-boat drill three times a day, and wore our life belts, but after a while the voyage became rather dull. Before reaching the danger zone, which is supposed to lie round England, we were met by a fleet of torpedo boat destroyers. These things looked very small in comparison with the boats of the con-

voy, but when it came to speed and twisting and turning about they left us all behind. Still things went on smoothly, and the weather was getting warmer, so the only thing we were waiting for was Liverpool. The night before we were due, the 'subs' got busy, for at dusk, about 6:30, we heard a loud noise. It scared us all for we thought we had been hit, but on rushing upstairs and not finding anything out of the way, we became reassured. It was the *Tuscania* which had 'stopped one.' It was quite close to us on our port side, and immediately started sending up rockets. Neither we nor any of the other boats stayed very long. That was the destroyer's duty. We put on full speed ahead and got away from the place as quickly as possible. As we sped away, the *Tuscania* still sent up rockets and put on its lights. That night no one left his life boat; in case of emergencies, that was the order. It seemed an unending night as well, but at last daylight came and that usually means safety, so we breathed once more. Then came Liverpool and England—and at last home! Five years' absence hadn't brought about many changes. As you can imagine, I had a great time seeing everyone at home again, except one brother who is in France. After twelve days I reported ready for service, and was sent to the cavalry, but after a month of that was transferred to the field artillery, where I am now, in the Signal Corps. The place where I am now, is a little sea-side town on the south coast of England, and is not at all a bad place to be stationed at, particularly in the summer.

"People generally over here are quite optimistic about the result of the German offensive, having every confidence in the Poilus and Tommies to stem the tide. It seems that American troops are going to be used. I hope so, for I have faith in the 'Yanks' to give a good account of themselves in any fighting they get into. I have been nicknamed the 'Yank' by the fellows in my room down here. America will be, providing nothing fatal happens, the home of my choice when demobilization comes."

As to Disloyal Americans

"Philip (of Macedon), being arbitrator betwixt two wicked persons, commanded one to fly out of Macedonia and the other to pursue him."—*Plutarch*.

Ohio Division

D. H. Morris, Correspondent,
Columbus

Akron District

Miss Gertrude Parker of Akron, who has been taking a training course for instructors at Cleveland, has returned.

The many friends of Mrs. Florence Gadsby of Akron, were glad to welcome her back, after a long illness.

Miss Ethel Hileman of Akron, was recently married.

Mrs. Hazel Heckman has been transferred from Akron to the Chillicothe office.

Miss Edyth Vansyckle has been promoted from messenger to the toll training school at Akron.

Miss Maud McMillian has been transferred from local to toll at Akron.

Misses Helen Gardner, Gail Hayhurst and Esther Croft, have been transferred from local to inward toll operators at Akron.

Miss Carinne Murphy has been promoted from local operator to local instructress at Akron.

Mrs. Grace McBeever has been promoted from clerk to toll supervisor at Akron.

Miss Marie Snyder has been promoted from toll operator to supervisor at Akron.

Mrs. Jess Willom has been promoted from toll operator to toll supervisor and evening chief operator at Akron.

Miss Glen Dunham, local instructor at Columbus, during her stay in Youngstown, assisted in training 161 new operators and retraining fifty-one of the older operators.

Miss Margaret Welsh, local operator at Youngstown, has been promoted to local instructor.

Miss Anna Laffey, who recently completed a course of toll instruction work at Cleveland has returned to Youngstown and is now training a class of toll operators.

Miss Hazel Wilson, local operator at Youngstown, has been promoted to local supervisor.

Miss Helen Ranella, toll operator at Youngstown, has been promoted to toll supervisor.

On the evening of March 28th a dinner was given at the Elks home by the commercial department of the Youngstown exchange, followed by a theatre party at Keith's Hippodrome Theatre, in honor of Llewellyn A. Davis, chief clerk of the department, who has en-

tered the army. A handsome wrist watch was presented to Mr. Davis by his fellow employees. The dinner was attended by the following: Mrs. Mary Haid, Misses Rachel Barnes, Olga Broberg, Lillian Hald, Henrietta Kulow, Lena Stutter, Lillian Thomas, Rhoda Thomas, Irene Landers, Mr. and



LLEWELLYN A. DAVIS

Formerly chief clerk in Youngstown commercial department, who has gone to join the fighting forces of Uncle Sam.

Mrs. I. E. Sprankle, D. H. Morris, C. P. Bradford, A. E. Holmes, D. C. Dunlap, R. E. Arehart, L. P. Nardini, J. P. Boggs and Llewellyn A. Davis.

Miss Mary Barry, night chief operator at Youngstown, is absent indefinitely on account of illness. Miss Ida Belle Seely has been appointed acting night chief operator.

Mrs. Julia Hoover, local supervisor at Youngstown, has been absent because of an operation on her ear.

A Youngstown subscriber was so overjoyed recently on account of the service he had received that he jumped into his automobile and called at the office and endeavored to "tip" Miss Powers the whole sum of a dime. Miss Powers was overcome and had to be removed to her home.

Dayton District

A successful merger canvass was recently carried on by the Flying Squadron, under the leadership of Captain Lime, at the Urbana and Terre Haute, Ohio, exchanges.

A No. 2 private branch exchange with five stations, was recently installed for the P. T. Rathburn Company, Springfield.

Lieut. W. B. Dodson of Camp Meade, Baltimore, formerly employed at the Springfield exchange, visited his old associates recently.

Private Glenn Barks, formerly employed at the Springfield exchange, has arrived safely in France.

Captain Schaffer Promoted

Captain K. D. Schaffer, of the 307th Field Battalion, Camp Gordon, Ga., was recently promoted to the rank of Major.

Major Schaffer entered the employ of the Central Union Telephone Company as an installer and groundman in March, 1899. His service, with the exception of eight months, was continuous until August, 1917, when he entered the Signal Corps. He has held various positions with the company in Lancaster, Columbus, Zanesville and Newark. When he enlisted he had been been district plant chief at Toledo since 1913.

The advancement of Major Schaffer is pleasing but not surprising to his many friends.

Toledo District

Miss Dorothy Gillespie, collector at Fostoria, has resigned. Miss Mae Rosen has succeeded her.

Miss Tesse Glasgow, local operator at Fostoria, has been transferred from the traffic department to the plant department as clerk.

Miss Mable Powers of Norwalk has been instructing a toll class at Fostoria.

Miss Clara Goshe, toll supervisor at Fostoria, has been absent on account of illness.

Miss Ella McCullough, night operator at Fos-



MAJOR K. D. SCHAFER

toria, has been ill with la grippe.

Miss Florence Hogan, local operator at Fostoria, was recently taken ill with appendicitis.

Miss Florence McKeehen, toll clerk at Toledo and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. McKeehen of Bucyrus, was married on Easter Sunday to Grant V. Miller at the Reform Church, Sycamore. They will reside at Mr. Miller's farm near Sycamore.

A luncheon was given in the Central Union dining room at Toledo on April 19th by the supervisors taking the instruction course under Miss Lloa Birch, district traveling instructor. The guests were Miss Birch and Miss Nellie Flick, main chief operator. The others present were Misses Barbara Welch, Esther Faber, Kathryn Mann, Josephine Ehrman, Margaret Strauch, Rose Aldrich, Helen Swank, Editha Hayes, Emelia Myers, Theresa Tuerff and Pearl Bobzean.

Columbus District

While sedately entering the city of Alliance, the other day, in the palatial touring car of a well known Detroit make, belonging to District Plant Chief A. E. Holmes, he and his distinguished passengers, Division Commercial Agent D. H. Morris and District Commercial Manager C. P. Bradford were suddenly commanded to arrest their progress by a blue-coated arm projecting from another machine. A police policeman raised the hood of Mr. Holmes' car, carefully examined the "Liberty Motor" concealed beneath it and then thrusting the curtains aside demanded to know whence he had come. It developed that a similar car had been stolen and the police had been warned to look for two "young men" in tan clothes. As one of Mr. Holmes' passengers wore a tan raincoat, the suspicions of the law had been aroused. However, as none of the passengers were considered "young men" by the officer, he reluctantly allowed them to proceed to their destination. Moral—It is wise to avoid even the appearance of evil.

General Manager E. A. Reed, of the Ohio division, has been appointed chairman of the Franklin County War Savings Committee which will probably have a membership of 2,000. An intensive year-round canvass of every branch of business, industry and professional lines in the county will be made. It is believed that the response to the call to invest savings with Uncle Sam will be one which will place Franklin County in the first rank from a loyal and patriotic standpoint. Mr. Reed is assured of the support of Central Union Telephone employes who are anxious to aid in the successful prosecution of the war.

Miss Gay Manning, senior operator, Columbus long distance force, died at her home in Columbus on March 20th, from a complication of diseases. Miss Manning was in the service two years and made a host of friends. She was held in high regard by her superiors and while absent on

account of her last illness was promoted to supervisor. The funeral and interment were at her former home in Harrisburg, Ohio. The crowd which overflowed the little church bore mute testimony to the large circle of friends which her sweet character had won for Miss Manning in her short life. A letter of sympathy was



MISS GAY MANNING.

written to Miss Manning's mother by the district traffic chief.

V. K. Curtis, formerly manager at Circleville, passed through Columbus recently on furlough from Camp Lee, wearing the uniform of a second lieutenant. Lieutenant Curtis recently graduated from the Reserve Officers' Training Camp and is in the Engineer Corps.

Miss Nora Yantis, supervisor at the North exchange, Columbus, became the bride of Charles Kale on April 10th. Miss



MRS. CHARLES KALE

Luella Paine, night chief operator, entertained for Miss Yantis and she was presented with a chest of silver. Mr. and Mrs.

Kale went to Florida on their wedding trip.

The record was smashed by Cap. Lime's flying squadron in the canvass for increased rates at Lancaster. Twenty men wrote 1,069 contracts in one day.

Work has begun on the construction of the railroad spurs leading into the site of the new government warehouse at Columbus. The initial plant will consist of six brick and concrete buildings each eighty feet wide and 1,500 feet long. This warehouse will be used for the collecting, storing and distributing of all the supplies manufactured for the government in the territory from the Allegheny Mountains to the Rockies. The buildings are to be constructed in sixty days.

Tiffin Consolidated Telephone Co.

Charles L. Williston, lineman, and Chester L. Dodson, cableman, enlisted in the aero service early in December. Until recently they were located at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex. Williston is now at Hazelhurst Field, near Hempstead, N. Y., with the 220th Aero Service Squadron, and Dodson is a corporal in the 649th Aero Squadron at Morrison, Va.

Miss Minnie Johnson, traffic chief, has been granted a four months' leave of absence and expects to spend the greater part of the time in California, as the guest of relatives. Miss Johnson has been in the telephone service continuously for twenty-eight years, is one of the most popular and best known traffic chiefs in the state and well deserves this extended vacation.

Thrift Jingles

Sing a song of Thrift Stamps

Sixteen in a row,

Take them to an agent,

Add fourteen cents or so;

Change them for a War Stamp,

And for your loyalty

You'll get a crisp \$5 bill

In 1923.

I saw a ship a-sailing,

A-sailing on the sea.

'Twas full of ammunition

For fighting Germany.

And oh, but I was happy

That I had done my share,

Through purchasing War Savings Stamps

To send it "Over There."—Exchange.

Our Part

Girls, do you realize the conflict our country's in today?

How the boys of Uncle Sammy are fighting far away?

Fighting for freedom in the land far o'er the sea,

That America may still remain

"Sweet Land of Liberty."

Don't shirk whatever duty you have started to do,

Work with determination that you will see it through;



MISS MYRTLE OTT

The boys of Uncle Sammy shall never die in vain

While the army at the switch board plays its part in the game,

—Myrtle Ott, local operator, Main exchange, Columbus.

Indiana Division

D. H. Whitham, Correspondent
Indianapolis

Indianapolis District

Personals

North Office

Mrs. Olive Watson, supervisor, has returned from a visit to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., where her husband, Sergeant John G. Watson, is stationed.

Miss June Lawler, repair clerk, is improving slowly. Miss Edna Myers is taking her place.

Miss Marie Reichel has been promoted to supervisor.

Miss Elva Cobb, supervisor, was recently married.

Prospect Office

Misses Ruth Faust, Lula Wilson, Catherine Lester, and Vernal Hargreaver, have been promoted to senior operators.

Miss Flora Rader has been transferred to Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Mable Miller has been transferred to LaPorte, Ind.

Miss Lucile Penny recently made a flying trip to Louisville, Ky.

Miss Pearl Carroll, supervisor, has returned after an absence of three months on account of illness.

Mrs. E. Grubb, evening chief operator, has been ill, and Miss M. Mettler, assistant day chief operator, substituted for her. Miss Fern Light has been acting as assistant day chief operator.

Miss Hewitt has returned after a three weeks' illness.

Woodruff Office

Miss Frances Gilbert, operator, recently visited friends in Hattiesburg, Miss.

Miss Fleeta Hankins, senior operator, has announced her marriage to Wayne Schull. The wedding took place in March.

—U

Misses Minnie Fender, Ruth Matlock, Fleeta Schull and Regina Kennedy have been promoted to senior operators.

Miss Vitalis Arthurholtz has been transferred to Allentown, Penn.

Miss Gertrude Heschke, operator, has been transferred to Kansas City, Kan.

A contest as to the merits of the three "A" divisions in the Woodruff office is being carried on, and at the end of each month a flag is placed above the division holding the highest rating. The first division has the record of giving the best service during the greater part of the winter.

Belmont Office

Mrs. Dawson, matron, who has been seriously ill in her home for several weeks, is convalescing, and hopes to be back soon.

Miss Ostheimer, clerk, is improving rapidly after an illness of several months.

Mrs. Hollingsworth, night chief operator, has returned after an illness of six weeks.

Irvington Office

Mrs. Hazel Beggs, supervisor, has been ill.

Miss Lula Herzberger, supervisor, has returned to duty after an illness of several weeks.

Misses Edna Page and Elsie Adams spent a recent week-end in the country with Miss Adams' parents.

Toll Office

Miss Mary Isabel Small, of the toll department, has gone to Chicago for special

training in telephone work. Miss Small has been assisting in the toll training school and now expects to go to France with the Telephone Operators' Unit of the Signal Corps. Her many friends of the Indianapolis office wish her Godspeed, a safe return, and all the success she richly deserves. Miss Bertha Faut, toll chief operator recently entertained the toll instructors at lunch in honor of Miss Small.

Miss Corinne Luichinger spent a recent week-end at Sheridan, Ind., with Miss Myrtle Gregg, a former operaor.

Miss Minnie Delph, supervisor, has resigned and returned to her home in Fairmount, Ind.

Miss Jeanette Mercy, toll operator, spent a recent week-end with friends at Linton, Ind.

Miss Bessie Kairschner, supervisor, spent Easter in Muncie.

Miss Inez Herider, toll operator, spent Easter in Knightstown, Ind.

Misses Helen Wampler and Marjorie Cox, senior operators, have been promoted to supervisors.

Mrs. Bertha Kendrick, toll operator, has received word from her husband that he has arrived safely in France.

Miss Mildred Potts has returned to her duties after an illness of several weeks.

Miss Jennie Hinze, toll clerk, and Mrs. Starkey, toll operator, continue very ill at their homes.

George Hendricks, former toll wire chief, who is now in training at the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., was home on a nine-day furlough recently and visited the toll department. All his old friends were glad to see him.

Miss Nelle Lusk, evening chief operator, spent St. Patrick's Day in Muncie, Ind., the following Sunday in Brazil, and Easter Sunday at Fort Harrison. She dearly loves to travel.

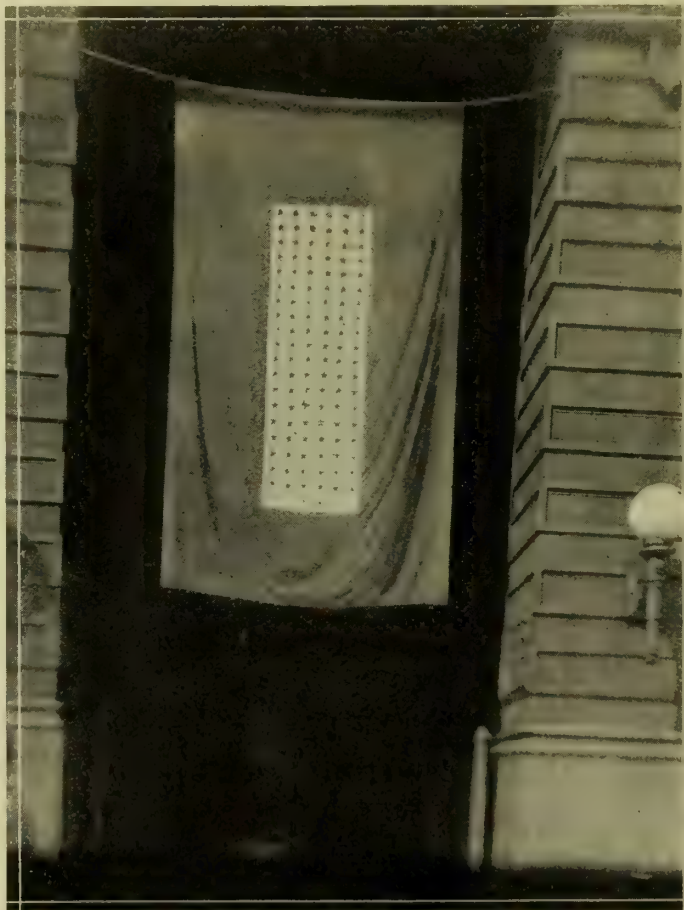
Pay Stations

The many friends of Mrs. Cecil Campbell, pay station supervisor, rejoice in her complete recovery from her long serious illness and are happy to have her among them again.

Training School

The training school for two weeks had a unique class composed entirely of men, who are taking the training in preparation for positions in the traffic department. They are Mr. Wise, of Chicago; Mr. Kirkoff, Mr. Aubrey, Mr. Day and Mr. Flora, of Indianapolis.

The germans have put one over on Luther Burbank for they handed the Russians a perfectly good olive branch bearing full grown lemons.—Hickory (N. C.) Record.



SERVICE FLAG IN LOBBY OF TELEPHONE BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS

The End of Our School Days

It was the last day of school. Our sentiments were tinged alike with joy and regret. Thirteen sweet girl graduates, and one likewise sweet (?) boy graduate were having the time of their lives trying to keep their attention on the lesson, and the clock, too. At last, just as the lesson was finished, the expected knock came. One of the flock hastily accepted the package and bore it triumphantly into the class-room. Thereupon, Miss Myers made a presentation speech and gave the flowers (sweet peas and carnations) to Miss Shea and Miss Cox, our beloved instructors. They divided their carnations with the class.

We went to the Y. W. C. A. for lunch, where tables had been reserved. Miss Faut, our chief operator, honored us with her presence. Mr. Wise, being the only one of his species present, graced the head of the table, which he proceeded to make the center of attraction. Miss Shea was the calmest among us, evidently. Miss Small didn't mind being called "Miss Wise" by the aforesaid lady, but we don't know what Mr. Wise thought about being addressed as "Mr. Small."

After much merrymaking we wended our way to the theater to see "The Birth of a Nation." The momentous question of the composition of an "aviation drink" was the subject of a lively debate between Miss Cox and Mr. Wise. See Miss Cox for the results.

We all enjoyed the play very much. Miss Shea and Miss Cox passed their candy around, and we all admitted that we wept, except Mr. Wise, but several of us detected him trying painfully to swallow.

After many touching till-we-meet-again, we went our several ways, and though it will never be the same again, none of us, I am sure, will ever forget our happy days, or the ones who helped to make them so, in the toll training school.—*Mary Isabel Small.*

The Belmont Baby Show

Everyone has heard of a baby show where each rosy, dimpled baby was guarded by an adoring mother, who *knew* that *her* darling was the prettiest and sweetest. But it was left for the girls at the Belmont office to have a baby show after the babies themselves are full grown.

The idea was suggested by someone saying that while she had not attained marvellous beauty since she had grown up, she could at least thank her stars that she had been a pretty baby. As much doubt was expressed, Miss Timmerman proposed the baby show, and that pictures be brought to prove the one-time rare beauty of the entrants. All agreed to this, and spent the evening at home rummaging in the attic for the old-time treasures, the family album—long ago relegated from its proud place in the "best parlor."

Twenty-five pictures of babies of various ages were handed (under cover) to Miss

Timmerman, for there was a growing fear among the owners that after viewing the likenesses with the cool judgment of maturity, theirs might *not* be the favorite of the judges, and if not they could disclaim ownership. It was discovered, also, that *some* of the girls had *not* brought their likenesses.

Miss Boyd when questioned frankly admitted that as a youngster she was not at all charming. Miss Ray Hawk declared she had no picture of herself when an infant. Miss Dot Earls had, she said, searched the house, but could not find her picture, but stated that it was beautiful, wherever it was. Miss Jensen said she couldn't play, because her picture was too far away.

The show was held in the rest room, which echoed with tales of childhood as each girl grew reminiscent. It was great fun guessing who each smiling baby was and which one really was the prettiest. It was finally left to each one to be her own judge, and each girl took her picture home thoroughly convinced and happy in the knowledge that she, and she alone, was the prettiest baby.

Mrs. McWhinney's Birthday

Sunday, April 7th, was the birthday of Mrs. Adaline McWhinney, who has for a number of years been the patient and loving mother of the girls of the C. U. T. As an expression of the devotion which is universally accorded her by her many daughters, the Indianapolis instruction department honored Mrs. McWhinney with a beautiful dinner on the evening of April 8th.

The girls assembled in the dining room about six o'clock and a blaze of candles and toasts of congratulation greeted Mrs. McWhinney on her arrival. She found her place marked with a corsage bouquet of pansies, emblematic of her unselfish service and never-failing loyalty. After dinner the party adjourned to the roof garden for dancing and music, and the pleasure of the girls reached a climax when Mrs. McWhinney danced an old-fashioned jig.

The evening finished with the theatre and best wishes to Mrs. McWhinney for "many happy returns of the day."

A further evidence of the love and esteem in which Mrs. McWhinney is held was a pretty noon luncheon given in her honor. The hostesses on this occasion were Miss Cooper, Miss Smith, Miss Dugan, Miss Welch, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Campbell and Miss Newnam. The roses and spring flowers used to adorn the table were gifts from several of her daughters.

Woodruff Girls Aid the Needy

The girls at the Woodruff exchange were asked by a subscriber to help a family in need. It was a family that the girls had remembered at Christmas.

As usual, whenever assistance is asked, the telephone girls responded. Food and clothing were donated most liberally. The list of foodstuffs is a long one, but the

girls are so proud of their grocery store that they want it known among their mates just what Woodruff really did for this family. Sugar, flour, oats, corn flour, beans, rice, milk, coffee, hominy, sauer-kraut, lard, butter, spaghetti, jelly, preserves, syrup, pears, apples, bread, eggs, some sausage and a roast of pork. The girls enjoyed their Easter all the more by this act of kindness and know that at least one family was made more comfortable.

Northern and Southern District

A meeting of telephone, telegraph and express company employes was recently held at South Bend to boost the war chest contributions. Manager Bonds opened the meeting and introduced Hon. Rome C. Stephenson of the St. Joe Loan and Trust Company, who has addressed the telephone employes on previous occasions. Mr. Stephenson explained the purpose of the war chest fund, told how each and every one might and should secure contributions for it and stated that payments could be deducted from the employes' monthly salaries. All the employes were very enthusiastic and Mr. Stephenson won great applause. Manager Bonds closed the meeting after appointing committees for the solicitation of contributions from the various departments.

At 7 a. m. April 4th at South Bend Mr. Schulein of the Royal Roofing Company of St. Louis placed three hundred sequence calls for points in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. Mr. Schulein stated the service received was very satisfactory, for by 1 p. m. all but thirty of the calls had been completed. The calls were handled by Miss Katherine Smith.

Miss Evelyn Hazen, traffic chief at South Bend, spent a week-end recently with Miss Floe Stapleton, chief operator at LaPorte.

Miss Katherine Humes, local operator at South Bend, has resigned and gone to her home in Culver.

Miss Leola Donklin, formerly an operator at Sturgis, Mich., has accepted a position as toll operator at South Bend.

Miss Gertrude Horton, private branch exchange operator at the Dodge Manufacturing Company, Mishawaka, recently spent a week in the school room at South Bend. Miss Horton reports that she received a great deal of valuable information on the handling of her long distance calls.

Miss Hattie Fuller, clerk in the commercial department, Mishawaka, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, is improving rapidly. Miss Mary Cushing has been assisting in the commercial department during Miss Fuller's absence.

The South Bend commercial employes gave a dinner at the Robertson Tea Rooms on the opening of April 29th as a farewell to Mr. Henderson, chief clerk, who has resigned to take a position with the Morris Plan Company as manager.

Liberty Loan Parade in Indianapolis

The first anniversary of this country's entrance into the war and the inauguration of the Third Liberty Loan were observed in Indianapolis on Saturday, April 6th, by a monstrous parade, in which about 40,000 people took part. In addition there was a mass of people on both sidewalks throughout the entire line of march. The singing of "America" at 12:30 o'clock in all parts of the downtown district was most impressive, and the address made by the Hon. James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, at Tomlinson Hall in the evening, aroused the greatest enthusiasm. Four Liberty Motor aeroplanes flew from Dayton, Ohio, to Indianapolis in less than an hour and were in the air much of the time during the day.

At noon 500 employes of the Central Union Telephone Company congregated in front of their building and with bared heads sang "America," under the able leadership of Mr. Nealis. During this singing three small boys in boy scout uniforms were passing on the other side of the street. They walked to the curb and stood at attention.

Elaborate preparations had been made for the company's part in the parade and over 800 employes were in line. It was the general opinion that their showing was most creditable. They were divided into two sections, one for the men and one for the women. The committee in charge of

the women was composed of Miss Cooper, chairman; Miss Williamson, and Miss Ruddick, and for the men, Mr. Coldwell, acting as chairman, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Bowdle. A committee composed of Messrs. Lewis, Hendricks, Boyle and Watson had charge of signs, slogans, flags, etc. The girls had been carefully drilled by Mr. Archer and proved to be apt pupils. It was thought that about two hundred and fifty of the operators would want to march, but it was found that not only the operating force, but all the young women in all the offices were anxious to participate. As a result, four hundred and thirty-four young women were in line.

At the head of the women's division were banners reading "Employees Central Union Telephone Co." and calling the attention of the public to the patriotic duty which all telephone company employes are performing.

Miss Margaret Richards, of the employment department, and Miss Julia Wright, an instructor in the training school, marched at the head of the column, each bearing a beautiful flag.

Two large American flags followed, and each girl carried a small flag and wore a Blue Bell badge and a tall red, white and blue paper hat. First came the operators, with their chief operators in charge. The training school, next in line, was followed by the pay station attendants and a large delegation from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, with

their chief in charge, and several of the girls representing the Western Electric Company. The general offices, the local offices and the auditor's office completed the women's division. The men's division was similarly made up, except that they did not wear the paper hats and carried the company's service flag with 141 stars.

"America" was sung at intervals during the march. In passing the Main building, the enthusiasm ran very high, the marchers realizing then, if not before, that they were representing their company in the greatest demonstration ever known in this city.

The telephone building was decorated for the occasion, and as both sections of employees passed there was continuous cheering, accompanied by the waving of flags from all of the windows. The following officials were in the front line: Messrs. Schmidt, Stickney, Wilbur, Wampler, McMaster, Nealis, Hendricks, Nesbitt, Henry, Norton, Thomas, Green, Ewald, Vail, McCormick and Street.

Our Girls on Parade

How did we feel in the Loan Parade?
A little foolish I'm afraid,
For don't you see we were in doubt,
As to the number who would turn out.
But just as usual the C. U. T.,
Showed folks how loyal they can be,
For twenty score of Blue Bell maids
Marched together as though parades



THAT THE MEN OF THE CENTRAL UNION TELEPHONE COMPANY AT INDIANAPOLIS ARE PATRIOTIC TO THE CORE WAS EVIDENCED BY THEIR SECTION IN THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN PARADE.

Were simply part of their days' toil.
(We had been trained by Colonel Boyle).

The day was fine, the air quite cool,
So that we had to break the rule,
Which was that each one dress in white,
We wore our coats, but looked all right.
The company kindly furnished caps
Of Blue and White, because perhaps,
They thought that we would make folks
smile,

If each one wore a different style.
It would, no doubt, for our head-gear
Is every shape and size this year.

When we were told to "forward march,"
You'd thought our necks were made of
starch,

We started out, both fat and lean,
And hoped that we would all be seen.
Our captain, Mr. Archer said,
"Keep step, now, girls, and look ahead,
Don't dare look at your feet one time,
For you will ruin your whole line."
He managed, tho, to keep us straight
Most of the time at any rate.
We came in on the home stretch run,
A happy lot, we'd all had fun.

That world conquest we've heard about,
Received a jolt, there is no doubt,
For judging by the crowd who came,
The Kaiser's playing a losing game,
We'll buy the bonds and sell them, too,
And show the "Huns" what we can do,
We trust they'll shortly get their fill,
Here's to your downfall, Kaiser Bill.

—Margaret Evans, Indianapolis.

A Letter From Dr. Ricketts

The following is a letter dated February 24th from Doctor Ricketts of Indianapolis, who is "Somewhere in France" with Base Hospital No. 32. That he may be spared to return to them is the hearty wish of all of his Central Union friends.

"My Central Union Friends: Your dandy letter was to me what the sight of a vessel would be to a sailor stranded on an uninhabited island. I want to thank you all, and tell you how pleased I was to get your note. Food and clothes don't cut half as much ice as letters—so here's hoping you keep it up.

"We have been very busy getting our hospitals in shape. Yesterday we received our first patients, and have room for 2,500. It's all very interesting, and everybody seems to have the big idea.

"Someone told a story about two negroes talking about the government insurance. Johnson was surprised to know Brown was such a fool as to buy insurance, especially to the extent of \$10,000, when he had to be dead to cash it. Brown said he sure did take out \$10,000, and would take more if he could get it—'cause he knew Uncle Sam had more sense than to send a \$10,000 nigger into de firin' line.

"I suppose you have heard all kinds of things about our unit. Well, we are all here, well and as happy as can be expected under the circumstances, and I may say the circumstances are not near as bad as we had expected.

No doubt, I suppose, Doctor Hadley is still

asking the girls to say Ah—. If I ever get back, and succeed in prying him loose from my job I'll never kick again if I have fifty to examine in that many minutes. By that, I don't mean that I'm dissatisfied, I'm not, I'm glad I'm here, and don't expect to come home until it's 'Over over here.' There's a lot to be done, and if a fellow can just smile he's O. K. and can do a world of good.

"I'd like to tell you all I have seen, but if I did some Fritz might read my letter and I wouldn't want to make him feel bad (oh, no).

"Give my kindest regards to everybody, and remember the thing we need most is ink, and of course, the busy spirit at home, for if the people at home go back on us, there's no place to run to but into the ocean, and that's some swim."

Welcome Visitors

R. C. Geigel, who was a traffic chief in Indianapolis when he left civil life for "a life on the ocean wave," and is now a "jackie" in Uncle Sam's service at Great Lakes, visited his old friends recently and was warmly welcomed. He makes a fine appearance in his sailor's uniform.

Ferris Young, the all-time favorite among the Indianapolis plant boys, was also a recent visitor. Those of the My America League who had the pleasure of seeing him were immensely interested in his description of camp life. Sergeant Young looked every inch a soldier.



WOMEN'S SECTION OF THE CENTRAL UNION EMPLOYEES MADE AN IMPRESSIVE SHOWING IN THE MARCH FOR THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN AT INDIANAPOLIS

A Surprise Party

Miss Richardson, of the health department, and Miss Rebstock, of toll, Indianapolis, grew so tired of boardin' round that they have gone to keepin' house.

The pleasure of living under their own vine and fig is so great that they talk of nothing else. So some of their friends wanted to see the new home, made a visit to the little dove-cote, and surprised the girls, not only by the call, but more completely by making it a real house-keeper's shower.

Miss Cooper, Miss Faut, Miss Richards, Mrs. Heck, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Bakemeyer, Miss Sheefers, Mrs. Lancaster (a neighbor), and Mrs. McWhinney were the guests. Towels, dresser and table scarfs, a pin cushion, pillow slips, sheets, dishes, knives, forks, spoons, cooking utensils, canned fruits, jelly, and a basket of apples were the gifts. The apples were enjoyed as refreshments.

The surprise was complete, and the recipients were delighted with these useful gifts.

Stanley E. Van Fleit

STANLEY E. VAN FLEIT, for fourteen years manager for the Central Union Telephone Company in Auburn, Ind., died in Fort Wayne on April 23rd, after an illness of about ten days. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

Mr. Van Fleit was prominent in Auburn and could always be depended on to take an active part in local enterprises in addition to his capable work as manager for the telephone company. He will be missed by a large circle of friends.

Let's Do Good Today

Don't tell me of tomorrow—
Give me the man who'll say,
That when a good deed's to be done,
Let's do the deed today!

We may command the present,
If we act and never wait;
But repentance is the phantom
Of the past, that comes too late.
—Exchange.

Illinois Division

A. J. Parsons, Correspondent
Springfield

Springfield District

Misses Mary and Maud Fox spent their vacations in Farmersville, Ill.

Miss Jennie Flagg, who has been ill for three months, has returned.

Misses Loretta Hopkins and Ruth McHale spent a recent week end in St. Louis.

Miss Beulah Price, local operator, was married to Harry Thompson while on her vacation.

Miss Mary Ambrose, local operator, has been transferred to the St. Louis exchange.

U—

Miss Julia Waters, chief operator, spent a recent week-end in Chicago.

Miss Myrtle Reid recently spent a week in Bluffs, Ill.

Miss Ethel Searcy, repair clerk, has been confined to her home with la grippe.

Miss Anna Agnew spent a three weeks' vacation visiting her parents in Oshkosh.

J. B. McMillin, district manager at Decatur, has been transferred to the position of special agent in the commercial superintendent's office, Springfield, succeeding I. P. Bach, deceased. F. W. Kelly, formerly district manager at Galesburg has been transferred to Decatur as district manager.

Alton District

Miss Ethel Tribble, cashier in the district manager's office, has resigned to accept a position with the Brokaw-Eden Manufacturing Company of Alton. Miss Celia Henderson, clerk in the district manager's office, succeeds Miss Tribble.

Carl White, repairman at the Alton exchange, has resigned.

James Williamson, repairman at the Alton exchange, has resigned to accept a position with the Kinloch Telephone Company of Alton.

Bert Ritchey, collector at the Alton exchange, has been transferred to the plant department as a repairman. Miss Eva Sherlock succeeds Mr. Ritchey as collector.

Joe Saunders, repairman at Collinsville, has been transferred to Gilman.

The work of placing a new floor in the operating room at Alton has been completed. The old charging motor was taken out, and the new Mercury arc rectifier is a great improvement.

Miss Rose Gregory, operator at the Alton exchange, has resigned and on April 17th was married to C. W. Heisse of Litchfield, Ill.

Miss Eva Randle, operator at Alton, is improving slowly at Hot Springs, Ark.

Miss Nellie Wilson has resigned her position at Wood River, Ill. Miss Mae Havens succeeds her.

Frank Brown, testman at Collinsville, resigned to accept a position with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company at Dennison, Tex.

Ira Dell, foreman at Edwardsville, has resigned to accept a position with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company at Parsons, Kan.

George Gass, manager at Collinsville, has recovered from an attack of la grippe.

Centralia District

Miss Margaret Dillingham, clerk at Mt. Vernon, has resigned and is succeeded by Miss Leona S. Zimmerman.

James E. Craft, plant chief at Centralia, has resigned and is succeeded by C. S. Fish, formerly wire chief. L. C. Halbin, switchboardman, has accepted the position of wire chief and Austin Gore is now switchboardman.

Harold Burrows has accepted the position of assistant switchboardman at Centralia.

Frank B. Woodward has accepted the position of repairman at Centralia.

Miss Flora Holcomb has accepted a position as local operator at Centralia.

Miss Sylvia Thomas has accepted a position as local operator at Centralia.

Jacksonville District

Joe Mann, repairman at the Beardstown exchange, has resigned to accept a position with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

Miss Elsie Gardner of the traffic department at Beardstown has succeeded Miss Marie Hardsock as clerk. Miss Hardsock resigned and moved to California.

Frank Elhoffer of the Carrollton exchange has been called into the service of Uncle Sam.

Miss Nellie Conkle, local operator at the Jacksonville exchange, has been absent from her duties on account of illness.

Kankakee District

L. J. Roach, cableman at Kankakee has resigned and accepted a position with the National Cash Register Company at Dayton, Ohio. George Schafer succeeds Mr. Roach.

J. R. Davis, foreman at Kankakee, has resigned and is now working for the N. Y. C. R. R. as brakeman.

All of the employes of the Kankakee exchange participated in the Liberty Loan parade on April 6th.

Sergeant Harry Hansen, formerly switchboardman at Kankakee, and now of Camp Custer, paid the Kankakee exchange a visit recently.

M. F. Cary of Bloomington has accepted the position of repairman at Onarga, succeeding M. H. Sawyer, transferred to Gilman.

One new section of "A" board and one of toll board has been received for the Kankakee exchange.

A section of toll board has been received for the Gilman exchange.

The installation of a cordless private branch exchange with seven stations has been completed for Gelino Brothers dry goods store at Kankakee.

A contract has been secured for a cordless private branch exchange with six stations for the Chicago Store at Kankakee.

Miss Louise Dahling, night chief operator at Kankakee was married recently to William Delongchamp, who was soon after called to war and is now stationed at New London, Conn.

Mrs. Armand Talbott, local operator at Kankakee, recently enjoyed a few days' vacation.

Miss Josephine Vassen, local operator at Kankakee, has resigned and accepted a position as private switchboard operator with the Paramount Knitting Company.

Misses Mildred Zoph and Bernice Grigsby have accepted positions as local operators at Kankakee.

LaSalle District

Miss Gustie Wirtz has resigned her position in the district manager's office to become a stenographer for the Government at Washington, D. C.

The traffic department has felt the effects of the new one-day gripe, fourteen operators having lost from one to three days' time on account of it.

Paris District

Mrs. Rose Sims has accepted a position as night operator at the Kansas, Ill., office.

The work of installing a new two-position toll board at the Charleston, Ill., office has been completed.

Miss Thelma Drake, evening toll operator at Paris has resigned and gone to take a position with the Michigan State Telephone Company in Detroit. Miss Ethel Bohrer succeeds Miss Drake.

Mrs. Chester M. Pendley, local operator at Paris, who was recently married, has resigned her position and gone to Louisville, Ky., where she expects to reside, while her husband is in training at Camp Taylor.

Peoria District

The employes of the Bloomington exchange, on April 8th, held a party in honor of Miss Lady Nelson's twenty-first anniversary in the service of the Central Union Telephone Company. After the party, all joined in a public patriotic parade with Manager Beckman as their leader.

Mrs. Jessie Shoenfelt has accepted a position as stenographer at Peoria.

Miss Anna Nolan has resumed her work in the commercial department after a brief illness.

Eugene Lamboley, installer at Peoria, has been called to the colors, and is now located at Camp Nicholls, New Orleans, La.

Quincy District

Miss Emma Ostermiller, local operator at Quincy, has been absent on account of illness.

The Quincy operators have planted a war garden and hope to supply the Illinois division with onions, radishes and lettuce if called upon.

Miss Ethyl Rommenie, operator at Quincy, has resigned and will visit her sister in St. Paul and Minneapolis for two months.

Many of the Quincy operators are buying thrift stamps. One operator has bought a war savings certificate every pay day.

Miss Florence Duker of Quincy has been absent on account of illness.

Miss Hazel Long has accepted a position as a student on the traffic force at Quincy.

Misses Estella Tholen, Florence Wortman and Rose Sommer of Quincy are enjoying a week's vacation.

Rock Island District

C. G. Abbott, wire chief at Rock Island, has resigned and expects to enter the automobile business.

E. F. Redenbaugh, switchboardman at Rock Island, is on a six months' leave of absence and expects to locate in southern California in the near future.

Miss Margaret Dingeldein, former toll operator at the Rock Island exchange, has accepted the position of stenographer in the plant department.

Miss Dena Copperstein has accepted a position as work order clerk at the Rock Island exchange.

R. I. Lindsay has accepted a position as repairman at the East Moline exchange.

Charles L. Johnson, formerly with the Nebraska Telephone Company, has accepted a position as repairman at Rock Island.

H. C. Upton, formerly toll wire chief at the Galesburg and Rockford exchanges, has received his commission as second lieutenant in the Signal Reserve Corps at the Third Officers' Training School, Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, Texas. This training school was made up of enlisted men who were selected to take the course.

Carl R. Kobel, has accepted a position as commercial agent at the Rock Island exchange.

Miss Eunice Bosold, toll operator at the Rock Island exchange, has accepted a position as private branch exchange operator with the Marron Manufacturing Company.

Miss Greta Graham, toll operator at the Rock Island exchange, has accepted a position as private branch exchange operator with the Rock Island Lines.

Miss Goldie Hatfield recently spent a vacation visiting friends in St. Louis.

Misses Emma Boos, Ada Anderson, Hazel Sommerson, Viva Ninemires, Gertrude McFadden and Gertrude Turner, operators at Rock Island, recently enjoyed vacations.

Mrs. Grace Garrison, local operator at the Rock Island exchange, who has been absent on account of sickness, expects to return soon.

Misses Julia De Ronge, Jewel Greaser, Blanche Sommerson, Francis Day, Mildred Wiggers, Ethel Tobey, Irene Gibson, Gertrude O'Brien Alice Johnson Faith Bredt, Tina Coe, Melvina Van Michelen, Sophia Hoffman and Alice Wilson have accepted positions as local operators at the Rock Island exchange.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Eddy announce the arrival of an eight-pound baby girl whom they have named Josephine Vashti. Mrs. Eddy will be remembered as Miss Juanita Lewis, clerk at the Galesburg exchange.

Red Cross Benefit Dance

The Bell Telephone operators gave their sixth annual ball in Mazon Hall Thursday evening, April 11th, for the benefit of the Red Cross and through the efforts of the operators the dance was a decided success; \$174.10 was the total amount realized and \$111.00 was cleared for the Red Cross.

The hall was elaborately decorated with flags and bunting and in the center of the hall was suspended a large illuminated Red

Cross. The most prominent features of the evening's entertainment were the moonlight waltzes, at which time the only illumination was the light inside the Red Cross.

Pontiac, Odell, Cullom, Emington, Campus, Cardiff, Gardner, Mazon, Kinsman, Verona, Ransom, Morris and Joliet were some of the towns which were well represented, and Dwight also did its share towards making the affair a success, which was greatly appreciated by the committee. Goforth's Orchestra of Bloomington furnished excellent music and all present enjoyed themselves immensely.

The Dwight telephone operators deserve great credit for their unselfishness in devoting the entire proceeds of the dance to the Dwight Red Cross. Heretofore the proceeds went to the operators, but this year they wished to show their patriotism by devoting all that was cleared to the good work which the Red Cross is accomplishing. That their efforts are much appreciated goes without saying.—Dwight *Star and Herald*.

Murphysboro Telephone Company Notes

The following news items were gleaned from the *News Bulletin* issued monthly by the Murphysboro Telephone Company Employes' Association at Carbondale, Ill.:

A telephone franchise was recently granted to the Murphysboro Telephone Company by the city of Zeigler.

O. M. Burgess, former telephone expert for the State Public Utilities Commission, is doing special work for the company.

Miss Laurabelle Braden, collector at the McLeansboro office, resigned on March 31st to become the bride of Dwight Ledbetter. They will make their home in McLeansboro.

A toll contract, which was recently entered into between this company and the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company, has been approved by the State Public Utilities Commission.

A. M. Halbin, plant chief at Herrin, and Miss Emma Forbes of Johnston City, were united in marriage on April 6th at Jonesboro. They will reside in Herrin.

Complying with the request of the United States Treasury Department and the committees in charge of the Third Liberty Loan Campaign, this company issued a general order on the opening day, instructing operators to answer all subscribers' calls with the phrase, "Buy a Liberty Bond To-day, Number Please." Several complimentary comments were published in local newspapers.

J. G. Hardy, Jr., who is in Uncle Sam's Navy, was granted a ten-day furlough recently and visited at Murphysboro. Mr. Hardy was formerly wire chief at Murphysboro. "Jack" states he is going to stay in the navy until the Kaiser is whipped.



YOUR RED CROSS WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT DOES



This is Your Opportunity to Help

On May 20th, the greatest humanitarian organization in the world, the American Red Cross, will once again ask for contributions to carry on its noble work. We are all familiar in general with the work the American Red Cross has done and is doing and it is safe to say that its workers will not appeal in vain for funds.

The Red Cross is the world's international ideal of mercy. It knows no bounds of racial, religious or political separation. Wherever and whenever war, pestilence, storm, flood or disaster has wrought suffering, want or distress, there it has gone and brought relief, and the ready hand of unselfish aid.

The Knights Hospitallers during the Crusades first organized relief for those wounded, sick or neglected on the field of battle. This organization, which had its birth in the hospital of St. John at Jerusalem, although driven out of the Holy Land by the Moslems, reestablished itself at Malta and is still in existence.

Great Britain was the first nation to organize this relief work. During the Crimean War, Florence Nightingale was sent by the War Office in 1854 to the hospitals of Scutari. When Miss Nightingale, with thirty-eight other nurses, reached Scutari,

she found pest houses rather than hospitals, with open sewers beneath the buildings. Contagions were taking men by the thousand. So successful was Miss Nightingale in bringing order out of chaos that she is recognized today as one of the greatest individual organizers of war relief in the world's history.

Henri Dunant, a Swiss physician, first conceived such service on an international basis. On the battlefield of Solferino, Italy, in 1859, he organized a group of volunteers to help him minister to the wounded. At that time great confusion and consequent inefficiency prevailed because of the multiplicity of relief flags. As a result of these experiences, and under the inspiration of the work of Florence Nightingale, Doctor Dunant formulated the first proposals for an international organization to care for the sick and wounded in time of war, and suggested, two years later, to the Geneva Society of Public Utilities, a single and uniform hospital flag for all nations.

In 1864 an International Conference of fourteen nations was held in Geneva, Switzerland, the outcome of which was the Treaty of Geneva, known as the Red Cross Treaty.

The Red Cross Treaty provides that hospital formations and their personnel should be treated as neutrals. That each nation signing the treaty should have an association of volunteers to assist and supplement the medical services of its army. That the emblem of service common to all nations should be a cross of red on a field of white. This emblem, which is the Swiss flag with the colors reversed, was adopted in recognition of the fact that Doctor Dunant was Swiss, and that the Red Cross was founded at Geneva.

Organized voluntary relief for armies in the field was first recognized in the United States during the Civil War. The United States Sanitary Commission was organized to assist the Army Medical Bureau in preserving and restoring the health and securing the general comfort of the soldiers.

Delegates representing the United States Sanitary Commission were sent to the Geneva Conference, and were able to demonstrate by their report and by photographs how practical and efficient the work of this commission had been, thus allaying the fears of those who thought the plans proposed impracticable and impossible. The commission was in existence



AT THE NEW AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL IN PARIS.

Tea time for the American nurses at the new American Red Cross Hospital in Paris, which is under the direction of Dr. Joseph A. Blake, the noted American surgeon. President Poincaré of France formally dedicated the new hospital.

—Copyright International Film Service.

nearly five years. It ceased to exist at the end of the Civil War.

A Red Cross organization was incorporated in the District of Columbia in July, 1881, under the name of "The American Association of the Red Cross," of which Miss Clara Barton was president. The Treaty of Geneva was confirmed by the United States Senate in March, 1882. In June, 1900, the American Red Cross was incorporated by act of Congress, and in January, 1905, it was re-incorporated and granted a new charter, the one now in force. The present charter provides for a permanent governing body, called the Central Committee, numbering eighteen persons. The American Red Cross is now national in its scope and standing.

The American Red Cross is not a Government Department; it is a relief organization with government sanction, and, as such, assists the army and navy whenever called upon to help care for the wounded and suffering. President Wilson is its president, not as is often thought, by virtue of his office as President of the United States, but by election of the Central Committee. Representatives of the State, Treasury, War, Justice and Navy Departments are members of the Central Committee. All Red Cross accounts are audited by the War Department and an annual report is made to Congress by the Secretary of War.

The present organization of the American Red Cross consists of a National Headquarters in Washington, thirteen division headquarters in thirteen large centers of the United States and one in Washington in charge of territory outside of the United States; approximately 3,500 chapters, with about 15,000 branches and a great many auxiliaries; an adult membership of over 22,000,000 and a Junior membership of several million school children. These chapters, branches, auxiliaries and members represent the great producing force of the Red Cross during the war.

All overhead expenses, including salaries, of the entire Red Cross organization (national headquarters, division headquarters, local chapters, branches and auxiliaries), are met by membership dues.

War Relief is paid for out of the Red Cross War Fund. No expenses of administration in the United States are paid out of the War Fund. Every dollar contributed for relief goes for relief.

The Red Cross War Fund is raised for

war relief by voluntary contributions of the people. The first war fund was raised



ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST AMERICAN TROOPS IN PARIS.

French nurses, with an improvised basket of good roast beef sandwiches, serving the American soldiers on their arrival at the station of Austerlitz.

—Copyright International Film Service.



ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST AMERICAN TROOPS IN PARIS.

Photo shows nurses handing out sandwiches and cigarettes to the American soldiers halted in the station of Austerlitz.

—Copyright International Film Service.

in June, 1917, and amounted to a little more than \$100,000,000. The second War Fund Campaign, also for \$100,000,000, begins May 20th.

Expenditures of the Red Cross War Fund are made only upon the authority of the Red Cross War Council.

On May 10, 1917, President Wilson, as President of the American Red Cross, appointed a War Council of seven members to direct the work of the Red Cross in the extraordinary emergency created by the entrance of the United States into the war. The War Council is recognized by law and by international convention as the public instrumentality for war relief work.

The War Fund, beyond the amount granted to the chapters, is administered by the War Council through the Red Cross Commissions sent to the various countries in Europe for military and civilian relief abroad, and through the fourteen division headquarters for military and civilian relief in America. Under the terms on which the first War Fund was subscribed the chapters were permitted to request the refund of a per cent. (not to exceed twenty-five per cent.) of the money actually collected by them. Money thus received by the chapters must be spent for war relief work and such other local expenditures as are approved by the Red Cross War Council.

Special commissions have been sent to France, Italy, England, Belgium, Serbia, Roumania, and Russia to investigate the needs of the military and civil populations of these countries and to establish working organizations through which these needs may be supplied. These foreign organizations report the needs abroad to the organization in America;

the organization in America in turn furnishes personnel, supplies and funds to meet these requirements.

Red Cross supplies from this country reach their destination in France, for example, in the following way. Fundamental to all Red Cross activities abroad is the problem of transportation. Materials for use abroad must go across the Atlantic and must reach the places in the interior where they are needed. To minimize effort and expense large warehouses have been established throughout the United States at convenient points where finished supplies from the chapters are collected and then transferred in bulk to the port from which they are to be shipped. Vast quantities of medical

and other relief supplies are being sent almost daily to Europe. Upon arrival of these materials at the French port, they are conveyed by Red Cross motor trucks to large warehouses throughout France, and from these warehouses medical supplies are distributed to hospitals; food-

stuffs, clothing, building material, and agricultural implements to the civilian population.

The American Red Cross recognizes that our first duty for humanity in this war is the protection of our soldiers in France. It recognizes also that this duty lies with the United States Government and that the government in this work, will put its organization, money and supplies into service at the call of the American Army whenever and wherever they can be of use. Fully realizing the disadvantages that are always met in a foreign country, and with the view of keeping our soldiers in touch with things American, the Red Cross begins at the port of landing in France by establishing rest stations. These rest stations extend inland toward the camps and are located in a series at junction points and railroad stations where the soldiers are required to wait for train connections.

Rest Stations are each made up of from two to four barracks, 40 to 160 feet long. They include infirmaries fully equipped; dispensaries; rest and reading rooms; dormitories holding from 40 to 200 beds, with shower baths and disinfectors; and restaurants capable in some cases of giving refreshments to a thousand men in an hour. Here our men have properly prepared food, the welcome of American men and women, and a comfortable place to pass those tiresome stop-overs on the way to their final destination. The staff includes a manager, several volunteer workers, and in some cases a nurse.

There are two distinct phases of Red Cross relief work for soldiers on duty; the operating of rolling canteens, and the maintaining of stationary canteens back of the fighting line. A most daring, yet essential work, is that of operating rolling canteens. Often a soldier leaves the trench utterly exhausted. These rolling canteens go right down to the communicating trenches where the soldiers passing in and out receive their "Quarts" full of steaming bouillon or coffee in winter, or cold drinks in summer. At junction points on the French railroads, troops going on leave from the battle front often have to spend hours waiting for trains. Since there are probably not more than a half dozen important junctions and an average of 20,000 men pass each day, only a small fraction of them could be housed. Formerly thousands had to sleep in the open,

often in the rain. These men come from the fighting zone tired, hungry, infected. It is for such emergency that the stationary canteen is conducted. At the canteen the men can obtain substantial hot meals at cost, prepared by American women; can have hot baths and have their clothes cleaned and sterilized and take the train refreshed in body and spirit. As the number of American soldiers in France grows, the canteen will necessarily become a greater factor and will be most potent in maintaining the morale of our army.



THE AMERICAN RED CROSS DIVISION IN ITALY

In one of the squares of an Italian city. Boys are gathered about the Cucine Ambulanti of the American Red Cross Division.

—Copyright International Film Service.

The chief work of the American Red Cross in helping care for wounded soldiers lies in its cooperation with the Government in supplying an efficient nursing service; in assisting the Army Medical Corps in cases of emergency, and in furnishing materials for hospitals. There were on March 1, 1918, more than twenty-three hundred American Red Cross nurses employed in Base Hospitals and in the French Military Hospitals throughout the Republic. The total number of hospitals of various sorts in the French Republic exceeds five thousand, and more than half of these are receiving all or part of their medical and surgical supplies from the American Red Cross.

The reeducation of crippled soldiers is being carried on jointly by the French Government and the American Red Cross. There are between fifty and sixty schools of various kinds for this work. The Red Cross has provided more than six hundred soldiers with artificial legs of the best type, and has established a factory near Paris where artificial limbs are manufactured. By arranging for consultation be-

tween the surgeon and the manufacturer, the Red Cross has been able to secure the best possible treatment for each case. The injured soldier must return to ordinary community life, and should enter industry on a basis of competition with able-bodied men. Cripples who have lost an arm or a leg, and at first seem hopelessly disabled, can be taught many processes of industry, such as running a lathe, operating a motor tractor, controlling a drill, and even the use of farm machinery. For the reeducation of crippled French soldiers, a five-hundred acre farm near Tours has been obtained by the Red Cross and placed under a competent director.

The most telling work of the Red Cross in France, as far as helping to win the war goes, is the care of the families of the French soldiers. The Red Cross is giving to the needy families of these French soldiers supplies and money, according to their needs and its capacity. If impossible to give supplies, it gives money. The information which serves as a basis of distribution comes from the soldier himself. The company officer secures this information from the soldier, transmits it to the French general, and he in turn informs the Red Cross Commission.

With the wanton destruction of homes by the German Army and the uprooting of the population in the devastated regions, the home as an institution in France is in peril. Realizing this condition, the Red Cross is endeavoring to keep the soldiers' homes intact; to find homes for the out-cast children who have neither homes nor parents and to help the refugees and repatriates to find a place to live until they shall be able to rebuild their homes once more. The village of Toul was the first center established by the Red Cross for the care and treatment of homeless children. Several other centers have since been established, and shelter is provided now by the Red Cross in sixty-three towns and cities outside of Paris.

Not only in France, but in other nations which have felt the horrors of the great war, the Red Cross is active. It would be impossible to tell of the different methods employed in the various countries, but they may all be summed up as the greatest work of its kind undertaken and worthy of the support of every patriotic American.

Inventor of Telephone Visits Chicago and Milwaukee

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell Dedicates School Buildings and Is Guest of Bell Telephone Men at Delightful Entertainment

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, scientist, educator and philanthropist, was the guest of Chicago and Milwaukee from April 12th to 16th.

The occasion of Dr. Bell's visit to Chicago was the formal dedication of the Alexander Graham Bell School, at Grace street and Oakley boulevard, a recently completed public school building especially designed to teach deaf pupils in conjunction with normal children. The name of the great inventor and educator had been given to the school in recognition of his services in improving the methods employed in teaching the deaf and as an inspiration to the hundreds of pupils who will enjoy within its walls, the priceless opportunities secured for them by his genius.

While in Chicago, Doctor Bell also attended a dinner given in his honor by the Cordon Club and a reception at the Art Institute given by the Oral Teachers' Association. He addressed the Chicago Principals' Club and visited the Chicago Normal School.

The final event of his visit to Chicago was a luncheon in his honor at the Hotel LaSalle, given by some of the Bell Telephone men of Chicago.

Doctor Bell then proceeded to Milwaukee where on the night of April 14th he was tendered a reception at the Hotel Pfister by the Parent-Teachers' Association. The following day he was present at the dedication exercises of the Alexander Graham Bell Institute for deaf mutes. That evening he addressed the City Club of Milwaukee on "Conservation and the War."

Dr. Bell's visit to Chicago was an event of supreme interest, both to the leaders in educational work and the telephone fraternity. On the occasion of the luncheon at the Hotel LaSalle, 105 officials of the Chicago Telephone Company and the Western Electric Company and a few invited guests had the privilege of hearing the inventor describe the events surrounding the birth of the great invention which has had so much to do with their own lives.

President B. E. Sunny of the Central

Group of Bell Telephone Companies presided. In a series of happy little talks, he presented the speakers of the afternoon,



DR. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL

including several general officers and department heads. In introducing Vice-President H. F. Hill, Mr. Sunny declared that one of the motives of the postoffice department in seeking to postalize the telephones and telegraphs is to obtain the services of Mr. Vail and Mr. Hill, both of whom were formerly connected with the postal service.

Mr. Hill responded briefly and was followed by Nathaniel T. Guernsey of New York, general counsel of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who was one of the guests of the afternoon. Brief talks were made by S. J. Larned, A. B. Crunden, E. H. Bangs and Clifford Arrick. Mr. Arrick in his peroration, paid glowing tribute to the genius of Doctor Bell, who, by his invention of the telephone and his application of the telephone principle to the locating of bullets in wounded soldiers, has done more to save human life than the German kaiser has to destroy it.

Doctor Bell was the last speaker. He told of the invention of the telephone. While everyone present was more or less familiar with this story, very few had heard it from the lips of the first man who ever used a telephone. The inventor's modest recital of his own part in the great event was no less delightful than the compliments he so generously paid to the later inventors and engineers, who perfected the present wonderful exchange systems.

At the close of Doctor Bell's address Mr. Hill invited all present to form a line in the corridor and shake hands with the distinguished guest. As the men passed before Doctor Bell, Mr. Sunny and Mr. Hill, a motion picture camera was trained on the line and a permanent record of the event was taken on the film.

Doctor Bell is seventy-one years old and might easily pass for a man many years younger. His virile appearance and manner were the subjects of general comment

at the luncheon. Summed up, the opinion was that "he looks just like his pictures, only much younger."

The inventor was less than twenty-nine years old, when in February, 1876, he filed application for his famous patent. In a short time he had perfected the telephone instrument to the point where it became thoroughly practical, and he then withdrew from active connection with the telephone business. The problems of telephony were taken up by a new group of



FILMED FOR THE SCREEN

Left to Right: Vice-President H. F. Hill, Alexander Graham Bell and President B. E. Sunny

men, notable among whom was Theodore N. Vail. Then Doctor Bell returned to the work he most loved—the education of the deaf.

The French government awarded Alexander Graham Bell the Volta prize of 50,000 francs for his invention of the telephone and it was characteristic of the man that he applied this money, with a substantial addition out of his own pocket, to founding the Volta Bureau in Washington "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge relating to the deaf." Later he founded, at a cost of more than \$300,000 the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, and became its active president. To this notable work of brightening the lot of persons unable to hear he has devoted the remainder of his life even during periods when his labors might have been directed to business affairs with greater pecuniary profit. He is the author of several valuable books on subjects connected with the teaching of the deaf.

Of late years, while retaining his active interest in work for the deaf, he has also devoted attention to other scientific subjects. He has been greatly interested in aviation, and was one of the pioneers in the invention of the heavier than air machines, his own experiments having been with kites to which a motor was attached. The experiments were carried out with Glen Curtiss and it was a motor kite of

their construction that in March, 1908, succeeded in taking to the air. In a newspaper interview in Milwaukee, during his recent visit, he said: "I hope to see the time when airplanes will be as common as automobiles and housetops will be used as landing and starting places for air traffic. There is no doubt in my mind that the airplane industry is destined to experience a tremendous development, due to the war, and that the airplane in a great measure, will be the deciding factor."

One of the very latest enterprises undertaken by this indefatigable worker in the fields of science is the improvement of life saving boats. His experiments in this line have been in progress at his summer home in Nova Scotia. Doctor Bell's winter residence is in Washington, D. C., and he is a familiar figure to the permanent residents of the national capital.

Telephone Men in Liberty Loan Parade

A striking demonstration of loyalty to America and the principles for which she is fighting was given in the streets of Chicago on Saturday morning, April 20th, when over 40,000 industrial workers marched for the Third Liberty Loan. Practically every class of workers was represented and made a showing which called for favorable comment on all sides.

About 150 men from the Chicago Telephone Company participated in the parade. They included the elevator operators and starters and men from the plant department.

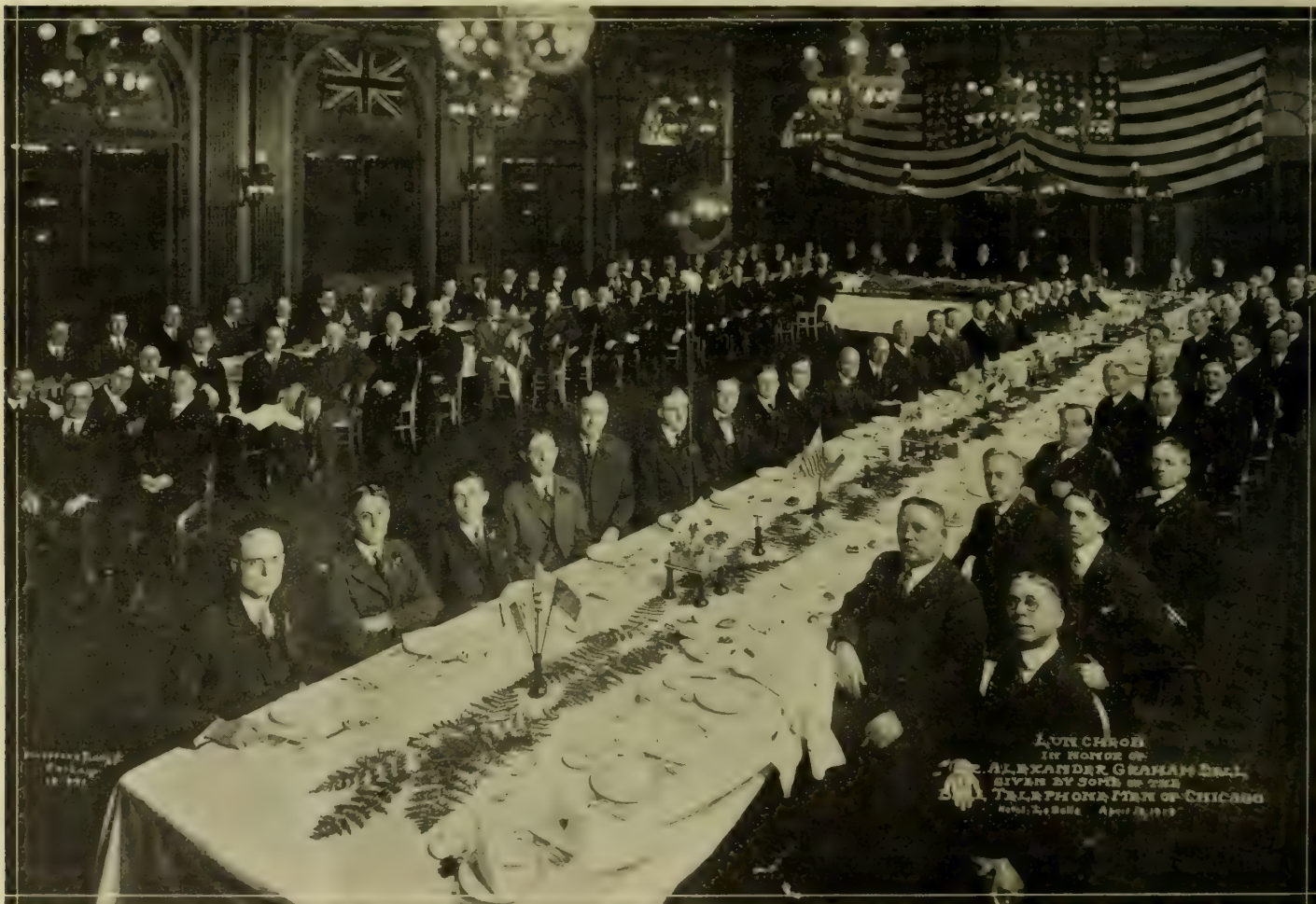
Two large American flags were furnished by the Chicago Telephone Company. One was carried by the band which preceded the elevator men, conductors and starters of the city. The other was so large that the seven elevator men from the company could not handle it alone so thirteen men from the Commonwealth Edison Company assisted them in carrying Old Glory aloft.

Chicago Telephone Ambulance Replaces Wrecked Car on French Front

In the March NEWS announcement was made that the ambulance presented by employees of the Chicago Telephone Company was in service on the French front. Further information about this ambulance has just been received as follows:

An ambulance given by the class of 1895, Yale University, which has also been in active service in France, was recently wrecked by the Germans who shelled it despite the fact that a Red Cross flag was displayed. It will probably be or perhaps by now has been rebuilt.

The driver of the ruined car writes that he is now using the car presented by the Chicago Telephone Company.



GROUP AT LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL

From "Over There"

W. R. McGovern, chief engineer of the Central Group, recently received the following letter dated March 15th, from Sergeant Philip Stockhausen of Company E, 409th Telegraph Battalion, "Somewhere in France":

DEAR MR. MCGOVERN: Through the kindness of our Captain, Forrest E. Brooks, we enjoyed reading your letter to him of February 19th, received to-day, and I am taking the liberty to answer in behalf of "your boys" over here.

We note in the February NEWS that our fellow-workers of the Chicago Telephone Company have started a tobacco fund for their soldier boys both over here and in the United States, and although we have not received any of it up to the present date, I assure you that it will be appreciated to no small extent. It is very gratifying to us boys in France to realize that our people at home are doing everything possible to make us comfortable and content and even sacrificing many good things to that end. Against such coöperation, I do not see how the enemy can hold out for any length of time.

The NEWS is received regularly for which we are very thankful. We await the arrival of each issue with great anticipation and literally devour its contents.

Since the Captain's letter to you, we have moved twice and just now are quartered in an exceedingly comfortable billet, formerly a small theater. It is large enough, however, to house our entire company. We have nice cots to sleep on which are arranged along the sides of the main part of the billet, on the stage, and on what appears to have been a sort of balcony.

The stage plays a most important part in our life here because there are several comedians among us who, whenever

time permits, try out their stuff on the rest of the boys. One in particular, Tom Slattery, keeps the boys in good humor practically all the time.

Tom claims the distinction of having been one of the most noted speakers that ever breezed up on a platform during an alder-

manic campaign in the aristocratic thirtieth ward of Chicago. He gets up on the stage rather frequently and with an eloquent flow of language announces his candidacy for the mayorship of —, the little French town where we are located, calls attention to his past record in the city council of Chicago, promises that, if elected, he will see to it

that the streets are kept clean, that saloons and cafés are done away with, that we will have shorter working hours and more pay, etc. In conclusion he touches upon the war and in true Nathan Hale fashion tells us that it is a source of regret to him that he has only one life to give for his country. He makes his exit amid loud cheers and cries of "Hooray for Alderman Slattery"; "We must elect him," etc.

We have organized a baseball team and are going to issue a challenge to other teams in the A. E. F.

There is an order in effect over here which entitles each soldier of the A. E. F. to a seven-day leave for every four months' service in France. Our first four months is up now, and all the boys are planning how they are going to spend their leaves. There are certain restrictions as to where we shall be allowed to go and no accumulation of leave will be permitted.

He'd Been to the "Front."

The hobo knocked at the back door and the lady of the house appeared. "Lady," he said, "I was at the front—"

"You poor man!" she exclaimed. "One of war's victims. Wait till I get you some food, and you should tell me your story. You were in the trenches, you say?"

"Not in the trenches. I was at the front—"

"Don't try to talk with your mouth full. Take your time. What deed of heroism did you do at the front?"

"Why I knocked; but I couldn't make nobody hear, so I came around to the back."—*The People's Home Journal*.

Tried the Cure

Doctor—"Your throat is in a very bad state. Have you ever tried gargling with salt water?"

Skipper—"Yes, I've been torpedoed six times."—*Punch*.



NEXT! AN IMPROVED BARBER SHOP IN A FRENCH VILLAGE
American soldiers, awaiting services of tonsorial artist, cheer up French kiddies by their kindness.
—Copyright Underwood and Underwood.



AMERICAN ARTILLERYMEN TRAINING TO PUT SOME KINKS IN THE KAISER
—Copyright International Film Service.

With Our Signal Corps Boys In France

Another interesting letter, dated March 18th, has been received by A. T. Irwin, editor of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS from Sergeant E. H. Thilmont of Company E, 409th Telegraph Battalion, "Somewhere in France." Sergeant Thilmont writes:

"Our experiences have increased daily to such an extent that I can hardly disclose all those that are permissible through censorship restrictions.

"We realize the greatest relief the soldier finds in this strenuous life is reading, not only letters sent by those back home, but also American newspapers which have European editions, such as the *Chicago Tribune* and *New York Herald*. These can be obtained for fifteen centimes, or three cents, and contain much of the essential news cabled here in brief form.

"We have been advised to write frequently to our mothers and intimate relations, but it is somewhat of a task, and one must be in good humor to write when he really needs relaxation.

"Last November we started work and in December we moved into a small village, this being necessary because of our progress in construction. This village didn't appeal to

the boys as it contained only a telephone and post office, one church and few homes, all of stone with tile roofs. During this month we were saddened by the loss of a popular comrade, Sergeant Charles E. Galavan.

"On February 4th we moved from this village and it was during the change of camps that a beloved comrade, Caldwell E. Field, was fatally injured. So you can imagine the effect this had on our thoughts and feelings.

"This move brought us into another village similar to the first but in a more picturesque country. We pitched five tents and the rest of us were billeted in unoccupied houses. We messed outside and at this time secured the valuable addition of cots, which are convenient and healthful compared with sleeping on cement and wooden floors.

"We were eight kilometers or five miles from a large city, where we could go to get baths each week. It is hard walking, however, as we are in mountainous territory, in places as high as 900 feet above sea level. These mountainsides are carefully

cultured for the wine industry which flourishes in France. Table wine sells at one franc and fifty centimes a litre, thirty cents a quart, and champagne sells at five to ten francs a bottle. Labeling it "Champagne" is prohibited unless it comes from that territory in France which is famous for it.

"At present we are located in an unused theater large enough to accommodate the eighty-five men left in the company, the telegraphers having been detached. The cots are along each side and on the stage and balcony. Through the center aisle we



DEFENDERS OF TWO GREAT ALLIED REPUBLICS

Picture of French and American soldiers sent from France to Chief Engineer W. R. McGovern by Lieut. F. E. Norwood of the 409th Telegraph Battalion, who is in the second row, third from the right. He is wearing the new over-sea cap.

have our heating stove and table with plenty of magazines and a phonograph which we exchange each two weeks with Company D, of our battalion, which is billeted at another point along the line. This place furnishes us with plenty of entertainment and just suits our convenience.

"In the past when the mess didn't appeal to those with epicurean taste they could buy a meal outside for three francs if they had the money. But food conservation is beginning to be practiced by France, too, so we are restricted from eating outside and restaurants have likewise eliminated their five and eight course dinners, so an officer can scarcely buy a hardy meal at one time.

"We are still cheerful and contented and want to extend our sincere thanks for the telephone smokes. I appreciate them greatly and have already received two packages from co-workers in the auditing department.

"I noticed the great progress the general office women are making in the output of those 11,000 surgical dressings for the Red

Cross. I am sure the 7,000 men of the Bell System who are in military service appreciate the Red Cross work. Recently I enjoyed the advantage of stopping at their restaurant while out for material. What pleased me most was to speak to an "honest to goodness" American woman, the first one I have seen in France. A nurse gets sixty dollars per month and canteen or restaurant workers who are volunteers get less. Coffee or chocolate is four cents; bread and butter, four cents; ham and eggs, fifteen cents. In a French restaurant we

pay for chocolate with cream, twenty cents; ham is not obtainable and eggs were ninety cents a dozen. Beef and veal are all the meat the French have and these only in small quantities. Their principal food articles are soup, potatoes, beans, wine, eggs, vegetables and salads, cheese and bread. Their bread is tasty and not as bad as one would expect, on account of the small amounts of wheat used, and the price is six cents a pound.

"They have instituted a power saving plan by setting the time ahead one hour on March 9th. The weather has been very agreeable, never necessitating the use of an overcoat while working during February. The sun shines continually and imparts that pleasant feeling one

gets during summertime, twenty-two degrees centigrade.

"We are soon to be relieved of the most characteristic feature of an American soldier, namely, his service hat and in its place will be substituted a turban hat cut in at the front with the rear of the lap turned up. I guess I'll go bare-headed.

"The commissary furnishes us with candies and cigars each month. The Y. M. C. A. facilities are not enjoyed by us because of our great distance from its quarters. Occasionally one gets in to ask for letter paper, or to buy chewing gum and chocolates. You know it makes a soldier mad to see those sweets.

"We shall soon start our vacations now. The recent general orders issued allow a seven-day furlough to all enlisted men and a seven-day leave to all officers who have served four months with the A. E. F. Transportation is furnished by the Quartermaster's Corps within the designated zone.

"Service stripes are now issued for six months' service in the Advance Section. As I understand it, we have about two months towards our first stripe."

Signal Corps Boys Thank Mr. Hill

The following appreciative letter has been received by Vice-President H. F. Hill from Lieut. Charles F. Moran of the 409th Telegraph Battalion, "Somewhere in France." It is dated April 16th:

"Mr. H. F. Hill,

"Vice-President, Chicago Telephone Co.

"Dear Sir:—I received your letters of January 30th, February 26th and March 20th, but delayed in writing as I was waiting for the tobacco shipment. So far it has not arrived, but when it does you may rest assured it will be distributed to the men of the 409th.

"The prices of tobacco and cigarettes (when we can get them) are from a fraction of a cent to two cents lower than in the United States. Each man is limited to a purchase of two packages of cigarettes. As we are some distance from the canteen, we cannot buy our supply.

"The greatest shortage here is in toilet articles, such as shaving cream, tooth powder and paste, talcum powder, toilet soap and shoe paste (red). These articles are hard to get. Reading matter is lacking in proportion. The call is for newspapers, magazines, books of fiction, etc. Basketball supplies are also needed. If there is a chance to send any of the above no mistake will be made in so doing.

"The greatest gift of all is letters from home and friends. To receive these letters is the greatest joy in a soldier's life, so if the folks at home and friends of the men wish to do a great deal for the boys here, tell them to write and write often, and tell of the little things as well as the big things, as the boys are, of course, keenly interested in affairs at home.

"It is a great pleasure as I write to think that, though we are over here, and have been away some time now, the company we worked for has not forgotten about us and is still looking out for our interests. I have told the men of your letters and if you could have seen the expression on their faces, you would feel repaid for your trouble in sending the tobacco and cigarettes. I wish to express the sincere thanks of every man in the battalion for your efforts. They realize that you are very busy and consider it a great compliment that so much of your valuable time is devoted to thinking of them.

"Yours very respectfully,

"(Signed) CHAS. F. MORAN."

Sympathy for Mr. Judy

Friends in Detroit, Mich., where he recently has been located, as well as in Chicago, express the deepest sympathy for Hawes B. Judy, traffic clerk, in the recent loss of his mother. For years the devotion and happiness of mother and son in their close companionship were admired by all who knew them. On Mothers' Day, Mrs. Judy was not forgotten; beautiful white carnations covered her grave.

Mr. Smith Prominent in Cleveland Affairs

In compiling a "Who's Who for Cleveland," it is safe to say that the name of General Manager Allard Smith could hardly be overlooked. Below is a list of his numerous civic activities.

Vice-president of the City Club and a member of the Public Affairs Committee Member of Public Affairs Committee of the Electrical League; one of the mayor's war board and a member of the Finance Committee of the Cleveland Boy Scout Organization; Chairman of the Membership Admission Committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

Member of the General Committee and Chairman of the Speakers and Meetings



GENERAL MANAGER ALLARD SMITH Committee during the First Liberty Loan Campaign. He arranged over 500 meetings at which Liberty Loan speakers were present.

Member of the Executive Committee of the Cleveland Liberty Loan Committee and Chairman of the Group Sales Committee. This committee during the Second Liberty Loan campaign, secured 76,000 subscriptions for Liberty Bonds from 156,000 employees through the organization of 500 of the largest employers. The committee carried on this campaign among 1,600 employers, the executive heads of 700 being personally solicited and 900 others being solicited by telephone.

Chairman of Industrial Sales Committee for Third Liberty Loan.

Member of the General Committee whose work resulted in the voters authorizing a bond issue of \$3,000,000 for the Public Hall and \$6,000,000 for a comprehensive street paving program.

Served on the Business Committee in the Red Cross, Team No. 9 in the Y. M. C. A. and the General Committee for Smileage Books during these campaigns.

In 1916-17 was on the Finance Committee of the Boy Scout organization, and was Vice-chairman of the Better Business Com-

mission, an organization of business men affiliated with the Cleveland Advertising Club to make advertising more valuable and eliminate fraudulent advertising.

Served as Treasurer and Director of the City Club in 1917, and was a member of the Public Safety Commission of the Chamber of Commerce.

In November, 1916, cooperating with the Secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Charities, Mr. Smith organized a telephone campaign conducted at the Telephone Building with the charity workers, which added 8,000 new givers to the federation.

I'm in the Army Now

The following poem was written and sent to J. Hallam, repairman at Douglas, Chicago, by his nephew, Top Sergeant L. A. Cassidy, Supply Company, 152d Infantry, Camp Shelby, Miss.:

I've been here and there, up and down
Saw the country, did it up brown.
Out Colorado way, hunted bear,
In a New York zoo, saw 'em there.
Rode a buckin' broncho, on Kansas plain,
Herdin' Texas long-horns, crazier'n Cain.

For a short while, ran a picture show,
Business poor and things kinda slow;
Skipped to cartoonin' on the stage,
Quit the game, got behind a cage;
Raked in money a right smart while,
Left Wall street flat, wearin' a smile.

Went around some more, hit Terre Haute,
Tried construction work in "Terrible Hut,"
Kept at that for a tolerable spell,
Jumped to the newspaper, did right well;
"Covered" police court and pounded the street,
Always a-workin' on a darned good "beat."

War came along, got the fever,
Told my girl I'd have to leave 'er,
Quit a good job, took my last drink,
On the "rattler" before you could think.
Hit Camp Shelby, got a uniform,
Happiest day since I was born.

Gettin' up early, like it fine,
Drink muddy coffee most of the time;
Old army stew or beans every day,
Tired at night when I hit the hay.
Regular soldier, got nary a kick,
Healthy as a horse, never sick.

Goin' over there, to do or die,
Shoot a couple of boches in the eye;
Make the kaiser get on his knees,
Shine my shoes and ask me "Please"—
March through Berlin, make 'em all bow,
Lettin' the Yankees show 'em how.

Comin' back home when thing's all done
Going to look up the "Only One,"
Pop her the question, same old thing,
Maybe buy jewelry, shape of a ring.
Long winter nights, sit by the grate,
Tell her the story, early and late.

Death Calls Telephone Pioneer

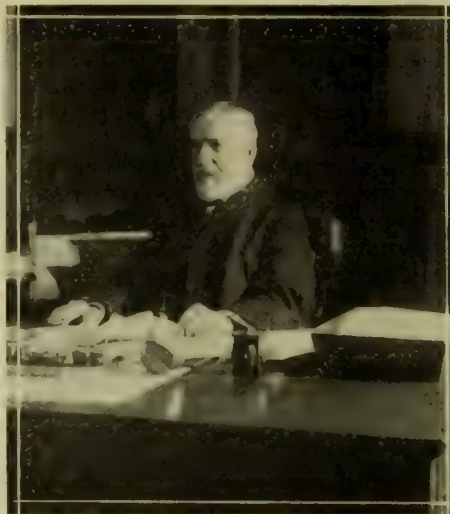
CHARLES FLEETFORD SISE, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, died at his home in Montreal, on April 9th, after a brief illness of pneumonia. Mr. Sise had been a prominent figure in Bell telephone operation for forty years, and it was due to his vigorous and progressive direction that Canada's splendid telephone system was developed. With a strong personality and genial disposition, he won the devoted attachment and loyal support of the staff of employes of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada from top to bottom of the scale.

Mr. Sise's career was unique and interesting, touched here and there with the lights and shadows of romance and adventure. He participated in the Indian Mutiny, the Crimean War, and the American Civil War. He was a sea captain before he was twenty-one years old, and sailed in the Atlantic, Pacific and Australian trade. He had confidential and personal relations with Jefferson Davis, president of the Southern Confederacy. During the Civil War he was in command of a blockade runner, carrying arms and ammunition to Southern ports.

After the Civil War, Mr. Sise went to England as the head of his father's Liverpool house. While there he was a neighbor and an intimate friend of Mr. Gladstone. Later he returned to America as manager of the Royal Insurance Company.

In 1879, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell's

telephone, which was in its infancy, was being exploited by some of Mr. Sise's Boston associates, and he was persuaded to go to Canada and reorganize the Canadian telephone companies on a national basis. This he accomplished by organizing the Bell



CHARLES FLEETFORD SISE.

Telephone Company of Canada, in 1880, with its principal office in Montreal. He was managing director until 1890, when he was elected to the presidency of the company, which office he held until 1915, when he was made chairman of the board.

For thirty-five years (1880-1915) his time was wholly devoted to the establish-

ment and development of the telephone in Canada. For this object he labored with singular devotion, and with the ambition of placing Canada in a foremost position with respect to universality of use and efficiency of service. He held strongly that a great public service corporation should be a good public servant, and this golden rule was impressed upon every official and employé, and throughout his long period of control he had the most cordial and lasting relations, both with subscribers to the company and with the public generally.

His three sons are connected with the Bell Telephone Company of Canada. C. F. Sise, Jr., is general manager; E. F. Sise is president of the Northern Electric Company, a subsidiary of the Telephone Company; and Capt. Paul F. Sise is general manager and vice-president of the Northern Electric Company.

Service Buttons

Several years ago a gold and enamel Blue Bell service button was designed and a few employes have purchased them.

An employé with less than five years of service to his or her credit may wear the plain Blue Bell button and for each five years of service thereafter may add one star to it.

Buttons may be obtained from Harry I. Thomas, Room 1601 Bell Telephone Building, Chicago. The price is one dollar each. They will be exchanged free when the wearer is entitled to additional stars.



WORD FROM HOME BRINGS CHEER TO SAMMIES

American soldiers "Somewhere in France" lining up to receive mail. Nothing is more welcome and it means a great day in camp.
—Copyright Underwood and Underwood.

Starting the Garden

The most desirable soil for a garden is the improved sandy loam. Good results are possible, however, on clay loam and on sand. A soil that is in good planting condition is said to be "in good tilth." Sand or sandy loams are not injured regarding their tilth as readily as are soils that contain more or less clay in their composition. *Great care* should be taken not to work clayey or heavy loams when they are *wet* or *sticky*, as this will put them out of tilth and to restore tilth requires a winter's freezing. These heavy soils should be worked before the surface has become crusty or baked hard. Heavy soils can be improved by adding sand or even sifted coal *ashes*. In selecting the garden plot choose, if possible, a spot receiving abundant sunlight and free circulation of air.

If the land is newly covered with sod the sod should be skimmed off with a spade and well shaken out and the grass and roots laid aside to be used in the compost heap.

The depth of the seed bed should vary from four to fifteen inches according to the particular soil being worked—the deeper the soil the better. After the soil has been spaded and *all* clods have been broken thoroughly, it should be worked with a hoe and rake until it becomes uniformly fine to its *full* depth. Now level with the rake. When spading and raking are completed the soil should present an even appearance free from any protruding straw, roots or rubbish, and all of it fine enough to pass through a one-fourth inch

mesh screen. The preparation of the seed or planting bed is the most important factor in securing a good garden. There should be no low spots or clumps of earth in the entire garden. It should be as level as a table.

For seed planting, cultivation and care of garden, see preceding issues of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS.

The Insect Problem

Of all the obstacles to the successful production of choice garden vegetables, none has ever shown itself in a more serious aspect than the multiplication of injurious insects. The problem of how to get rid of them often puzzles the ingenuity of even the best gardener. Frequently our plants come up nicely and we are pleased with their apparent progress and perhaps pride ourselves on our skill; only to find at our next visit to the garden soon after the plants badly damaged by an unexpected attack of insect foes.

The problem of how to deal with insects is a serious one. The best of talent has been and still is engaged in the attempt to find a satisfactory solution. The old adage—"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is especially applicable to insects, for in almost all cases they are successfully controlled by prevention before the injury has become serious. In order to combat them successfully by the preventive method, it is necessary to have a knowledge of their life and habits. With most of us, however, it will be necessary to fight them with artificial means after they have gained a foothold.

As many of the insects both breed and feed on weeds, it is highly important that at an early date the weeds have no place in or near the garden. Rag weed and cockle burr are often producers of the stalk borer, which causes much damage to potatoes, tomatoes, corn and many other garden vegetables. It must be remembered that weeds cannot grow when the soil is kept cultivated.

Of the insecticides used for combating the garden invaders, there are three principal classes:

First. Insecticides which in order to kill must be eaten are usually composed of various forms of arsenic. Paris green is the most familiar form, usually mixed with lime, plaster or flour. It is applied dry or mixed with water and sprayed. Mixtures ready for use can be obtained in convenient quantities, as can other insecticides. Arsenic of lead is also used to destroy leaf-eating insects. It mixes readily with water and adheres to the foliage.

Second. Insecticides which kill by contact, such insects as have sucking mouth parts, as soft-bodied biting ones. The poison kills by suffocation or corrosive action on the skin. With this form of insecticide it is absolutely essential that it come in contact with the insects, as spraying the foliage alone has no effect whatever on them.

A common form of this type is called Kerosene Emulsion, usually composed of kerosene, soft or whale oil, soap and water. This can also be obtained prepared for use.

Third. Repellants which are offensive to the insects and prevent them from attack-



A SPECIAL EFFORT should be made to fight the insects in the gardens this year—let's save the food. The home gardener must count upon the presence in his garden of insect pests, and if not combated they will interfere seriously with yields and in many instances will destroy the plants. In past seasons these pests have done much damage to the garden crops. In many cases the simple methods of control have been well understood, but we haven't wished to "go to the bother" to control the insects. This is a good season to start the fight; why not save the vegetables for the family?

The following table lists the insects most likely to appear in the vegetable garden and supplies information in regard to the plants attacked and the treatment recommended:

Principal Garden Insects and Remedies

Crops Attacked	Insect Pest	What To Do	When to do it
Beans, Peas	Aphids (Plant lice sucking sap from the leaves.)	Nicotine sulfate— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint to 100 gallons of water plus 3 or 4 pounds of soap. One teaspoonful to 1 quart of water plus a small piece of soap. Soapy spray—1 pound of laundry soap to 6 gallons of water.	When insects first appear.
Beets, Chard, Spinach.	Web worm (Worm which eats and ties the leaves.)	Arsenate of lead—3 pounds of lead arsenate paste to 50 gallons of water. Must be applied with force.	As soon as insects appear.
Cabbage, Cauliflower, Turnip, Radish.....	Cabbage worms (Soft bodied worms which devour the leaves and ruin the heads.)	Arsenate of lead—3 pounds of lead arsenate paste to 50 gallons of water. Dust as for Colorado potato beetle.	As soon as the plants are set. Continue until heads are half formed.
	Cutworms (Fleshy worms which cut off young plants at surface of ground.)....	Poisoned bran mash— Bran20 lbs. Paris green or white arsenic. 1 lb. Sirup2 qts. Oranges or lemons.....3 Water3 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals.	As soon as the damage is noticed sow it broadcast in the evening so that the amount recommended will cover 4 or 5 acres.
	Harlequin cabbage bug (An orange and black triangular bug that sucks the sap.)	Hand picking bugs and eggs.	As soon as bugs appear.
	Aphids	On cabbage and cauliflower use sprays given under beans and peas and wet the aphids. On turnip and radish use only nicotine sulfate with 3 pounds of soap to 50 gallons, or 1 ounce to a gallon.	When they become numerous.
	Squash bugs (Brown bugs which suck sap from under side of leaves.)	Hand pick bugs and eggs and trap with chips and small pieces of board. Soapy spray—1 pound of soap to 3 gallons of water. Strike the bug so as to actually wet it.	When insects appear.
Cucumbers, Muskmelons, Squashes, Pumpkins, Watermelons..	Striped cucumber beetle (Small, yellow and black striped beetles which attack young plants.).....	Protect young plants with screens. Dust with tobacco, lime, or sulfur. Apply arsenate of lead liberally, using 3 pounds of lead arsenate paste to 50 gallons of water.	When the insects appear. Repeat once a week until danger is past.
	Aphids (Plant lice sucking sap from leaves.)	Nicotine sulfate and soapy spray used as for bean aphids. Spray under sides of leaves to hit insects.	As soon as insects appear.
Onions	Onion thrips (Small sucking insects causing white spots on plant.)	Spray as for aphids, using high pressure.	When insects appear.
Potatoes, Egg plants, Peppers	Potato bug (Thick, striped beetle and reddish larvae eating leaves.).....	Arsenate of lead—4 pounds of lead arsenate paste to 50 gallons of water. Paris green1 lb. Freshly slaked lime.....1 lb. Water50 gals.	Hand pick adults and eggs when plants are not large enough to spray. Spray when insects are attacking plants.
	Flea-beetles (Small jumping beetles which perforate the leaves.)	As a dust—1 heaping tablespoonful of Paris green or powdered arsenate of lead to 1 quart of flour or hydrated lime. Arsenate of lead and Bordeaux mixture on under sides of leaves.	Dust by means of perforated can or cloth bag while dew is still on plants. Spray when insects appear.
	Corn earworm (Worm found eating the kernels of corn in the ear.)	Three parts of powdered arsenate of lead to 1 part of sulphur or flour.	Dust with cheese cloth bag, perforated can or powder gun when silks first appear and repeat every four or five days while corn is in silk.
Likely to attack any garden truck	Grasshoppers	Poisoned bran mash as recommended for cutworms.	Sow broadcast in the morning so that the amount recommended will cover 4 or 5 acres.

ing the plants are prepared in several forms. Bordeaux mixture sprayed liberally on potato and tomato vines is especially repellent to the little black flea beetles which often seriously damage the young plants.

For plant lice or larva a thick solution of any good laundry soap and water is effective. The proportions should be one-half pound of soap to each gallon of water. Plant lice are, as a rule, quite tender and are sometimes entirely cleared from lettuce, cabbages and cauliflower by a cold spell or hard rain.

Often yellowish or reddish beetles marked with black are found on the under side of bean or pea vines. These are so sluggish that they can be readily picked off and destroyed.

Sometimes it is advisable to destroy promptly plants infected in order to save the balance.

The cut worms are especially annoying to the gardener because of the impudence with which they attack and cut down almost every kind of newly set plants. They are clumsy, greasy-looking caterpillars of some dull shade, gray, brown or green. They remain in their hiding places on bright days and come to the surface at night or in cloudy weather, to seek what green stuff they can devour. Early in the morning they can usually be found near the place of devastation and destroyed. If each plant is encircled with a piece of paper reaching part way down into the soil and extending several inches above it, a protection is assured.

Spray Solutions

Spray Mixtures in Small Quantities

Many persons having only a few plants or trees to spray find it difficult to make the mixtures from formulas that call for a barrel of finished product. These small mixtures are in the same proportion.

Bordeaux mixture—Quicklime, 1½ tablespoonfuls; copper sulphate, 1 tablespoonful; water, 4 quarts.

Kerosene emulsion—Kerosene, 1 pint; hard soap, 1 cubic inch; water ½ pint.

Arsenate of lead—Lead arsenate (paste), 1 tablespoonful; water, 1 gallon.

Paris green—Paris green, 1 teaspoonful; quicklime, 3 tablespoonfuls (unnecessary if Bordeaux is used); water (or Bordeaux mixture), 3 gallons.

Pyrethrum in water—Pyrethrum, 1 teaspoonful; water, 2 quarts.

Poisoned bran mash—Bran middlings, 1 quart; molasses, 1 tablespoonful; Paris green, 1 teaspoonful; water, 1 cupful.

Ammoniacal Copper Solution—Copper carbonate, 2 teaspoonfuls; ammonia, 2 fluid ounces; water, 2 gallons.

Saves Boy from Drowning

Fred H. Ditch, cable splicer for the Chicago Telephone Company was recently mentioned in the columns of the *Chicago Examiner* for diving into the McKinley lagoon and saving a small boy from drowning.

Signal Corps Boys as Thespians in France

The following article from a French newspaper accompanied a letter to A. T. Irwin, editor of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS, from Sergeant-Major Niels R. A. Becker of the 409th Telegraph Battalion "Somewhere in France." An English translation is printed for the benefit of those readers who do not know French. The letter appears in the adjoining column and tells how the American Thespians "knocked 'em cold." The men on the program are from Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland; only two, Lieutenant Matter and Corp. W. J. Bracey, coming from outside the Central Group Family. Lieutenant Kearney is the medical officer attached. The "Estudiantina" of which the account makes mention, was in reality, and in plain English, a "Jazz" orchestra, and from the applause which it drew, met with the unstinted approval of the French population.

Fete de Bienfaisance

La fête de bienfaisance au profit des hôpitaux, organisée par MM. les Officiers du centre d'instruction avec le concours des officiers, sous officiers et soldats américain appartenant au 409 bataillon de télégraphie, a obtenu un énorme succès.

La soirée de samedi et celle dimanche ont fait salle comble. La résultat se traduit par un bénéfice net de plus de 1,300 francs que les organisateurs ont répartis entre les hôpitaux de notre ville.

Quant au programme il a été exécuté d'une façon parfaite et nous n'avons que des compliments à adresser aux artistes qui ont bien voulu contribuer, par leur concours désintéressé et patriotique, au succès de cette fête de charité.

Nos amis et alliés du 409 télégraphiste américain se sont particulièrement dépensés. Dans la première partie les sergents Carmody, Freeman et Becker, le caporal Bracey, les soldats MacLain et Jackson, formant "the American quintette" ont exécuté avec beaucoup de brio divers morceaux et notamment l'hymne national américain "Star Spangled Banner," qui a été écouté debout, ainsi que la "Marseillaise" chantée aussitôt après par M. Dray, avec accompagnement d'orchestre.

La seconde partie nous a permis d'applaudir l'Estudiantina dirigée par le lieutenant Matter, des sergents Becker, Creps et Freeman et des soldats Vine, Mitsch, Jackson et Rice.

A signaler également un trio par les lieutenants Matter, Moran et Kearney.

Enfin, dans la troisième partie, le lieutenant Matter, pianiste émérite, les lieutenants Kearney et Moran, ainsi que les sergents Freeman et Becker, chanteurs excellents, ont recueilli une ample moisson de bravos.

Nous devons également féliciter tous les autres artistes: MM. Harmant des Concerts Parisiens, auteur d'un prologue très bien tourné et comique des plus amusant; MM. Dray, Valmer et Marzetto, chanteurs de grand talent; M. Molière, comique; MM. Tortrat, Morand et Morlan, chanteurs et danseurs berrichons.

Nos compliments aussi aux Interprètes de l'hilarante pièce de G. Courteline "L'article 330," ainsi qu'à l'orchestre magistralement dirigé par M. Becquet, de Liévin.

En somme belles et bonnes soirées dont les organisateurs ont le droit d'être fiers.

Benefit Concert

The benefit concert in aid of the hospitals, promoted by the officers of the school with the assistance of the officers, non-commissioned staff and American privates belonging to the 409th Telegraph Battalion, scored a tremendous success.

On Saturday and Sunday evenings, March 23d and 24th, there were packed houses, the profits netting more than 1,300 francs, which the promoters have distributed among the hospitals of our town.

As for the program, it was carried out in perfect fashion and we have nothing but compliments to give to the artists who willingly contributed by their interested and patriotic assistance to the success of this charitable occasion.

Our friends and allies of the 409th American Telegraph Battalion were especially prominent. In the first part, Sergeants Carmody, Freeman and Becker, Corporal Bracey, and Privates MacLain and Jackson forming the American quintet executed with great animation several numbers and notably the American national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," which was heard standing, also the "Marseillaise" sung immediately after by Mr. Dray, accompanied by an orchestra.

The second part gave us an opportunity to applaud the jazz orchestra directed by Lieutenant Moran and composed of Lieutenant Matter, Sergeants Becker, Creps and Freeman and Privates Vine, Mitsch, Jackson and Rice.

Of equal merit was a trio composed of Lieutenants Matter, Moran and Kearney.

Finally in the third part, Lieutenant Matter, accomplished pianist, and Lieutenants Kearney and Moran, as well as Sergeants Freeman and Becker, excellent singers, received a generous amount of cheers.

We must equally congratulate all the other artists, Mr. Harmant of the Parisian concerts, author of a prologue very well acted and amusingly funny; Messrs. Dray, Valmer and Marzetto, talented singers; Mr. Molière, comedian; Messrs. Tortrat, Moran and Morlan, singers and clever dancers.

Our compliments are also extended to the interpreters of the hilarious sketch of G. Courteline "L'article 330," as well as to the orchestra masterfully directed by Mr. Becquet of Liévin.

As a whole, the promoters ought to be proud of these delightful and entertaining evenings.



Of Interest To Our Girls

Conducted by Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst



"Hold Up Your End"

The appealing face of the Red Cross nurse on our cover this month will surely appeal to all of our girls. Many are saying "Oh, I wish I could go. It must be splendid to give aid to the boys who are giving their lives for our country. That bursting shell in the picture only makes me wish the more that I, too, could face danger for their sake. I would hold up the other end so gladly if I only could." And the appealing face and the helplessness of the strong and willing arms unless someone lifts the other end of the stretcher will haunt us all unless we can see some way to help.

We cannot go—we are not trained—we are not all adapted to the work, and were we all able to go, there would be still more helplessness over there. For all these Red Cross workers must have their army of helpers over here. Our hands must meet around the world. From us must come the means which these brave girls are using to care for our men. How splendid it is that here our girls are preparing with their own hands many of the bandages and dressings which will bring ease and comfort to the wounded. And even if our hands are busy in other ways, our money is building the hospitals, sending the supplies, which mean life to our soldiers. We save lives with every penny we send.

On this page we place part of a poem which tells the story of what we can do. We may not go with the Red Cross upon

our brow but our spirit goes, our love, our willing soul. And the Red Cross spirit in the poem speaks to us and comforts us by

The Red Cross Spirit Speaks

Wherever war, with its red woes,
Or flood, or fire, or famine goes,
There, too, go I;

If earth in any quarter quakes
Or pestilence its ravage makes,
Thither I fly.

I go wherever men may dare,
I go wherever woman's care
And love can live,
Wherever strength and skill can
bring

Surcease to human suffering,
Or solace give.

I am your pennies and your pounds;
I am your bodies on their rounds
Of pain afar;

I am YOU, doing what you would
If you were only where you could—
Your avatar.

The cross which on my arm I wear,
The flag which o'er my breast I bear,
Is but the sign
Of what you'd sacrifice for him
Who suffers on the hellish rim
Of war's red line.

—JOHN FINLEY.

the thought that we, too, are there where'er
the Red Cross nurses go. "Even our pen-

nies and our pounds" are speaking for us over there; and the symbol which they wear is but the sign of what we would sacrifice for those we love and honor.

The Third Liberty Loan drive has ended and again we have done what we could. We will save and sacrifice to keep up our payments on the loan which our country needs to "hold up the other end" and we will try to keep the spirit of the Red Cross work in our heart; to give without grudging; to keep hopeful and cheerful in spite of the dreadful struggle; this will be a task worthy of our girls who in addition to the work they are doing over here, are giving of their earnings to help our country in its fight for liberty.

And don't forget that the telephone girls are the great army over here who are, above all others, "holding up the other end." Upon our service hangs the lives and welfare of our country. Let us give our best!

American Telephone Girls "Over There"

Uncle Sam Presents "Hello, Girls!"

"A Melodious, Mirthful Extravaganza in Three Coils Produced for the First Time in France, under the auspices of the A. E. F. Protective and Benevolent Society for the Suppression of Huns, in the Theatre de Guerre. Performances in both French and English. Assisted by a chorus of 33—COUNT 'EM—33 Real American Telephone girls, representing half the States in the Union, and able to



CLASS OF YOUNG WOMEN IN TRAINING FOR SERVICE AS TELEPHONE OPERATORS IN FRANCE. THESE ARE IN ADDITION TO THOSE WHOSE PICTURES HAVE ALREADY APPEARED IN THE NEWS

Lower row, left to right: Helen Bixby, 3245 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis; Marie Lenglet, Springfield, Ill.; Olive Creelman, 1246 Leland Ave., Chicago; Marie Rennick, 135 W. Grand Blvd., Springfield, Ill.; Dorothy Dunbar, 5443 Kimbark Ave., Chicago. Upper row, left to right: Alisse Lambert, 6230 Kimbark Ave., Chicago; Alice Longelier, 167 Ontario St., Chicago; Elsa Freeman, 6052 Harper Ave., Chicago; Marguerite Monnet, 5423 Kenmore Ave., Chicago; Minnie Goldman, 4738 Grand Blvd., Chicago; Cecile Joncas, 6710 Perry Ave., Chicago; Elizabeth Chesbrough, 1259 N. State St., Chicago; Frances St. John, 1401 E. Fifty-seventh St., Chicago; Marguerite Derlis, 5817 Kenwood Ave., Chicago; Yvonne Haas, Wauconda, Ill.

—Copyright International Film Service.

get anybody's number the first time—including the kaiser's."

The above is the introduction to an article which recently appeared in the *Stars and Stripes*, the official newspaper of our boys "Over There."

The article continues:

"Such, in brief, might well be the hand-bill announcement heralding the arrival in France of the vanguard of the Hello Girls' detachment, which has come here to handle switchboards, adjust switches, calm and soothe the irate C.O.s—at long distance—who are trying to cut in and tell the quartermaster just what they think of him, and to disconnect promptly any brusque and over-military persons who will persist in saying *Cochon!* or '—!' when they hear an undue buzzing on the line. In short, the telephone girls—thirty-three, count 'em, thirty-three—are here to take the telephone-using portion of the A. E. F. by the ears and put it in its proper place.

"They arrived just the other day, and like everything else that's new and interesting in the army—yes, they're in it, too—they were lined up before a Signal Corps camera and shot. Grouped about the base of a statue in a Little Paris square, they presented a pleasing sight. (American girls always do.)

"The ladies of the line wear a real army costume, save that their campaign hats are dark blue and that they have shown great originality by substituting the skirt for the more conventional O. D. breeches and putts. Their hat cords, those lovely orange and white things that the Signal Corps wear (so suggestive of fillets of orange blossoms), are the real thing. So are their buttons. And they've got it on the rest of us in that they know how to sew on those buttons when they come off.

"Their insignia, too, is real and terrifyingly complicated. The rank is indicated by arm bands. An operator, first class, wears a white brassard with a blue outline design of a telephone mouthpiece. A super-

visor, who rates with a platoon sergeant, wears the same emblem with a wreath around it. The chief operator, or 'top,' has a wreath, a mouthpiece, and blue lightning flashes shooting out above the receiver—which is most appropriate for a top.

"But the top says those Jove-like lightning flashes don't mean anything in particular. To be sure she will insist on discipline, if it's required, but thus far she hasn't had any occasion to let loose thunderbolts at the heads of her charges. No, the girls will not have first call at 6:15 and reveille at 6:30 the way the doughboys do. Fancy asking a hello girl to do up her hair in twice that time!

"The thirty-three were selected after a drastic combing-out process, after a call had been sent out for 150 bi-lingual operators and had been answered by 1,750 applicants. All thirty-three are equally at home to 'Voulez-vous me donner le Capitaine Blanque' and 'Lemme speakta Cap'n Blank, please!' They can answer with 'Oui, mon Commandant, attendez un moment,' or 'Yes, Major, or wait a minute, please.' In short, they are capable plus.

Lend a Hand

Although we are unwounded by shot and shell and our own homes are not desolated, we refuse to believe that the time for doing our "bit" has passed and from now on must do our *best* if we would continue to maintain liberty and security.

With our countrymen on the battle line in our defense the need of surgical dressings for the wounded grows tremendously. These are being furnished by the Red Cross, and men can help in making them. The work is to fold and refold the surgical gauze until all loose ends are inside the finished pad. The equipment required in this work is a surgeon's apron and cap, which one may supply for himself at a cost of \$1.75 or \$2, or obtain them

at a nominal rental at the auxiliary station where the work is done.

Following are some places in Chicago and vicinity where men are working evenings. Almost every town and village has a similar center. They are open to all of us.

Central Headquarters, 66 East Washington street. Tuesday and Thursday, 7:30 to 9:30. Chicago Beach Hotel. Tuesday, 7:30, in the ball room.

Kinzie Club, 666 Rush street. Tuesday and Friday, 7:30. Make packing boxes.

Ogden Park Field House, 67th and Racine avenue. Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 7:30.

Queen Esther Chapter, O. E. S., 912 North LaSalle avenue. Monday, 7:30.

Mrs. L. S. Galland, 5208 Harper avenue. Every evening.

Bryson Apartments, 4935 Blackstone avenue, 1st apartment. Thursday. Wednesday evening for Boy Scouts.

Central School, Naval Auxiliary. Friday, 7 to 10.

Bryerson Annex, 4935 Blackstone avenue. Wednesday, 7:30 to 9.

1623 Kimball Building, Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard. Saturday afternoon, 1 to 3 o'clock.

Oak Park—South boulevard and Kenilworth avenue. Monday and Thursday, 7:30.

Joliet, Arcade Building, Ottawa and Van Buren. Every evening except Saturday; also Saturday afternoon.

Evanston, North, 1906 Harrison street. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 7 to 10.

In Flanders' Fields

By Captain John McRae, of Guelph, Canada

In Flanders' fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place, and in the sky
The larks still bravely singing fly,
Scarce heard amidst the guns below.
We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders' fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe.
To you from falling hands we throw
The Torch—be yours to hold it high;
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders' fields.

—Town Crier.



READY FOR DUTY "OVER THERE."

Third unit of American telephone operators to go to France. These young women are under the supervision of Miss Nellie F. Snow, formerly chief operator at Lowell, Mass. In the group are Miss Bertha J. Verkler (lower row, third from left), Miss Dorothy Sage (lower row, fourth from left), Miss Elizabeth R. Roby (lower row, fifth from left), Miss Maria Flood (lower row, tenth from left) and Miss Lillian R. Verkler (upper row, twelfth from left). These five young women all live in Chicago except Miss Sage, whose home is in Evanston.

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GETTING A LINE ON THE CLOTHES ONE NEEDS FOR SUMMERTIME

A Pleasing Selection of Models for the Well-Equipped Wardrobe—Less Yardage Required for Suits and Costumes, But Many Materials More Costly



GUIDE TO PATTERNS

Left to Right: 7533—Ladies' Blouse (20 cents). Six sizes, 34 to 44 bust. No. 7468—Ladies' One-piece Tucked Skirt (20 cents). six sizes, 24 to 34 waist.——7510—Ladies' Blouse (20 cents). Seven sizes, 34 to 46 bust. No. 7470—Ladies' One-piece Gathered Skirt (20 cents). Seven sizes, 24 to 36 waist.——7711—Ladies' Blouse (20 cents). Five sizes, 34 to 42 bust. No. 7216—Ladies' Two-piece Draped Skirt (20 cents). Six sizes, 22 to 32 waist. Beading No. 12319—Blue or yellow transfer pattern, (15 cents)—7671—Ladies' Dress (25 cents). Six sizes, 34 to 44 bust.

By Maude Hall

Someone has said—and wisely, that not to dress well at this time is not patriotism, but penny-pinchism. Therefore, to have a well-equipped wardrobe means only another form of service to one's country. It is true

Patterns for Bell News Designs

The designs shown on this page are supplied by The Pictorial Review New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

that many women who have been guided only by social needs in pre war times are reducing the number of luxurious frocks and hats ordered, but they are not failing to keep their wardrobe up-to-date with fashions of unmistakably good taste.

The money one invests in clothes does not advertise the fact, because back of all dressing there is a more serious thought, a consciousness that spectacular frivolity, extravagance, consuming vanity and self-centered luxury are in bad taste.

Of particular interest to the woman whose allowance for dress limits her to two of a kind are the fashions illustrated today. In creating new designs the couturiers continue to bear in mind that more women than ever are making their own clothes, and therefore the emphasis must be placed upon simple effects. Unadorned simplicity frequently is made most interesting in the development of costumes, tailleurs and coats.

Foulards would be a tiresome subject were it not for the fact that the silks are shown in unending variety. Each week seems to bring forth a lot more beautiful than the last, and all are warranted to make one feel cool on the hottest day, while their appearance expresses the last word in elegance. A model in dark blue widely spotted with white squares over which a trailing line of light blue runs, has one of the new skirts with bib effect at the front above the waistline. A sheer blue batiste blouse with hemstitched collar and cuffs adds to the daintiness as well as effectiveness of the model. Below the hips the skirt is trimmed with three deep tucks and at the bottom there is a straight hem.

Another choice for a chic daytime frock is in striped silk in which two shades of brown are featured. The skirt is laid in plaits and the simple waist has a collar and belt of novelty ribbon for its chief decorative notes. The color question is one that requires the utmost care when it comes to affecting some of the newest shades. A frock may be perfect in cut, ultra-smart in line, the last word in everything fashionable, and yet fail miserably because of its color.

For blondes with brilliant complexions there is the stunning khaki, while for women of dark complexion with full coloring and brown, satiny hair, there is the lovely shade known as wood brown. There are also pitfalls in the new grays, but by a careful process of self-analysis one can find a tint that will be becoming.

Dear old navy blue. One is almost invariably safe in selecting it, for it is the color of youth and of age alike. And, truth to tell, there is nothing more delightful among the season's offerings than a tailleur of blue tricotine with narrow braid-trimmed skirt and a jacket set off with big pockets, bound with black satin and a large black satin collar.

Carrying in mind the thought that if the color of the tailleur is becoming, one-half of the battle of smartness is won, the suggestion might be given to choose a black and white check of medium size, bind the skirt and peplumed jacket with black braid, and add a deep collar and a vest of white pique, if something irreproachable and enviably chic is desired. Speaking of checks,

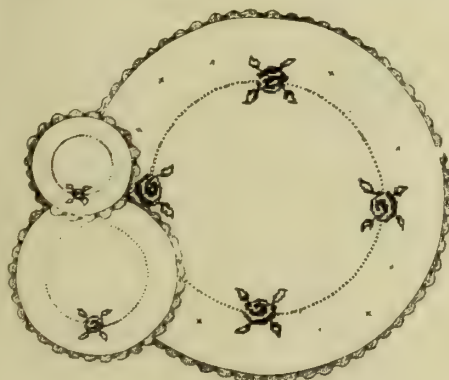
many lovely accessories in barred muslins are shown for use with suits and dresses. There is, for instance, organdy cross-barred in pink, blue, green and lavender, which makes the smartest of cuff and collar sets.



No. 12433—PLATE DOILY.

With the great French houses the fanciful waistcoat is a veritable craze and one finds it inserted in coats of all styles. Of course it is fashioned of many different kinds of materials—a fruitful suggestion for women who have choice bits of brocade, velvet, embroidered linen, etc., in the house which are not large enough for a waist or yoke and too large to be cut into tit-bits of decoration.

When one is going about taking part in all sorts of activities the long coat is indispensable, for often when it is removed



No. 12432—12434—CENTERPIECE AND DOILIES.

a charming all-day frock is revealed which makes one appropriately dressed for any informal occasion. There are many good-looking light-weight woollens from which these coats are made. In blue, very dark brown and black they are effective, for nearly always the collar at least is of contrasting material, the gayer the better. If the collar is not sufficient, belt, pocket trimmings and cuffs may be of the trimming fabric. There is no radical departure from the conservative in line and color recorded of the general run of long coats. Without exception they agree upon the narrow, youthful silhouette, albeit with a suppleness of line, sometimes accomplished by applied bands in tunic outline, simulated draperies, etc.

Some of the long suit coats are shortened just enough to show not only a bit of

underskirt, but a bit of long tunic, too, and this arrangement, skilfully handled, has admirable possibilities where the wearer has skirt length for it. If no contrasting color is introduced the three divisions do not cut the height much, but where the tunic contrasts with the underskirt and coat there is decided shortening effect.

Roses in Cross-Stitch for New Luncheon Sets

By KATHRYN MUTTERER

Specialty Prepared for the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS by the Pictorial Review

The decree that ordered straight and simple lines for fashions has had a noticeable effect upon the newest household lines, for they are all designed upon the most unpretentious lines possible, yet with unusual charm.

Something in the air of spring seems to permeate the senses with the desire to refurbish—like old Mother Goose, to sweep the cobwebs of winter out of our sky, and in this connection the careful chatelaine seeks for new things for the linen chest. The cross-stitch set shown here consists of a centerpiece 22 inches in diameter and six doilies in each of two sizes, 10 and 6 inches. White linen or fine scrim may be used with excellent effect. The roses are done in two shades of red or rose, with the leaves in two shades of green. The row of connecting crosses as well as those scattered through the border, are most effective if worked in one shade of blue.

The edges may be scalloped and worked with buttonholes, finished with cluny or with a simple crochet edge. The following directions make a pretty edge:

1st row—1 s c in linen, 2 ch and repeat from all around.

2nd row—Skip 1 open, sl st into next open and make 2 d c, 1 p, 2 d c, 1 p, 2 d c, 1 p, 2 d c, 1 p, 2 d c, all into second open, skip 1 open sl st into next open making s c, 3 s c into next open and repeat from.

Cross-stitch works up so rapidly that it takes only a few hours to embroider a half dozen doilies.

Embroidery No. 12432. Blue transfer of 22-inch centerpiece, fifteen cents.

Embroidery No. 12433. Blue transfer of six 10-inch doilies, fifteen cents.

Embroidery No. 12434. Blue transfer of six 6-inch doilies, fifteen cents.

Kind-Hearted Sammies

A good illustration of the kindness shown the unfortunate waifs in France is contained in a letter received by Robert M. McCarthy from his brother, William H., formerly of the Chicago Telephone Company and now with Company E, 409th Telegraph Battalion.

McCarthy writes: "The little French kid we adopted is in the next bed to mine crying with a toothache, so I am going to stop writing and see if I can get him something to stop it."



Safety First and Accident Prevention

MEMBER NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

MEMBER AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY



LOOK AT THE BRIGHT SIDE OF LIFE AND THE SHADOWS WILL FLEE.

WHEN YOU ARE IN A TIGHT PLACE DON'T GET RATTLED. THINGS THAT RATTLE SOON FALL TO PIECES.

THE HIBERNATING SEASON IS OVER. GET THE OUTDOOR HABIT NOW AND KEEP IT UP.

"First Aid"

As the name implies, "First Aid" is only preliminary and intended only to give temporary relief and protection until proper medical attention can be secured. The instructions in our booklet, "First Aid Hints," are explicit as to this point. While the instructions contained in "First Aid Hints" relative to rendering first aid are complete, it is thought advisable to supplement them from time to time with talks by a physician. A number of such talks were recently given to Chicago employes of the construction and maintenance departments. The first meeting was held on February 1st in the construction department quarters at the Central Division Garage, and was for the benefit of the cable splicers, their helpers and foremen. Nine meetings were held at this location, with a total attendance of 279. Four meetings were held in the Men's club room at the Central exchange for the benefit of the exchange repairmen and installers. The total attendance here was 88, and included only the men from Central, Wabash and Main. The meetings have been discontinued on account of the spring moving rush, but will be resumed when conditions permit.

The value of the Prone Method of Resuscitation is becoming generally recognized and at these meetings was one of the chief topics. The method was fully explained by the doctor, and each man present was then asked to familiarize himself with

the method by practicing it on some one else under the doctor's supervision. Methods of lifting and carrying the injured were also explained and practiced.

The attention shown by the men at the

as the manhole opening was too close to the street car tracks to permit the putting up of a tent, it was necessary to keep the opening closed as much as possible with rubber blankets. After working for about

twenty minutes, Butler felt the need of air as gas had been leaking in to the manhole. He came out and had walked a few feet when he was overcome by the effects of the gas. John Kilty, a member of the same crew, who had been working in another manhole, saw him fall and immediately administered the prone method. Butler was revived in about ten minutes. In the meantime P. A. Ferguson, a helper, had communicated with a doctor, to whom Butler was taken for further care.

Further evidence that the meetings were productive of good results was furnished by the same crew on the night of March 4th. Butler and Ferguson were working on Seventy-sixth street and Vincennes avenue and rendered first aid to a man who had been injured while attempting to board a moving street car. Butler carried the unconscious man to the curb, while Ferguson took down


their tent and placed him on it. Butler then cared for the several cuts on the man's face, while Ferguson called a doctor. He soon became conscious, a passing machine was hailed and he was taken to the doctor. About two days later the injured man called on our boys and thanked them for their prompt and efficient action.



FOUR "FIRST AIDERS"

They made prompt use of the principles they had learned. Upper, left—George K. Butler; right, Roy Bowsher; lower left, John Kilty; right, P. A. Ferguson.

meetings indicated their interest in the subject, and one cable splicing crew has furnished evidence of the value of the instruction given. Roy Bowsher's crew attended a meeting held on February 15th. On the night of February 18th, George K. Butler, a member of this crew, was splicing cable in a manhole on Sixty-third street near Parnell avenue. It was raining and



WOULD you see the eyes of whole nations well up with tears of gratefulness at the mention of a name? Then ask the people of devastated Belgium, Serbia, Roumania, of northern France and northern Italy, about the American Red Cross. This organization has to its credit a glorious achievement unmatched in history. During the last year \$100,000,000 was spent. Our Red Cross will ask us soon again for another \$100,000,000 to help heal a bleeding world's wounds. Will you and I "come across" generously? Certainly we will! Through the Red Cross the United States is making friends for all eternity.

NATIONAL SERVICE
THE ART INSTITUTE
OF CHICAGO

*This advertisement is contributed to the American Red Cross by the following Bell Telephone News advertisers:
Northern Trust Company, Chicago; Marsh & McLennan, Chicago; Everstick Anchor Company, St. Louis, Mo.*

We take this opportunity to congratulate the construction and maintenance departments on the interest and attention shown by their people at the meetings, and the members of Roy Bowshe's crew on their excellent work on the cases in which they participated.

A great many of us think of "First Aid" as being merely concerned with injury. In reality it is a preventative measure which begins a long time before the injury occurs. Strictly speaking, it has its inception in the hygienic and sanitary conditions of the plant and home. In other words good sanitation is one of the most effective "First Aids" to health.

Most industrial organizations have a medical department, which includes among its duties the examination of prospective employes, not with the idea of rejection, but in order to group them according to their physical condition, and assign work for which they are fit; work which will not hurt them or interfere with their health. For example, a man with a questionable heart should not be given work of an exciting nature, or a man with failing eyesight, work of a confining nature. This may be classified as "First Aid" work.

It has been truthfully said that the best and most effective "First Aids" known are contained in the kit of "Safety First." These are "Personal Caution," "Thought," "Care," etc. If each one of us lived up to the doctrines of "Safety First" the term "First Aid" would be relegated to the archives of the past. The nation-wide accident prevention movement has been the means of reducing accidents to a large extent, but even the most visionary safety advocate of today has but little expectation that personal injury cases will be reduced to zero. Accidents occur and will continue to occur and "First Aid" as it is generally known will continue to be necessary.

No matter how trivial injuries are they must be properly cared for to prevent infection, deformities, etc. One of the most essential factors in the disposal of an accident case is prompt and efficient first aid to the injured. Obviously, this should be administered by one who is familiar with the intricacies of the human body, but it is not always possible to secure a doctor promptly after an accident. This is especially true in telephone work, which often takes employes to outlying and thinly settled districts. Realizing the necessity of prompt treatment, the Chicago Telephone Company has supplemented its well organized medical department by medicine cabinets and "First Aid Kits," which are distributed throughout the plant, where groups of employes are working together. Each kit is provided with a copy of "First Aid Hints," which contains instruction as to the use and application of the articles therein. That the value of the "First Aid Kits" is appreciated by our forces and that they are properly used, is evident from a remark made by our first aid doctor in one of his

talks to the men. He said, "I find that in the majority of the injuries I treat, the 'First Aid' treatment is properly made and the bandages put on in good shape."

Some Recent Accidents Chicago Telephone Company

While a repairman was attempting to remove the shell screw from a switchboard plug with a screw driver which he held in his right hand, the plug, which he held in his left hand, turned, causing the screw driver to cut the index finger of his left hand at the second joint.

A line installer was standing on a box repairing a drop, when the box slipped and he was thrown to the ground. A bruise on the thumb of his right hand resulted.

An operator was struck in the right eye by a plug which was being handled by her neighboring operator who was completing a connection.

An operator attempting to put up a trunk connection with her right hand in which she also held a lead pencil ran the pencil point into the palm of her hand.

A cable splicer had been working in an alley at Joliet. After completing his work he drove his machine into a yard to turn around. He ran into a wire clothes line which crossed the yard and broke the straps which hold the top of the car to the wind shield, causing the top of the car to fall back. An article on top of the car struck him on the upper lip, cutting a deep gash.

Wisconsin Telephone Company

A cableman's helper at Milwaukee was carrying a pick with the pick pointed toward the ground. As he raised it to his shoulder, the pick slid down the handle, struck him above the right eye and caused a slight cut.

An employe in the plant department at Superior was carrying a pot of hot paraffin on the premises of a subscriber. Just as he was about to go through a doorway another person entered, causing the door to strike the paraffin pot which tipped over, spilling the hot paraffin on the employe's left hand.

While a cable splicer at Madison was cleating a lateral cable to a pole, his foot slipped from the wooden pole step. He fell to the ground and received a slight scalp wound.

Accident Prevention Trophies

During May the accident prevention trophy contested for in the Suburban plant department of the Chicago Telephone Company will be displayed by O. A. Krinbill of the Hammond district. The maintenance department trophy will remain in the possession of Mr. Cerney of the Canal exchange, and that of the construction department will be retained by Mr. Bremer of North Construction.

The race in the Suburban department is especially close as there have been but eleven lost time accidents in all its divisions since the first of the year. The last award was to Mr. White of the Joliet district, but because of one accident during March the

trophy was transferred to Mr. Krinbill, who has had it before.

In the maintenance department the Canal and Beverly offices are making a record to be envied by all contestants, as neither office has had a lost time accident for two and one-half years.

The construction department is also making a creditable showing in accident prevention work, as will be seen by the standings of the various districts of the three divisions in the plant department as shown below:

Suburban Plant

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. Hammond | 7. Joliet |
| 2. Evanston | 8. Waukegan |
| 3. Oak Park | 9. Aurora |
| 4. La Grange | 10. Elgin |
| 5. Wheaton | 11. Harvey |
| 6. Special Estimate | |

Maintenance

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Canal | 15. Rogers Park |
| 2. Beverly | 16. Stewart |
| 3. Irving | 17. Lincoln |
| 4. Main | 18. Superior |
| 5. Austin | 19. West |
| 6. Wabash | 20. Douglas |
| 7. Lake View | 21. Pullman |
| 8. Hyde Park | 22. Lawndale |
| 9. Monroe | 23. Yards |
| 10. Central | 24. Humboldt |
| 11. Oakland | 25. South Chicago |
| 12. Kedzie | 26. Prospect |
| 13. Calumet | 27. Belmont |
| 14. Edgewater | 28. Wentworth |

Construction

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. N. Construction | 5. Cable Repair |
| 2. Building Cabling | 6. Shops |
| 3. Supplies | 7. Cent. Construction |
| 4. S. Construction | 8. Garage |

An Ode to Health

Health of itself makes life a perpetual joy. Nothing daunts, nothing overawes, nothing discourages and nothing overpowers the man and woman possessed of health. Health means not only vigor and energy of body, but also clarity and strength of mind; purity and beauty of soul. The healthy person dominates life instead of allowing life to dominate him. He scarcely thinks of his body as consisting of parts or as performing separate functions. To him the body is but one harmonious whole. He is a unit, a being, a man; complete, vigorous, perfect. To such a man work is a joy. He regards obstacles as but opportunities for testing his strength. He hardly knows what weariness is. He never experiences exhaustion. Merely to grasp his hand is a pleasure. To gaze into his eyes is a joy. To hear his voice is to feel a thrill pass over one. To peer into his mind serves as a stimulus to higher achievement. Health supplies the courage, the aggressiveness in life. Without health one is bankrupt regardless of what his financial capital may be. He becomes a cipher in the world of real men and women. If you have health, then, friends, cherish it, guard it and treasure it as you treasure life, for out of it are the issues of life.

—Anonymous.

Washington Calls Telephone Man

Edward T. Krach of the treasurer's department, Chicago, has been called to Washington and will serve the Government on the supply board in the planning and statistical department. Mr. Krach was with the Wisconsin Telephone Company before coming to Chicago. His telephone associates, although they keenly regret his departure, are gratified that his country desires his services and feel confident that he will acquit himself well in the performance of his duties in Washington. They presented him with a toilet case and portfolio just before his departure.



EDWARD T. KRACH

Plenty of Food

The child who refuses to eat his crusts or drink his milk has the Food Administration held up to him as a new national boggy man.

There are many other instances of this

sort coming to light now, and they simply indicate that the American people never do anything by halves, and that the publicist, having so carefully spread the idea of conservation, must now add the idea of—sanity.

Again, let it be said there is plenty of food in this country for everybody. In a list of one hundred staples we are asked to save barely a dozen things—beef, pork, mutton, wheat, fats, sugar, and dairy products, except cheese. There are plenty of delicious things for banquets, and, in view of the war adjustments now being made in every industry, and the need for business men coming together for understanding and team work, trade banquets on real conservation lines are to be commended, if for no other reason than that they are dandy gloom dispellers.

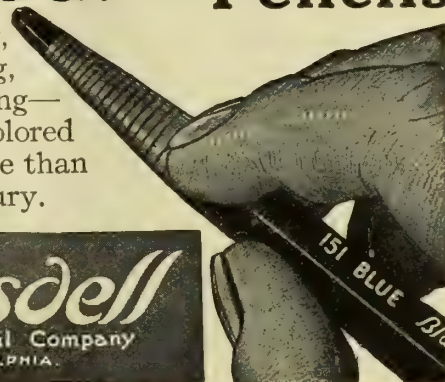
The cigarless day and overcoatless winter may play some part in war finance, but they are not food conservation, and it

would probably be better war finance to increase one's business or personal earning capacity. On every hand the country is called upon to make radical changes in its living and working habits. Spreading the news and getting everybody lined up is only part of the job, however. These changes must be made with as little disturbance and privation as possible. Sticking the suffix "less" after familiar food staples is not the whole of food conservation. There are plenty of opportunities to use the plus as well as the minus sign.

Real food saving is not doing without, so much as finding something just as good, or better.—*Bulletin of U. S. Food Administration.*

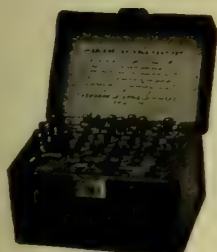
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Without an equal for accuracy of results, Durability in Service, Beauty of Design. Send for Catalogs.

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The Invention of an Experienced, Practical Telephone Man



It stays alight in a wind.
It is small and light in weight.
It is lit and extinguished in a moment, as wanted.
It burns alcohol without odor or noise.
Has no adjusting parts to get out of order.
Can be carried in the lineman's belt.
It is hung directly on the wire under the joint to be soldered.
Can be used as a small heater or soldering iron.
It is provided with a cup for holding soldering paste.

MATHIAS KLEIN & SONS
Canal Station 62 CHICAGO



Herhold Chair Co.

Manufacturers of

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1015-1025 W. Erie Street

CHICAGO

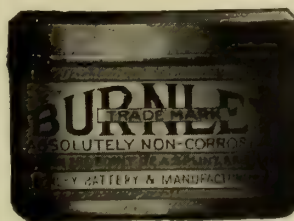
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Public Utilities Commission Rulings

Establishment of Rules to Prevent Use of Flat Rate Telephones by Non-Subscribers, and to Eliminate Inquiries Made of Operators as to Matters Not Connected with Telephone Service Authorized

(Railroad Commission of Georgia.)

Petitioner alleged that in disregard of the terms of its subscribers' contracts, it was the practice of many of its subscribers to allow the general public other than the "subscriber, subscriber's agents or his representatives only" to obtain the service of the petitioner by making use of the instruments and facilities furnished by petitioner under said contracts. Petitioner further alleged that it was the practice of many of its subscribers to inquire of the company's operators the time of day and to ask for other information not connected with the furnishing of telephone service as contemplated under its contract with subscribers. Petitioner asked that it be directed to enforce that provision of its contracts with subscribers which restricts the use of its facilities to subscribers, their agents and representatives, and that it be further directed to instruct its operators not to furnish over its telephones any information other than that directly necessary to furnishing of telephone service as contracted for.

The commission held that the extensive use of the telephone facilities of the petitioner by thousands who pay nothing toward providing these facilities, interferes with and hinders service to bona fide subscribers who pay for the facilities furnished, and who alone are entitled to their use. Furthermore, the demands made upon the company's operators for information not connected with the furnishing of telephone service, such as inquiries for the time of day, location of fires, etc., have reached proportions which seriously interfere with efficient and legitimate telephone service.

Petitioner should instruct its operators to decline to answer inquiries as to the time of day or like inquiries not connected with the furnishing of telephone service. The company should carry in conspicuous type at the top of each page of its directories a notice of this rule. This rule should be enforced with tact and courtesy.

Petitioner should decline to place any flat rate telephone in any store, office or place of business where the same is freely and easily accessible to the public, or where the purpose or effect of the location is an invitation to the general public to use the same, or where its indiscriminate free use is intended as a trade attraction. Should there be in such store, office or place of business, no suitable location where the station is not accessible to the general public, or should the subscriber insist upon a location so accessible, the company should decline to install a flat rate telephone and should in-

stall only a metered or measured service telephone of its customary type, this telephone to take care of such general public use as the subscriber may permit.

Telephone Company Entitled to Make Extra Listing Charge Where Duplicate Listing of Residence Telephone Number in Connection with Business Number Is Desired

(Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada)

Complainants, insurance brokers, having six trunk lines at their office, alleged that only one number was listed in the directory; that whereas the company was willing to list the other five trunks without extra listing charge, it would not, without such charge, list in addition to and in connection with the number of one of the trunks serving the complainants' office, under a heading "After Office Hours," the residence telephone numbers of the members of the firm with a designation of the kind of insurance which each member handled.

The commission held that the complainants presumably from the standpoint of convenience do not require in connection with their private branch exchange the publication of the individual business telephone numbers. If the non-publication in the telephone directory of these numbers creates any rights as to the free publication of other numbers the rights must manifestly be concerned with the numbers involved in the private branch exchange service for which the payment is made. However the service in connection with which the publication is asked is the service not of the private branch exchange lines, but of the separate residential lines, distinct entirely from the contract covering the private branch exchange service. This being so, the service asked for is a distinct one and subject to the separate listing charge.

Increase in Street Railway Rates Authorized—War Conditions Considered

(Corporation Commission of Oklahoma)

Applicant sought authority to increase its regular unit fare from five cents to six cents and to increase the fare charged school children from two and one-half to three cents. The city of Chickasha filed a protest against the granting of the application and questioned the jurisdiction of the commission to raise the rates inasmuch as applicant was operating under a franchise prescribing rates of five cents for full fares and two and one-half cents for half fares.

It was held that the commission has power to increase rates above the maximum fixed by franchise.

State commissions must coöperate to avoid a general breakdown of the public utilities of the country and in that way help in the winning of the war. It is the duty of state commissions to see that the public secures, as nearly as economically possible,

that for which it pays and that the public pays for that which it receives, and where conditions from time to time are making changes in rates necessary, the commission must authorize such changes, whether revision downward or revision upward be necessary. The commission has the further duty of determining what action is necessary, and of taking such action as may be necessary, to protect both the utility and the public in their enjoyment of such conditions as will make the utility the most efficient servant of the public. This purpose will be defeated if rates be placed so high that business cannot move, or so low that the return on operation, while not confiscatory of the property, is such that capital for the proper maintenance and necessary expansion of the property cannot be induced to enter the field offered.

Considering that the present is an abnormal time, that the individual must pay more for that which he purchases than in normal times and that the utility must do the same, the utility must receive more for that which it sells. As the proposed rates would not yield an excessive return and are not unreasonable per se, they should be authorized.

Secret Connections with Telephone System by Non-Subscribers, Through Station of a Subscriber, Condemned—Discontinuation of Practice Ordered—Increase in Switching Rates Ordered

(Public Utilities Commission of Illinois)

The Woodland Telephone Company and the Milford Telephone Company complained of a practice which had grown up, whereby persons not subscribers to either, or subscribers to only one of these systems, maintained mutual lines and by means of switches and stops at the home or business house of such subscriber, into which improvised exchange they ran their wires, obtained connection with either or both of said systems without paying either rental or toll; thus they appropriate without pay the outgoing service of each of the telephone systems, although they cannot obtain incoming service, as the company not having these subscribers listed refuses to call the improvised exchange or the telephone with which the mutual lines are connected.

Among other things the commission held, that this practice of secret connections and the maintenance of exchanges allowing such connections must be discontinued, as it is against public policy, is unfair to the telephone companies, and tends to the disorganization and destruction of telephone service in the state, and is not justified in law or under the rules and orders of the commission. If these persons do not, upon notice from the companies, discontinue this practice, the companies must take all necessary legal steps to enforce compliance with the said notice.

Mack



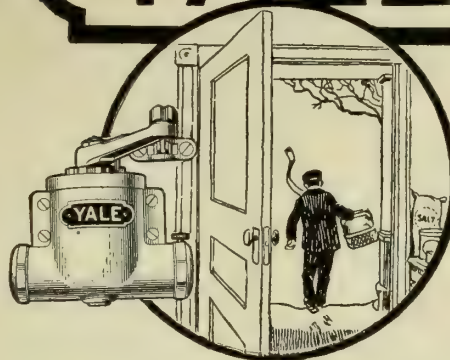
"Performance Counts"

MACK trucks have a definite investment value—just the same as a towering office building. Both earn steady dividends—not merely for a year or two—but for many years.

The initial cost of a MACK may be greater than that of an ordinary truck, but the MACK still pays regular dividends long after the other has been forgotten. MACK trucks show consistency and durability—factors to be found only in the best of everything.

Capacities, 1—7½ tons.

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It's a quiet silent door

when it is under the control of the Yale Door Closer, master of the door. No banging or slamming—always an easy closing door that shuts softly. Comfort creating, and bringer of better health. No drafts from partly open doors; no swirling dust swept in because the door stands open.

The Yale Door Closer is widely used in telephone buildings and on telephone booths all over the country.

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Made by the makers of Yale Cylinder Night Latches, Padlocks, Builders' Hardware, Trunk Locks, Cabinet Locks and Chain Blocks—all trade-marked "Yale."

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Blake Insulated Staples

Unequaled for telephone and bell wiring. The fibre insulation prevents troublesome short circuits and grounds. 4 sizes. Pat. Nov. 1900. Write for samples.

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Boston, Mass.

THE OHIO SHERARDIZING COMPANY

WHITNEY BUILDING
CLEVELAND, OHIO

"AMERICAN" Bituminized Fiber Conduit

provides a practical, permanent and economical underground protective receptacle for your telephone cables.

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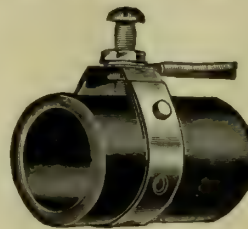
10-Inch Clipper Cut Jaws, for 3-16 in. annealed bolts in the thread, or 3-16 in. soft rivets,
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Insulated Handles if desired.

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"Easy," "New Easy" and Allen Randall Bolt Clippers



No. A1 Clamp

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Why experiment with others when you can get a proven and dependable clamp for less money? It is made of copper and can be attached to any size of lead or iron pipe in less than one minute.

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Double Tube Copper Connectors

are accurately made. They give less trouble and longer service than other types.



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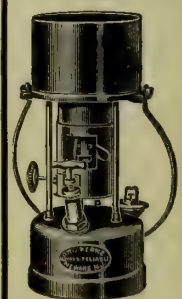
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When you buy furnaces and torches you should insist on the "ALWAYS RELIABLE." This make is fully guaranteed as to quality. Each furnace and torch is given an air, water and fire test so as to ensure the purchaser of perfect results. You cannot go wrong by purchasing the "ALWAYS RELIABLE."

NOTICE TO READER: When you finish reading this magazine place a one-cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employe and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers and sailors at the front. No wrapping—no address.—A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS





“Lafayette, Here We Are”

Through remote French villages resounds the unaccustomed tramp of American soldiers. But a little while ago and these men were in the quiet of their homes in a peaceful country. Today, in a strange land, they are facing the world's bloodiest struggle.

Pershing at the tomb of America's old time friend months ago reported, with true soldier eloquence, “Lafayette, here we are.” And it is for us of the great American democracy to rally all our might to the support of our army and our allies.

From our shores to the battlefields of France are thousands of miles which must be bridged with ceaseless supplies to our troops. Every day calls for action here, no less than there. Cooperate! Sacrifice! These are the watchwords sent over the land by the Government.

In this national effort the Bell System has served with every other essential industry in order that communication, manufacture and transportation may be kept at the peak of efficiency to provide the munitions, ordnance and supplies so urgently needed.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

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BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy

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Volume 7

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE, 1918

Number 11

THE MONTH IN OHIO, INDIANA AND ILLINOIS

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

Ohio Division

D. H. Morris, Correspondent,
Columbus

Akron District

One more star has been added to the Akron district service flag. R. E. Marburger, traffic chief, has answered the call to help "make the world safe for democracy."

Miss Osa Smith has been promoted to senior operator at Akron.

Misses Gertrude Bittner, Helen Kooner, Anna Meunier and Lulu Ericson have been transferred from the local to the inward force at Akron.

Miss Alice Gawson of Akron, spent her vacation in New York.

Miss Amalia Senk of Akron has returned from a visit to Camp Sherman.

Miss Edythe Duff of Akron has returned from a visit with friends in Cambridge, Ohio.

Miss Perdue of Akron has been married to Thomas Butler.

Miss Agnes Smith of Akron is also wearing a wedding ring. The bridegroom is Roger Weston.

Miss Gertrude Rowe, local instructor at Akron, recently went to Youngstown to take an advanced course of instructions.

Miss Lillian Haid, clerk at the downtown office, Youngstown, has resigned to accept a position with the Dollar Savings and Trust Company.

Miss Bessie Eggleston of the manager's office, Youngstown, was married recently to Allan W. Barnes. Mr. Barnes is an employé of the Adams Express Company.

The commercial office at Youngstown will soon be moved from the telephone building to 11 Central Square. This change is necessary on account of the crowded condition of the building.

Miss Irene Goetz, clerk in the plant department, Youngstown, recently spent a few weeks at Saegertown, Pa.

L. A. Davis, formerly chief clerk, Youngstown commercial, is now in the military service at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe.

Chillicothe District

The Lancaster force is proud of the patriotism displayed by the employés, as this exchange now has four enlisted men

with Uncle Sam's great army. In honor of the enlisted men, a beautiful felt service flag with four stars has been hung in the local office window.

Ralph J. Sears, test man at the Lancaster exchange, recently enlisted in the ordnance department and is now stationed at Camp



RALPH J. SEARS

Meade, Edgewood, Md. He is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. William Sears of Lancaster, a young man of sterling qualities and well liked by his many friends and telephone associates.

Ralph Cole, lineman at the Lancaster exchange recently enlisted in the Signal Corps and is now stationed at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Earl Van Auken, manager of the sub-license exchange at Sugar Grove, Ohio, recently enlisted in the coast artillery and is now stationed at Columbus.

Wilbur Wolfe, formerly lineman at the Lancaster exchange and son of R. E. Wolf, line foreman, is with the U. S. Marines "Somewhere in France."

Frank Outcalt, lineman at the Lancaster exchange, has recovered from a 'serious illness of several weeks' duration.

Miss Izetta Kindler, chief operator at the Lancaster exchange, is on leave of absence on account of ill health.

Miss Minnie Fink, long distance operator at the Lancaster exchange, has returned to her duties after an absence of several weeks caused by illness.

Misses Lucile Putnam, Madge Ludwick, Ruth Derbyshire and Helen Thomas have accepted positions as operators at the Lancaster exchange.

Dayton District

Mrs. Opal Hayes Burnes of Dayton spent two weeks' vacation in New York City.

Miss Irene Tyrell, toll operator at Dayton, was recently married to Sergeant Dowling.

The traffic employés at Dayton were recently surprised by some beautiful roses from the Miami Floral Company. They were distributed among the entire operating force.

Miss Marie Emrick, local operator at Dayton, has returned after an absence of several weeks caused by a sprained ankle.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Eyler announce the arrival of an eight-pound baby girl whom they have named Suzanne Margaret. Mrs. Eyler will be remembered as Miss Hamlin, formerly clerk to the district traffic chief.

Miss Marguerite Creamer of Dayton has returned after a six weeks' illness.

Miss Marie Powell of Dayton recently spent two weeks with her parents at Indian Lake.

Toledo District

Miss Esther Miller, operator at Fostoria, has resigned and was recently married to Melvin Stokes of Cleveland, an employé of the plant department, Western Union Telegraph Company. Miss Miller has been employed by the Central Union Telephone Company for four years.

Miss Yvonne Freese, toll operator at Fostoria, has been transferred to the Findlay office as her parents have moved to that city.

Miss Mabel Powers has finished conducting a toll class at Fostoria and has returned to Norwalk.

A class in local operating has recently been conducted at Fostoria by Miss May Connole, traffic chief.

Misses Nellie Yates, Pearl Anderson, Ruth Swanson and Gertrude Baumgardner have accepted positions as local operators at Findlay.

The girls of the traffic, commercial and

plant departments at Findlay recently met in the operators' rest room to organize a society to aid in the sale of war savings and thrift stamps. The meeting was called by Miss Hattie Schuchardt, traffic chief, who acted as temporary chairman. It was decided to call the organization the Bell Telephone Company War Saving Society. Miss Lulu Mahaffey was elected president and Miss Mary Latshou, secretary. Forty members have pledged their support, and arrangements were made to meet every Tuesday evening in the rest room to make first aid bandages for the Red Cross.

Thrift stamps amounting to \$225.75 were sold to the employees of the Toledo traffic department in two weeks.

The girls of the Toledo traffic department subscribed \$5,950 to the Third Liberty Loan.

The Blue Bell Club of Toledo is to meet at the Y. W. C. A. every second and fourth Friday. Members are cordially asked to attend these meetings.

Columbus District

General Manager E. A. Reed, chairman of the Franklin County War Savings Stamp Committee, has perfected a complete organization along the lines of the committee which so successfully carried on the community war chest campaign. Among other telephone men who are helping in this work are District Manager J. T. Daniels, in charge of sales to public utilities and Division Commercial Agent D. H. Morris, in charge of a group of speakers for public meetings. Thrift stamp clubs have been organized in the various departments of the company and the sale of stamps is increasing weekly.

All of the Columbus commercial agents worked at Toledo with the Flying Squadron during the month of May.

Orrin Parks, for several years collector at the Columbus exchange, has enlisted in the field artillery and gone to a training camp in Mississippi.

District Manager J. T. Daniels is a candidate for director of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Daniels has always been a hard worker for the chamber, serving as chairman of the various committees, and his many friends are boosting for his election. He is a former president of the Rotary Club.

The large roll of honor in the lobby of the general office building is nearly filled with the names of the boys from the Ohio division who are in the service.

Ohio Organization Appointments

Traffic Department

Ohio division—Walter Malloy, supervisor of traffic; Reginald Arndt, acting division traffic engineer; W. H. Keller, traffic methods engineer; J. A. Curl, chief service inspector; H. S. Sharritt, toll traffic supervisor; W. R. Nutt, traffic paymaster.

Springfield—Miss Nell Saunders, principal, operators' training school; Miss Eleanor Kennedy, traffic chief.

—U



MRS. ANNA SCHILLO LARSH
Formerly supervisor at North Columbus,
now in Tampa, Fla.

Columbus district—C. J. Gertiser, assistant district traffic chief; Miss Pearl Nicely, Main evening chief operator; Miss Alice Nicely, Hilltop evening chief operator.

Dayton district—Miss Louise Hedges, employment supervisor; Miss Jessie Robinson, chief operator; Miss Mary Peare, evening chief operator; Miss Margaret Vocke, evening chief operator, East exchange; Miss Mary Oswald, messenger, appointed toll clerk; Miss Ella Robinson, senior operator, appointed supervisor, succeeding Mrs. Mary Koelner.

Toledo district—T. M. Steinhardt, assistant district traffic chief.



S. E. VAN FLEIT
Formerly manager at Auburn.

Akron district—Miss Ruth Williams, supervisor.

Commercial Department

Youngstown—Joseph P. Boggins, chief clerk; Miss Loretta Quinlan, clerk downtown office; John J. Fialla, commercial agent; L. S. Huff, commercial agent, transferred from Akron.

Plant Department

Columbus—Earl T. Metz, traffic department, clerk, transferred to traffic engineer; William Cleary, assignment clerk; Claude H. Milburn, wire chief, Main exchange; Ralph G. Weir, testman, Main exchange.

Indiana Division

D. H. Whitham, Correspondent

Indianapolis

Division Offices

Employees of the Indiana division subscribed for Third Liberty Loan bonds to the amount of \$36,400. This was exclusive of subscriptions placed with agencies outside of the company committees. The Indianapolis organization closed the campaign with a total of \$14,700, subscribed as follows by departments: traffic, \$7,950; plant, \$4,100; printing, \$1,650; commercial, \$1,000.

Sometime ago work began on the selling of thrift stamps and it is believed that every employee will take advantage of this opportunity to help his country.

The new service flag in the lobby of the main building contains 315 stars.

Miss Herdrich of the contract department was recently called to Camp Shelby on account of the serious illness of Carl F. Williams, her fiancé, who was attached to the 151st Infantry Band, Headquarters Company. Mr. Williams died of pneumonia before Miss Herdrich arrived.

David W. McNaff, formerly of the commercial department, was recently mentioned by the Indianapolis *Star* as one of four brothers who are in the service of their country.

Ira A. Thrush has been appointed manager at Auburn, to succeed S. E. Van Fleit, deceased. Mr. Thrush was manager of the Central Union Telephone Company at Auburn a number of years ago, but during recent years has been assistant postmaster.

Indianapolis District

Main Office

Miss Marie Windhorst, assistant day chief operator, has become evening chief operator, succeeding Mrs. Ruth McDowell, who has been transferred to the Belmont office as day chief operator. Miss Windhorst is succeeded by Miss Hazel Rapier.

Miss Edna Harkins has been promoted from B supervisor to senior supervisor.

Miss Myrtle Mitchell was recently married to G. C. Hill of Camp Taylor, Ky.

Miss Milda Ellis has been transferred from local operator to work order clerk.

Misses Helen Tolin and Juanita Bennett have been promoted to supervisors.

Sixteen girls of the Main office hiked from Fairview to Riverside recently. All reported some good kodak pictures and a good time, but tired feet.

Belmont Office

Even telephone exchanges have their birthdays. Belmont recently celebrated her seventh by giving a dinner party with all of her people as guests. The menu? The fame of the good cooks at Belmont has gone abroad, so it is not necessary to comment. The great space in the locker room made a fine banquet hall and here the long table was spread. The center piece was a stand of beautiful flags of all our allies and our own loved Stars and Stripes. Invited guests were Miss Cooper, Mrs. Hart, Miss Anna Dugan, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. McWhinney.

Miss Edith Timmerman, chief operator, has been transferred to the Prospect office as chief operator at that place. Mrs. McDowell, former evening chief operator at the Main office, succeeds her. Everyone bade Miss Timmerman God speed—with hearts full of love and best wishes—and welcomed Mrs. McDowell warmly, ready to stand by her loyally.

North Office

Miss Bernice Putnam, time clerk, has been absent on account of illness.

Mrs. Mary Sandy, supervisor, has been transferred from Woodruff to North.

Misses Martha Tucker and Nellie Macy have been promoted from operators to senior operators.

Mrs. Olive Watson, supervisor, has been very ill with diphtheria.

Miss Elizabeth Bethel has been promoted from senior operator to supervisor.

Misses Ruth Callahan and Eva Ellis have been promoted from operators to supervisors.

When Mrs. Fairfield, chief operator, reached her home one evening recently she found that a fine cedar chest had been delivered to her residence. Thinking it had been sent to the wrong address, she did not raise the lid. Later when a neighbor reminded her that the day was her birthday, Mrs. Fairfield found a note attached to the chest and discovered that it was a gift from the girls at North.

Woodruff Office

Misses Helen Geddes and Marie Seekamp, operators, have been promoted to senior operators.

Misses Regina Kennedy and Avis Pouder, senior operators, have been promoted to supervisors.

Miss Mary Sandy, supervisor, has been transferred to the North office.

The girls of the Woodruff office recently gave a party in the rest room to boost the new operators' drive. Mrs. Trites led in the discussion and the replies were general. Much interest was manifested, and it is hoped the returns will be large. A musical program was a feature and refreshments were served. Dancing finished the entertainment.

A farewell dinner party was recently given for Miss Hohenfeld, chief operator, and Mrs. Trites, evening chief operator, by the operators in the rest room. The hostesses were Misses Esther Davis, Sophia Leukhardt, and Emma Grosvenor, Mrs. Wilkins and Mrs. Joiner. Baskets of roses were presented to the guests of honor. Miss Hohenfeld and Mrs. Trites are succeeded by Miss Nora Dugan, chief operator and Mrs. Hazel Butch, evening chief operator, both of the Washington exchange. "Speed the parting and welcome the coming."

Irvington Office

Mrs. Hazel Beggs, supervisor, has returned to duty after a month's illness.

Mrs. Bonnie Kenady, supervisor, has returned after an illness of several weeks.

Washington Office

The girls at the Washington exchange are regretting the departure of Miss Nora



SOME OF THE ILLUMINATED BELL TELEPHONE SIGNS ON PROMINENT CORNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS

Above at left: Traction-Terminal Building, northwest corner Illinois and Market streets; At right: Denison Hotel, Southeast corner Pennsylvania and Ohio streets; Below at left: Southeast corner Illinois and Ohio streets; At right: Odd Fellows Building, northeast corner Pennsylvania and Washington streets; In center: On South Illinois street, opposite Union Station.

Dugan, chief operator, and Mrs. Hazel Butch, evening chief operator. They have been transferred to the Woodruff office, where they will soon feel at home. Welcome to Miss Elma Hohenfeld, the new chief operator, and may her stay be a source of benefit to the operators and pleasure to herself.

Miss May Gentlemen, B operator, has been promoted to repair clerk.

Lieutenant Ball leaves soon for West Point where he enters Uncle Sam's service. He will be greatly missed by all and nothing but good will and God speed follow him from the Washington office.

Out on the fire escape at the exchange, a pair of robins have made a permanent home. Every year the old birds rear a family and here they are again this year with a nest full of hungry little birdies. The little ones will soon be able to leave the home nest and fly away, reminding us of the perpetual changes that Longfellow tells of in one of his poems:

"The blue eggs in the robin's nest,
Take on wings and beak and breast,
And flutter and fly away."

Toll Items

Clare Stevens, former clerk to C. V. Hollis, toll manager, has enlisted in the marine service, and is now stationed at Paris Island, Va.

Miss Jennie Hinze has returned after an illness of six months.

Miss Lula Pavey and Miss Corinne Luichinger have been helping out at French Lick.

The toll department has donated \$20 to the yarn fund of the My America League, and also expects to do a generous share of the knitting.

Mrs. Walton Starkey, and Misses Corinne Luichinger and Yeative Ullrich have been promoted to senior operators.

Among those from the State department who have taken the toll training course at Indianapolis this spring are Misses May Shipp, of Attica; Louisa and Martha Kircheval, of Greensburg, and May LaVanchey. A review class of seven operators has just completed the toll course. Miss Minnie Bell and Miss Jennie Thompson who have been transferred from Bloomington and Kokomo, respectively, were members of this class.

Marion County War Chest

The canvass among Central Union employes for contributions to the Marion County War Chest far exceeded expectations. The work of the—U

chairmen and members of the subcommittees, as well as the liberality of the employes generally is highly appreciated by both the War Chest Board and the officials of the company.

The results of the drive are shown below:

<i>Indianapolis Traffic</i>	No. Subscribers	Amount
Main	328	\$2,396.00
Toll	124	1,150.50
Training school	49	384.00
Welfare department	20	93.00
Traffic supt's office	58	650.00
Belmont	12	141.00
Irvington	2	27.00
North	130	729.50
Prospect	78	597.00
Washington	8	96.00
Woodruff	65	624.00
	872	\$6,888.00
<i>Plant Department</i>		
Cable	10	132.00
Line Foreman	19	120.00
Building Supt	43	276.00
Assignment Clerk	16	150.00
Garage	6	33.00
Equipment Supervisor	72	443.40
Construction Foreman	38	594.00
Installation	11	73.00
Plant Supt's Office	13	184.20
	228	\$2,005.60
<i>Commercial Department</i>	59	451.50
<i>Printing Department</i>	35	366.00
<i>Gen. Supt. No. and So. dists.</i>		
Plant department	14	160.00
Traffic department	17	402.60
Commercial department	15	270.00
Plant accountant	40	419.00
	86	\$1,251.60
<i>Indiana Division</i>		
Division auditor	93	792.00
Engineer	48	545.00
General manager	17	605.00
	158	\$1,942.00
Total	1438	\$12,904.70

My America League

By a Special Correspondent

The Prospect office donated fifteen and the operators in the toll department twenty dollars to the My America League for the yarn fund. Most of the Indianapolis offices have come forward with contributions, and as these gifts were entirely unsolicited, they are that much more appreciated. When all of this money is exchanged for yarn and we see the finished product (socks),

then and only then can this great gift be measured and appreciated as it deserves. The prayer on our lips every day is God bless and spare our boys—but we can also feelingly say, "God bless our girls."

A new cedar chest has been added to the welfare department, and it is now almost filled with finished knitted garments, awaiting distribution to our men at the front. We could christen it, "Our war chest."

Our girls of the My America League are to be congratulated on the number of garments and the neatness of finish that their industry and zeal have provided.

Northern and Southern District

Virgie Archer, of the Kendallville office, has entered the military service and gone to Camp Taylor.

Mrs. Frazee, clerk in the manager's office at Kendallville, recently visited her husband at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., for ten days.

The employes of the Lafayette office are busy filling Thrift Stamp books now, as Miss Adeline Hayes, clerk in the manager's office, has assumed the duty of supplying them.

A call for Los Angeles, Cal., was placed at the Main street office, Lafayette, one evening recently, and the connection was made in twenty-three minutes.

Terre Haute is booming in toll business. One day recently a subscriber placed 180 calls.

V. A. Niles, manager at Lafayette, has been transferred to South Bend, as chief clerk to Manager E. T. Bonds. W. E. Alexander, manager at Frankfort has assumed the duties of manager at Lafayette, in addition to his work at Frankfort.

Lieut. W. C. Birch of Terre Haute, was recently home from Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, on a ten-days leave. He says the army life is the life for him, and from appearances it is agreeing with him.

His chief reason for coming home was to get acquainted with his new daughter, Mary Frances.

A letter was recently received from Herbert Kessman of Terre Haute, who is in the Rifle Range Battalion at Chicago. He expects to cross the pond in the near future and says the sooner, the better, as he has an ancient grudge against the boche.

Raymond Smith, a former employe of the Terre Haute office is now with Company B, 152nd Infantry at Camp Shelby, located at



TRAFFIC FORCE, CULVER, IND.

Hattiesburg, Miss. He was recently home on a furlough, accompanied by his brother of the same company, and made a call on his many friends in the plant department. The boys of the Terre Haute office force were glad to greet them and see how well they looked.

F. D. Allen, former district special agent at Terre Haute, and now doing Y. M. C. A. work at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, paid his old associates a short visit recently while he was in Indiana recuperating from an operation.

Charles C. Dudleson, formerly of the collection department at Terre Haute, and now First Lieutenant in the Aviation Corps, recently came home to attend the funeral of his brother who died at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

A great deal of interest is now being taken in the wireless telegraph school conducted at the State Normal School, Terre Haute, under the supervision of Professor Laubaugh and Fred Knight. About fifty students are taking advantage of this free instruction and preparing for wireless service in the army and navy. Mr. Knight was formerly connected with the A. T. and T. office.

W. L. Bott, manager of the Jasper County Telephone Company of Rensselaer, pulled off a new stunt on his patrons when the Third Liberty Bond campaign was started and the ten day rush was on to send Rensselaer and Jasper counties over the top. Misses Thelma and Ruth Wynegar, the two night operators, assisted by the two day operators, Miss Madeline Moore and Miss Osa Simmons, after the clock had struck the midnight hour, called several hundred subscribers, who on getting out of bed, heard the sweet voices of the operators saying "Please buy your Liberty Bonds today." Many subscribers said it was the best yet and complimented the girls for their work which was finished about 4:30 a. m.

It is rumored that Buster, the telephone company dog at Shelbyville, is to be presented with a medal for bravery. He was shot at and wounded by a policeman during the recent war on stray dogs and limped to "Blighty," the telephone office. The employes raised money to pay his tax, provide him a collar and send him to the hospital.

Oscar Laverty, of Team No. 10, has the distinction of being the only man not connected with the telephone company, permitted to go behind the scenes at the telephone plant—but the Red Cross has entrance everywhere. The telephone operators gave Oscar a hearty welcome and contributed over \$100, every girl making a voluntary contribution. The telephone girls are 100 per cent. patriotic and have proven it every time an opportunity presented.—*Crescent News*, Frankfort.

General Offices, Chicago

Miss Laura Ellen Laughlin, Correspondent

Another star has been added to the Central Union service flag. John A. Tysdal, chief



JOHN A. TYSDAL

clerk, engineering department, was called to Jefferson Barracks on May 1st. He has since been sent to Camp Fremont, Cal.

The general traffic engineer's office has added the third star to its service flag as Leslie S. Hallam is now in training at Camp Logan. The first star in the flag represented Arthur E. Stead, an aeroplane mechanic, who, when last heard from, was in New York, and the second Robert C. Geigel, who is "somewhere on the Atlantic," in a sailor's uniform.

S. B. Ridge, plant engineer, and Miss Loulie Stebbins Henderson, of Chicago, were married in Indianapolis on May 6th.



S. B. RIDGE

It was a pleasant surprise to Mr. Ridge's friends who did not hear of the event until almost a week after he became a benedict. He admits considerable difficulty in finding the county clerk's office in Indianapolis in order to secure the license and will be glad to give complete directions to anyone who contemplates a similar errand.

Contributions by the employes of the general offices to the Second Red Cross War Fund amounted to \$863. The auditing department has a one hundred per cent record.

Illinois Division

A. J. Parsons, Correspondent
Springfield

Springfield District

Miss Maude Key recently spent two weeks with her parents in Arcola, Ill.

Miss Lillian Galvin has returned to duty after a long illness.

Miss Nina Williams, local operator, was recently transferred to Kansas City.

Miss Francis Hurst, toll supervisor, has been transferred to Milwaukee.

A large number of girls in the traffic department have joined a knitting class, and are spending all their spare time knitting for the soldiers.

An announcement party was given on May 2d by Miss Worl Velie, in honor of the approaching marriage of her sister, Miss Alice Velie, toll supervisor, to Loren Roberts. A number of toll girls were present. The color scheme, yellow and white, was beautifully carried out in the table decorations. Misses Minnie and Betty Yaeck also entertained in honor of Miss Velie, and those present presented her with a beautiful cut glass water set.

Red Cross Dance at Springfield

Four hundred and fifty dollars was cleared at the Red Cross benefit dance given on May 22d at Bidwell Academy by employes of the Central Union Telephone Company in Springfield. The attendance was over 400, and those in charge of arrangements pronounce the affair successful both socially and financially. One of the features of the evening was a short address on the work of the American Red Cross by Sergeant Frasier who was filling an engagement at the Majestic Theatre. After this talk the entire assemblage sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

The hall was beautifully decorated with flags and Red Crosses. Presiding at the punch bowl were: Misses Edna Dant and Cleora Burnam, assisted by Misses Loretta Hopkins, May Downing, Marie Cummings, Myrtle Reed, Hallie Fernandes and Anna Votsmier.

The entertainment committee was composed of Misses Nonie Duggan, Mildred Wiley, Joe Keefe, Margaret Jennings, Essie Hall, Helen Gaffigan, Julia Waters, Frances Parsons, Lillian Hall, Minnie Maxwell, Isabella Levy and Mable McIntosh.

While all the departments were anxious to make the dance a success and worked with this end in view, too much cannot be said in praise of members of the traffic department, who were untiring in their efforts to realize as large an amount as possible for this worthy cause. Special mention is also due the business men of Springfield for their splendid coöperation.

Decatur District

Miss Marie Clark, local operator at Decatur, has been promoted to clerk in the traffic department.

Miss Marian Kelly, night operator at Decatur, has resigned and was recently married to Oscar Knoblock of this city. Miss Anna Scholz succeeds Miss Kelly.

Miss Katherine Powers, ticket clerk at Decatur, has resigned. Miss Rena Remley succeeds Miss Powers.

Misses Lucille Miller and Evelyn Simonds have accepted positions as toll operators at Decatur.

Miss Nellie Maxwell, clerk in the commercial department at Decatur, recently went to Mattoon, Ill., to visit her brother, Sergeant Harold J. Maxwell, of Company A, 124th M. G. Battalion, who passed through Mattoon on his way "Over There" from Houston, Texas.

Miss Margaret Clark has accepted a position as clerk in the commercial department at Decatur, succeeding Miss Irene Mayall, resigned.

Miss Grace Williams, toll supervisor at Decatur, who resigned on May 1st, was married to Grover Baker of this city on May 15th. The supervisors and clerks gave a linen shower for Miss Williams at the home of Miss Lucy Smick. Miss Williams has been succeeded by Miss Ruth Wells.

Miss Ruby Causey, local operator at Decatur, has resigned. Miss Margaret Kelly succeeds her.

A newspaper item recently stated that

the Decatur Bureau of Social Service could use a wheeled chair in its work for invalids who could not afford to buy one. The Decatur telephone girls invited Miss Alice Barker, secretary of the bureau, to lunch at the exchange, where she gave a talk on the work of the bureau. The girls then presented Miss Barker with the money for the chair.

J. B. McMillin, district manager at Decatur for the past fifteen years and now special agent at Springfield was presented with a leather travelling case by the employes of the Decatur commercial department when he left to assume his new duties.

James Conaty, formerly plant chief at Galesburg, has been transferred to plant chief at Decatur, succeeding S. P. Gable, transferred to H. B. Lewis' office at Springfield. Mr. Conaty has been with the Central Union for the past eighteen years and before coming to Decatur held the position of line supervisor with headquarters at Springfield.

Guy Earp and Elwood Boone, formerly employed by Foreman D. J. White on estimate work at the Decatur exchange have entered military service at Fort Hunt, Maryland. Francis Shepherd, another employe with Mr. White has also enlisted in the army.

A patriotic workers' parade in connection with the Third Liberty Loan was held at Decatur on April 26th. There were 6,000 people in line, including about 100 employes of the Central Union Telephone

Company. The girls wore red, white and blue paper caps and carried flags. Heading the parade were Miss Anna Scholz dressed as "America," and Miss Lena Kissell as "Liberty," followed by District Manager F. W. Kelly and J. B. McMillin. The Decatur newspapers in commenting on the parade, stated that the telephone employes were the "real feature."

Jacksonville District

Miss Grace Carroll, night chief operator at the Jacksonville exchange, headed the vacation list for 1918 by spending two weeks at home.

Charles W. Busey has accepted the position of janitor at the Jacksonville exchange.

A severe electrical storm, accompanied by wind and hail, struck the vicinity of Jacksonville shortly after midnight on May 8th, doing considerable damage to wires, trees and property. The Mauvais-terre Creek was flooded, making it impossible for the street cars to run. Horses and wagons were used in transporting the people over the flooded district. The Springfield toll line was torn down for about half a mile and in numerous places the cables were down for a stretch of from three to four hundred feet. Numerous farmer lines also were down.

Rock Island District

The Sterling exchange now has two stars in its service flag as Sidney Jones, repairman, and Paul Swift, storekeeper,



CENTRAL UNION EMPLOYEES IN THIRD LIBERTY LOAN PARADE AT DECATUR, ILL., APRIL 26TH.

are both with the colors. The former is at Camp Fremont and the latter at Fort Williams.

E. E. Best, repairman at the Sterling exchange for the past two and a half years, died on May 16th at the Dixon Hospital. Mr. Best was of an exceptionally sunny disposition and had made a great number of friends, by whom he will be greatly missed.

Miss Leah Johnson, Marie Bongartz, Helen Dow and Mae Fritz, local operators at the Sterling exchange, have resigned.

The Sterling exchange has a Red Cross flag with forty stars, a 100 per cent. showing.

H. A. Schultz has accepted the position of storekeeper at the Sterling exchange.

D. H. Cohenour, W. E. Latherow and Ray L. Riley have accepted positions as repairmen at the Sterling exchange.

Misses Mamie Smidebush, Hulda Karper, Helen Allen, Genevieve Stroben and Maria Colin have accepted positions as local operators at the Sterling exchange.

Quincy District

Miss Lucille McCarl, local operator at Quincy, has resigned to accept a position with a taxi service company.

Miss Mitchell, traffic chief at Quincy, spent a day recently with Miss Lewis, chief operator at Bushnell.

Miss Altheide, local supervisor at Quincy, pleasantly surprised all her associates when she was married on the first day of her vacation. Miss Rose Sommer, local operator, has been appointed junior supervisor, to succeed Miss Altheide.

Miss Cornelia Bornman of Quincy has gone to Rockford where she will make her future home.

Misses Henrietta Tushaus and Margaret Wand have accepted positions as students at Quincy.

Miss Costigan, matron at Quincy, spent her vacation in Detroit.

Miss Leola Hutchinson, repair clerk at Quincy, spent her vacation in Missouri.

Murphysboro Telephone Company

The May number of the *News-Bulletin*, issued at Carbondale, Ill., by the Murphysboro Telephone Company Employes' Association contained the following items of interest:

A phantom circuit was recently cut into service between Christopher and Benton.

The new addition to the Marion switchboard has been placed in service.

An estimate for moving the exchange at Royaltown to new quarters has been approved.

A new three-position section of switchboard for the Murphysboro exchange was installed recently.

Two additional sections of switchboard were recently installed in the West Frankfort office.

The death from pneumonia of Miss Deanie Severs, operator at Harrisburg, is announced with regret.

Thanks from the Red Cross

In appreciation of the generous contributions from the members of the Bell System, Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, has written a letter which Mr. Vail is passing along to his two hundred thousand associates.

"23 Wall Street, New York.

June 10, 1918.

DEAR MR. VAIL: Some day if we can start early in the morning, I would like to lay before you the contribution of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company to the American Red Cross. I believe that no corporation has approached your company in the contribution to our work; it has been at times contribution which money could not buy and has therefore been beyond value. The fact that you had the spirit at the outset and helped us then, when we most needed it as well as since, should be a source of great satisfaction to you.

I am not writing this with my pen, because I am too old to write the letter with my hand. If I were as young as you and could write as well as you, I would not resort to dictation. I hope you are very well and that I will see you soon.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. P. DAVISON.

Theodore N. Vail, Esq.,
195 Broadway, New York.

Mr. Cogswell Aids the Red Cross

E. R. Cogswell, district manager at Springfield, was appointed executive secretary of the central division of the American Red Cross and went to Chicago to aid



E. R. COGSWELL

in the organization of the second war fund drive.

The central division is the largest of the fourteen of the American Red Cross, and is composed of the following states: Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. The quota for this division was \$15,000,000, and it went over the top by more than \$6,000,000.

Mr. Cogswell states that he greatly enjoyed the work and received the heartiest cooperation in his efforts to make the drive a success.

Rockford Dinner and Theatre Party

On May 1st twenty-two of the girls of the Rockford exchange entertained at a dinner and theatre party. The guests of honor were J. H. Barlow, district traffic chief, and F. L. Eby, district manager. The balcony of the Illinois Hotel was reserved for the dinner and the following program was given between courses:

Mighty Lak a Rose.....August Cameron
Accompanied by Agatha Mitchell
Just a' Wearing for You.....Loretta Kurtz
Accompanied by Amanda Boekholder
Prophecy of the 1918 Telephone Girls.....
Dode Scharfenberg
Why We Are Here and Why Mr. Eby
was late.....Ruth Peterson
My Most Embarrassing Moment.....
Cleo Durkee
I Hear You Calling Me.....Loretta Kurtz
Accompanied by Amanda Boekholder
The Happiest Moment of My Life.....
Olive Bear
The Garden of My Heart.....
Amanda Boekholder
Accompanied by Agatha Mitchell
My First Love Affair.....Francis Woolsey
A Story About the Girls.....
Cecelia Burke
I Gather a Rose.....Loretta Kurtz
Accompanied by Amanda Boekholder
A Dance.....Catherine Johnstone
Whistling Selection.....Verna Rudd
A Funny Story.....Ida Munthe
Yodeling Song.....Essie Olson
A Speech.....F. L. Eby
Because I Love You, Dear.....

Amanda Boekholder
Accompanied by Agatha Mitchell
"After Dinner Mints" (a little nonsense)
Ruth Peterson—Ida Munthe
A Speech.....J. H. Barlow
"Good-bye".....Amanda Boekholder

The next move was to the theatre which completed the evening's enjoyment. A perfectly "supergobskotcheros" good time was the verdict of all.

A Time for Everything

"I can't swim!" shouted the man in the pond as he went under. He came up and again shouted: "I can't swim!"

The languid man on the bank surveyed him with mild interest as he sank again, gasping, "I can't swim!"

"Well, friend," commented the onlooker, "this is a strange time to be boasting about it."—*The Disston Crucible*.

job is completed, leaving a length of five or ten feet over.

5. Used material removed from plant is not returned to the storeroom.

For example:

A small monitor switchboard requiring four pairs of wires was to be installed where there was no likelihood of growth. The installer had ordered 125 feet of 11-pair cable. The foreman found that the work could be equally well done by using only fifty-one feet of 6-pair cable.

An installer neglected to make careful measurements and ordered fifty feet of cable to make sure he had enough. When the cable was placed he had a 5-foot length left over. There is a possibility that a short length of this kind would be forgotten and left on the job, and if turned into the storeroom is too short to be of any value, except as junk.

A box of miscellaneous material, composed of ends of cable, cable clamps, rings, screws, nails, tacks and other hardware, was found in a basement of a new building. The installer had placed everything in a box but had failed to return the material to the storeroom.

Advice for the Wise

Waste in the use of material may be further reduced by the application of ordinary methods and exercising greater care in handling the work.

It is possible to lay out work so that the minimum amount of material is used.

It is possible to measure the amount of material required with greater accuracy, and thus avoid cutting and fitting on the job, with the consequent short ends.

It is possible to clean up after the work is completed, and see that all small pieces and short ends are returned to the storeroom.

It is possible to see that all drop wire taken down, cross connecting wire pulled out, and all second-hand apparatus and material removed, are returned to the storeroom.

Nothing should be thrown away.

According to a member of the Council of National Defense, the prevention of waste is one of the first efforts in the endeavor to mobilize the industry of the country.

If each member of the installation force does what he can towards reducing waste in the apparatus and material he works with, bearing in mind the size of the force and the value of the material he is using, considerable will be accomplished.

His Plan

An Irishman who was rather too fond of a strong drink was asked by the parish priest: "My son, how do you expect to get into heaven?"

The Irishman replied: "Shure, and that's aisy! When I get to the gates of heaven I'll open the door and shut the door, and open the door and shut the door, an' keep on doing that till St. Peter gets impatient and says, 'For goodness' sake, Mike, either come in or stay out!'"

Attending a Circus

By One of the Girls.

Yes, there was a circus in Indianapolis. Didn't you hear the music and see the elephants? The Belmont girls did, and were so excited that they just simply had to go. There was no need to worry about money because there was some in the treasury that was burning a hole in Miss Timmerman's desk. And who can think of a better way to spend a few dollars than on a circus, peanuts and cracker-jack?

In the afternoon Mrs. McWhinney, with Miss Jensen as an able lieutenant, chaperoned fifteen of Miss Timmerman's children. Mother McWhinney had ten dollars and since seventeen tickets at fifty cents each would be eight dollars and fifty cents, they would have a dollar and a half to spend for cracker-jack. My! A dollar and a half!! Everyone planned what to buy with it.

When the party arrived at the grounds, the main tent was not ready for the show, although it was time for it to open. There were a few people waiting to buy tickets, and Mother McWhinney, with her great purse containing the precious money clutched safely under her arm, joined the gathering crowd at the box office, after stationing her flock in a safe place.

In a few moments the few people had increased to a crush, with Mother pinned hopelessly in its midst, and Miss Jensen hovering on the outskirts of it to give her assistance if necessary. Then word was whispered around that the price of tickets had been increased to seventy-five cents. When Miss Jensen heard of it, she pushed and shoved her way to Mother, and the following conversation took place:

"My gracious, Mrs. McWhinney, have you heard that the price has raised?"

"Yes. My lands! I wonder if we'll have enough money? Let's see, how much would seventeen tickets at seventy-five cents be, Miss Jensen? I never could count."

"Five sevens are thirty-five—five ones are five and three is eight,—seven sevens is—my gracious, Mrs. McWhinney, I can't think, I'm so frustrated." So Mother squirmed around until she could get her purse open and get a pencil and paper. Then they found, by careful multiplication, that they would need twelve dollars and seventy-five cents. Mother had two dollars with her so she sent Miss Jensen back to raise another dollar among the girls. In a few moments she came back triumphantly with a dollar in nickels, pennies and dimes.

"Now hand it to me one piece at a time," Mother cautioned her, "So we won't lose a single penny." This occupied some time, and the people around were so amused that they couldn't keep from laughing and the girls were howling with mirth. "My lands," wailed Mother, "We won't have a cent for cracker-jack." The crowd yelled and the girls looked crestfallen.

Then the ticket window was opened. Mother was pushed around until by the

time she reached it, she was walking backwards. A policeman standing near helped her right herself and told her to get her money ready. "But I can't," she said timidly. (Come closer, please, and promise, cross your heart and hope to die you won't tell, and I'll let you in on a secret: Mother McWhinney is mortally afraid of policemen.) "How many tickets do you want?" he asked more kindly.

"Seventeen. How much will they be, please?" She felt confident of herself now after having figured the amount on paper. The ticket man, evidently having no difficulty with the multiplication tables, promptly said: "Eleven dollars and twenty-five cents."

Then Mother became excited again and couldn't tell whether she had made a mistake or he was in error, so she handed him the money. From force of habit she stopped to count the tickets and found that she had only sixteen. So, reinforced by the policeman, she went back to the window and demanded her other ticket. It may be that the frown on Mother's usually smiling face, frightened the man, or perhaps her guardian angel, the policeman, had some effect, but at any rate the ticket seller gave her the other pasteboard without a question.

At the entrance Mother stopped an urchin who was eating cracker-jack and asked him how much it was. He gave the comforting information that it was only five cents. When they were seated she gave a boy a dollar and told him to get seventeen boxes of cracker-jack. In a few seconds he returned saying that it was ten cents a box. Such a calamity! Since there was a limited supply of money it was necessary to send him back to get only ten boxes.

Finally, the show started and the girls were thrilled for two hours by the daring feats. Every once in a while one of the girls would sing out gaily, "Oh, Mother, I've found a nickel. Where's the cracker-jack man?"

In the evening Miss Timmerman and Miss Lavery chaperoned thirteen girls. Their party was careful to avoid the mistakes of the afternoon by taking plenty of money. Everything went smoothly until toward the end of the performance. The girls seated on the very top seat saw somebody leave, so they thought it was time to go. They climbed down only to find a man barring their exit.

He roughly told them the show wasn't over and for them to sit down again. The crowd whose view of the ring was obstructed began to yell, "Down in front! Down in front!" They couldn't get back to their seats, there were no others available, and the crowd was getting threatening, so they made a hasty and undignified exit.

It was a tired set of girls that crawled into bed that night, but happy because they had been children again, and had seen a real circus.

RATE REVISION IN CHICAGO

President Sunny of the Chicago Telephone Company, in Letter to the Council, Explains Company's Revenue Requirements. Comments by Chicago Press

To the Honorable
The Gas, Oil & Electric Light Committee,
Honorable Thomas J. Lynch, Chairman,
City Hall, Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sirs: The classification of services and rates for telephone service in Chicago for the five year period to May 26, 1918, were fixed in the ordinance passed by the City Council May 26, 1913. The service supplied by the Company during the period has been in accordance with the ordinance referred to.

As indicating the activities of the Company during the period, I submit a statement showing the conditions as at the end of 1912 and also at the end of 1917, with the differences stated in percentages:

Year ending December 31.		Per cent.
1912	1917	increase
Average plant.		
\$31,559,815	\$56,136,789	78
Gross earnings.		
12,045,278	19,003,801	58
Net earnings.		
2,590,526	2,911,085	12
Dividends and interest paid.		
2,308,722	2,931,936	27
Average number telephones.		
285,578	475,022	66
Average number of employes.		
8,811	12,401	41
Pay roll		
(operating and construction)		
5,857,440	10,130,868	73

The next table is a statement of the revenue, expenses and the annual surplus after all charges. Notwithstanding material reductions were made in the rates in 1913, the Company by reason of increased efficiency and a larger increase in the gross than at one time was expected was able to make a satisfactory showing for the four years 1913 to 1916 inclusive. The first half of 1917 was likewise satisfactory, but from that time on the service felt the full effect of the war condition, higher costs of living, which greatly affected the long list of employes with respect to compensation, requiring the Company to make important modifications in salaries and wages.

In the spring of 1917 a bonus was paid employes amounting to \$465,000, out of the accumulated surplus of the previous four years. In the middle of the year salaries and wages were increased which, together with the higher cost of materials, wiped out any surplus for the last half of the year

It will be noted that the gross revenue is slightly less for the last half of 1917 than for the first. This falling off is continuing in 1918, and we probably shall not have a much greater revenue in the current year than last, while the expenses are continuing to increase.

To further help our employes to meet the rise in living conditions, we have recently increased Operators' Wages 10 per cent. at an annual cost of some \$450,000, and other payroll changes which will go into effect within the next sixty days will call for upwards of \$800,000 additional.

Operating on the basis of the last half of 1917 with respect to expenses, during which time the deficit amounted to \$400,000, would indicate that without any changes in expenses whatever the deficit for 1918 would be \$800,000. To that sum we must add the payroll changes just explained, making in all \$2,050,000. To this there should be added also an indefinite sum for higher costs of material as compared with 1917.

The Company requires additional revenue or a decrease in operating expenses which will produce about \$2,500,000 per annum more than at present. It is impossible to make any forecast for the period beyond the current year.

There are three methods of meeting the situation with respect to additional revenue:

First—The gross revenue as above of \$19,003,801 includes Exchange and Toll. The Exchange Revenue is \$17,438,680. A horizontal increase of 14 per cent. on all exchange rates will

produce about \$2,450,000, but such horizontal increase would be burdensome and unfair to many subscribers.

Second—The ordinance of 1907 continued the practice of supplying service at flat rates in the Chicago Exchange against the judgment of the City's experts and the Telephone Company. Testimony was produced from various parts of the country that the flat rate service plan was discriminatory, obsolete and should not be permitted to continue in any metropolitan exchange. In the ordinance of 1913 a slight



B. E. SUNNY

and resulted in a deficit of almost \$400,000.

	Gross revenue.	Expenses (including interest and dividends).	Balance annual surplus.
1913....	\$13,542,473	\$13,121,239	\$ 421,234
1914....	14,454,914	14,093,832	361,082
1915....	15,567,748	14,839,785	727,963
1916....	17,373,767	16,360,978	1,012,789
1917†...	9,540,234	9,163,880	376,354
1917§...	9,463,567	9,860,772	*397,205
1917... ..	19,003,801	19,024,652	* 20,851

†First half; §last half; *deficit.

modification was made in the supplying of service by flat rates, and the Company was required to continue supplying service on that basis against its protest and against the judgment of the City's own experts.

Under the 1913 ordinance we are supplying service at flat rates on 1,600 lines in the premises of large users, at a charge of \$1.00 per day per line, while the cost thereof, according to the City's experts, considering the higher costs for labor and material at this time, is more than double the revenue derived therefrom. There is no doubt that these subscribers are able and willing to pay a fair price for the service.

We are supplying 8,282 lines with unlimited service at \$125.00 a year, at a loss of from \$25.00 on some lines to perhaps \$400.00 on others, on account of the volume of traffic carried.

We are supplying 9,100 single line flat rate telephones for residences and 5,100 two party flat rate residence telephones at \$72.00 and at \$56.00 respectively per annum both at a heavy loss, because of the excessive number of calls.

We have about 13,000 so-called "Neighborhood" telephones, business and residence, in the outlying districts—Rogers Park, Austin, South Chicago, Pullman, etc., operating on a flat rate basis and at an extremely heavy loss.

A summary of the flat rate services shows that 54,146 telephones in that class, or 11 per cent. of the total, produce 17 per cent. of the gross revenue but create 35 per cent. of the calls.

These figures indicate the unfairness of the plan by which some telephone subscribers are given service on a flat rate basis, while others must subscribe to the measured service. Also there are extreme fluctuations in the number of calls by some flat rate subscribers, which further accentuate the discrimination and favoritism. On the \$125.00 flat rate lines the calls per day per telephone run as high as 150, making the charge per call per day one-third of one cent. On flat rate residence telephone lines the number of calls per day ranges from one to slightly under sixty on different lines.

It has been repeatedly proven in the substitution of the measured service for the flat rate that a great quantity of useless and valueless traffic was eliminated. The subscribers to measured service in Chicago have for years been carrying the burden of supplying flat rate service to a minority of the subscribers, and advantage should be taken of the immediate need for conservation of material and labor by the abolition of flat rates in every form in the Chicago Exchange.

Utility Commissions, Courts, Engineers and Experts have in hundreds of substantially similar situations condemned the flat rate plan and approved supplying the service on a measured basis. At this time we

quote but one opinion—that of the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission, which is fairly representative:

"The inhibitions in the law against discrimination apply as well to the classification of subscribers in the same locality as the classification as between localities. And in this connection we approve the general principles of the measured system of charging for business service which these companies now have in effect in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, under which each subscriber pays according to the actual number of messages he sends, instead of a flat system of charging under which all subscribers would pay the same flat rate or sum per annum irrespective of their actual usage. It appears in the evidence here, as seems almost obvious, that in large cities such as Philadelphia and Pittsburgh there is a wide variation in the use which business subscribers make of the telephone so that the inevitable result of charging the same flat sum per annum to each subscriber would be a benefit to the relatively few large users and a detriment to the many who have need for and in fact do use relatively few messages. Furthermore, actual experience in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, as well as in other large cities in the United States, has shown that the measured system of charging, whereby each subscriber pays only for his actual use, tends to more rapid development of the use of the telephone and thus enables the telephone companies to fulfill one of the prime duties of public service corporations, namely, to extend their services to as large a portion of the public as is commercially possible. For example, under the old flat rate plan which obtained in Pittsburgh, each business subscriber paid \$125.00 per annum, whereas under the existing measured schedule in Pittsburgh the average amount paid by business subscribers is very much less than \$125.00, so that the result has been to extend the service to a large number of business men who did not have to send a large number of messages per year and who could not afford to and would not pay the sum of \$125.00 per year.

"The rate schedules now on file with this Commission by the telephone companies and produced in evidence in this case do not provide for a continuation of the business flat rate contracts in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Whereas, as a matter of fact, out of the 72,000 business subscribers in Pittsburgh there are about 2,700 still receiving business service under old flat rate contracts. The situation therefore resolves itself to this—that the telephone companies have allowed a continuation of existing flat rate contracts, but refuse to allow new subscribers the same privilege. This constitutes a discrimination as between the subscribers and we are therefore of the opinion that the existing flat rate contracts should be eliminated and all subscribers should be treated alike."

The telephone wants of the present list of flat rate subscribers in Chicago can be

readily cared for in the various classes of measured service as now established. The elimination of useless and valueless calls, which have long been a burden on the measured service subscribers and the Company, with some other modifications collateral thereto, will go a long way towards filling the gap between income and expenses under the present conditions. Furthermore, with the return of normal times, the exchange operating on a strictly measured service basis throughout should make a showing that would no doubt permit of a lower charge per message, uniformly applied to all subscribers.

The third plan is that inasmuch as that the deficit is largely due to the presence of the flat rates in the schedule, if the Company is compelled to continue supplying that class of service, the flat rate customers should wholly stand the burden of any increase in rates. To accomplish this it will be necessary to increase these rates 75 per cent. The necessity for this increase is not only indicated by the needs of the Company, but it is confirmed in its fairness by the estimated cost of supplying the service by the investigations of W. B. and D. C. Jackson and Arthur Young & Company; later by W. J. Hagenah, and still later by Professor E. W. Bemis, all experts representing the city in connection with the previous telephone rate case. Even at these higher rates, a considerable percentage of the subscribers will still be getting telephone service at a cost considerably below their neighbors subscribing to another class of service. The flat rate method is discriminatory and unfair as between subscribers, regardless of the charge therefor by the Company.

There are 487,481 telephones in the Exchange, of which more than half, 248,835, are the so-called "Nickel a Day" (\$18.25 a year guarantee). These telephones are used by subscribers of moderate means, and they undoubtedly cover the most extensive, best and cheapest telephone service in the world. Again, on the testimony of the experts referred to, that service is being supplied at some loss, but its universality and value to the community is an important factor. We want to continue supplying it, but to meet the advancing costs and, furthermore and more particularly to be able to provide the additional plant to care for growth in these times of high costs and limitation in material, under the strict wording of the ordinance of 1907, we desire approval of a plan to make necessary changes which will greatly reduce the investment and simplify the furnishing of service. At present each line carrying four stations is connected into four spring jacks in the switchboard, one for each station. A better and less expensive arrangement is to connect each line, regardless of the number of stations, into one spring jack.

In the ordinances of 1907 and 1913 there are items of importance that work unfairly to the subscribers and to the Company, which should be corrected. The Company

should not be required to furnish private branch exchange switchboards free of charge, which has led to an abnormal demand for appliances of the kind, and which are supplied at the expense of subscribers using less elaborate equipment.

The charge for substation meters, indicated in the ordinance of 1913, is below 20 per cent. of the actual cost to the Company and should be corrected.

There are other matters that can be gone into with your Committee at a later time.

Respectfully submitted,

B. E. SUNNY,
President.

Some press comments on Mr. Sunny's letter follow:

The Flat Rate Telephone

Mr. B. E. Sunny, president of the telephone company, tells the city council that his corporation came through the second half of the year 1917 with a deficit of \$397,205; due to wage advances and increased cost of material. He estimates the deficit for the year 1918 at close to \$2,500,000; and he sees but three ways in which the necessary additional revenue can be secured.

One is by abolishing the "flat rate charge" and substituting instead measured service; one is by increasing the flat rate charges at least 75 per cent.; and one is by a general increase levied on all subscribers. Mr. Sunny prefers the first method, and emphatically objects to the last as unfair and oppressive.

If the facts given by Mr. Sunny are correct and cover all the ground—and the council should investigate promptly and thoroughly to determine this—there can be no doubt as to the proper remedy. Flat rate service should be abolished and every subscriber required to pay for what he gets. This ought to be done, anyway.

The flat rate system means that for a certain fixed sum, the subscriber secures the privilege of unlimited use of his telephone. It is as if a boy were told that ice cream cones cost 5 cents apiece and candy 10 cents a package, but that for a flat payment of 30 cents, he would be allowed to eat all the ice cream and other sweets he could hold. The temptation to excessive eating in the one case and excessive telephoning in the other is irresistible.

Mr. Sunny declares that the measured service rates are high enough, a surprising statement coming from a public utility official, and adds that the cost of handling the flat rate lines causes the large deficit. He gives the following figures on this score:

There are 1,600 flat rate lines in the premises of large users which pay \$1 per day per line. The cost of taking care of them is more than \$2 per day.

There are 8,282 flat rate lines which pay \$125 per year. The number of calls is so great that the company loses from \$25 to \$400 per year on these lines.

There are 9,100 single line and 5,100 two-party line flat rate telephones for residences which pay \$72 and \$56 per year, respectively. The company loses heavily on both.

All told, there are 475,022 telephones in the city, and of these, 54,146 are flat rate phones. These lines, only 11 per cent. of the total number, create 35 per cent. of the calls, and pay only 17 per cent. of the revenue.

To put it in common fractions, which sometimes are more illuminating, one-ninth of the subscribers get more than one-third of all the telephone service in the city, and pay only one-sixth of the charges.

Once more, *The Journal* repeats these figures as Mr. Sunny gives them, without vouching for their accuracy. The council must ascertain that. But if they are correct and comprehensive, flat rate service should be abolished forthwith.

It is unjust that there should be any such thing as a flat rate telephone. There is nothing which corresponds to it anywhere else. The city will not sell any citizen, for a flat rate, the right to use unlimited quantities of water. The electric company will not sell, for a lump sum, the right to use an indefinite quantity of current. The gas barons collect for every cubic foot of their product. The traction companies do not have a peculiar form of ticket which entitles the holder to ride everywhere and for twelve months, without extra charge. If you leave your lights or your water taps turned on all night, you pay; and you pay for your rides as you take them. Why should not the citizen do the same with telephone calls?

Eighty-nine per cent. of the subscribers do just that; they pay for the telephone service which they actually receive. *The Journal* is among that number, and pays for every call that is made from *The Journal* office. It appears from Mr. Sunny's statement that most users of telephones do the same. A few who do not, "work their lines to the limit." It is time for such unfair practices to end.

The council should probe the matter to the bottom, but it should start and finish with the distinct understanding that special privilege and favoritism must be taken out of the telephone rates. The policy of making one subscriber pay for service rendered to another is out of date. Mr. Sunny should have acted more promptly, and corrected that injustice, or at least attempted to, some years ago.—From the *Chicago Daily Journal*, May 11, 1918.

Two Ways of Asking Rate Revision

There is an instructive contrast between the method adopted by the Chicago Telephone Company in requesting a revision of its rates and the way in which the Peoples Gas Company has been seeking authority to increase its charges. The former public utility has adopted a straightforward, open, intelligent policy well calculated to secure with reasonable dispatch a fair and businesslike settlement of the issue presented.

The telephone company asks the proper committee of the city council to take up the task of revising its rates in a way to meet present conditions. The application is supported by facts and figures. Three distinct plans of meeting the need of increased revenue are outlined, the company itself expressing—for reasons set forth in its statement—a decided preference for the elimination of whatever is left of the old flat rate service and the extension of measured service to all telephone users. It offers to prove that in many similar instances utility commissions, courts and experts have approved the latter plan as the more just.

This is exactly how a public utility that expects and desires fair treatment by the authorities and the public should go about the business of obtaining official sanction for a proposed rate revision.

The duty of the city council is, of course, to meet the corporation in the same spirit of fairness. The council committee on gas, oil and electric light has intrusted the matter for the present to a subcommittee, and that body will consider the best method of conducting the necessary investigation. It should take nothing for granted, of course, and should seek the advice of trustworthy experts. With the facts once before it there should be an early decision.

Had the Peoples Gas Company pursued similar methods the prospects of a just and amicable settlement of its differences with the city would be much brighter than they are now.—From the *Chicago Daily News*, May 11, 1918.

Quick Action on Telephone Rate Readjustment

With the endless gas negotiations fresh in its mind, with the undying traction problem getting a fresh hold on life and with the mayoralty or "political football" season in the offing, it is our hope that the city council will resolve to do at least one thing with the question of telephone rates readjustment—get at it immediately, so that it may be finished up promptly.

On the whole, public service regulation in America loses more efficiency through delay than it does through corruption. Let's see if the telephone readjustment cannot be handled with a minimum of both.—From the *Chicago Evening Post*, May 13, 1918.

Telephone Rate Adjustment

The application of the Chicago Telephone Company for a readjustment of rates has been made to the council committee on gas, oil, and electric light, a subcommittee of which will make arrangements for an investigation. The company has had an intelligent policy of cooperation with the council and offers to give full access to the facts. The subcommittee presumably will employ experts and should be able to come to an adequate conclusion without undue delay. This is desirable both from the point of view of the public and of the company. Protracted disputes make public

interests a football for politicians without final benefit to the city. Sometimes this can be avoided, and the telephone company's sensible policy should make avoidance easy in this case.

The public asks only a square deal where it does not have to defend itself from trickery or corruption, and while the telephone company will be required to make a clear case for readjustment, fair consideration should be given and demonstrated relief promptly granted.—From the *Chicago Daily Tribune*, May 13, 1918.

Keep Your Liberty Bond!

In thanking the people of the United States for their patriotic response to the call to buy Third Liberty Bonds, Secretary McAdoo makes the following statement:

"I earnestly hope that everyone who has bought Liberty Bonds will try to keep them for the period of the war at least. The slogan now should be, 'Keep your Liberty Bond.' No one does his share fully if he merely buys a bond and then sells it immediately below par on the market. Of course, if imperative necessity compels the sale of Liberty Bonds, no just complaint can be made. If each and every purchaser keeps his Liberty Bond he helps to protect the credit of the Government by maintaining the market for the bonds at par, which is a very helpful thing in war time, and he also renders a more essential service to our soldiers and sailors in the field by practicing those economies and savings which release materials and labor necessary to support, if not to the very life of our army and navy. Every subscriber, therefore, who keeps his Liberty Bond is rendering a double service to his country during the period of the war.

"The purchase of a Government bond to save the life of the nation and the liberties of the world is not a commercial transaction. The patriotism of the American people is not determined by the rate of interest on a Government bond or by its quoted value upon any stock exchange. In lending money to the government, let the chief consideration always be a determination to save the life of the nation and the liberties of the world from the peril of the German military despotism, no matter what sacrifice is involved in the war of self-denial and regardless of the monetary consideration."

Mr. Conrad Treasurer of Loan Fund

W. E. Conrad, special agent in the vice president's office, Chicago, has been appointed treasurer of the Loan Fund for Employés of the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies, succeeding W. J. Boyd. Checks covering payments on loans should hereafter be made payable to Mr. Conrad.

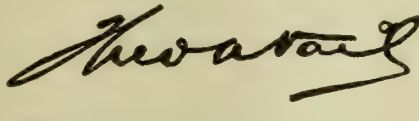
The Loan Fund is one of the welfare enterprises started a few years ago to aid employés who are in temporary need of funds and who might otherwise be obliged to apply to "loan sharks." The

Conservation a Patriotic Duty

This is a time when conservation is a prime duty. The country to do its part in the great struggle for the world's liberty, needs not only money but material and man power. These things it is a patriotic duty to save.

The Telephone Company to perform its duty must operate its plant at the highest efficiency so as to avoid as far as possible further use of money and material and labor in the construction, maintenance and operation of plant, and still give the service which is so important a factor in the nation's operating machinery.

Each officer and employé in doing his best for the company and saving for it, is doing his best for the nation, and he is doing his best for himself. To the extent that any individual increases his efficiency he increases his value, and moreover the opportunity for increases in pay lies only in increased revenue or decreased expenses. To the extent that the value and the power to reward it are increased, the reward is increased.



fund has been drawn upon for relief in a number of cases and its operations have been a great success.

Employés needing financial help should apply to their superiors in the organization, *not to loan sharks*. The application will be forwarded to the Loan Fund Committee, which will act promptly to furnish the relief needed. In this way employés will avoid paying the heavy interest charges demanded by the usurers.

Pays Tribute to Bell Men

Following is an extract from a letter written by Lieut. R. H. Solke, of the Signal Corps, Advance Depot No. 1, France, to a friend in the Chicago Telephone Company:

"This American depot is one of great importance and I am Post Signal Officer. They paid no heed to my frantic protestations that I was not a telephone engineer but a half-baked power distribution man. I have managed to get away with it in great style—thanks to the expert Bell Telephone men in my command. My detachment is typical of the A. E. F. enlisted personnel—every man a master of his work and a d—n good soldier. I am referring in particular to the Signal Corps, of course. You would hardly recognize this snappy, business-like, grim A. E. F. as the number of lads who tried so hard to put a dent into Broadway. Discipline, the strictest kind of military discipline did it."

Germans Destroy Ambulance

The following letter to Lanier McKee, Yale '95, gives interesting details regarding the destruction of the ambulance presented by Mr. McKee's class for use on the French front. As stated in the May NEWS, this car has been replaced by one presented by employés of the Chicago Telephone Company.

"Dear Mr. McKee: Your letter of December 21st has just come to me recently and I am right sorry to have to write you a bit of bad news; to wit, the demise of the '95 car while on active service with me at the front. When I first (and last) wrote you, we were *en repos* in a muddy little village some way back from the front; and it was while we were there that I got my car, your class car. Upon leaving that village, we came over here to this village, still farther from the front. Here we joined our French division (I am compelled to refrain from mentioning its number), and shortly moved to a very busy front, where we remained for forty-five days. It was during this period that your car was smashed up.

"I was working a *poste* in sight of the German lines. The car was well plastered with Red Cross insignia, large enough to be seen by the boche with ease. The *poste* was decorated by a large Red Cross flag, unmistakably and prominently placed. Consequently there is no doubt whatever that the Germans were purposely shelling an Ambulance and a Red Cross *poste de secours*. They first punctured three tires, and while attempting to mend these I was forced to retreat to the *abri*. Every time I came out to work, the shelling began again. Three shells landed on the sides and under the car, and by this time it was so demolished that further attempts at repairs were useless. The motor was untouched, though the radiator was quite broken away on one side and the flooring completely torn up. All but one tire was broken, the hind two being blown off. I called another car to replace me, as it was necessary to have a car always ready to carry *blessés*, and then started out for our next *poste*, a mile back. I am very proud of the fact that she ran that mile under her own power, as it showed that she had the guts, no matter what the boche could do to her. It caused much amusement among the French and American officers and men when I came in with steam pouring from the open radiator, the two rear wheels tied up with ground cloths to prevent skidding and the car in a thoroughly demolished condition. The camera fiends got busy immediately, and when regulations permit, I'll send you some of the results.

"Your car will probably be rebuilt and sent out to a different driver, as I now have a new car presented by the Chicago Telephone Company. Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR U. CROSBY, '17,

S. S. U. 631, Convois Autos., par B. C. M. Paris, France.

COLONEL CARTY AWARDED EDISON MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENTS

Worlds' Greatest Telephone Engineer Honored at Annual Meeting of American Institute of Electrical Engineers, on May 17th

Another honor has come to the world's greatest telephone engineer.

On May 17th at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in the United Engineering Societies' Building in New York City. Col. John J. Carty, of the United States Army Signal Corps and chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was awarded the Edison Gold Medal for meritorious achievements in the science and art of telephone engineering. The presentation of the medal was the feature of the meeting, which was attended by more than 1,000 men and women.

To Colonel Carty we extend our congratulations upon his receiving this new honor, and as President Vail said when the transcontinental telephone line was officially opened, we extend them "to the man whose personality, initiative and practical application of a wonderful mastery of telephone service in particular and of electrical science in general have brought about such far-reaching results in his field."

The Edison Medal was founded in 1904 by an organization of old friends and associates of Thomas A. Edison. It was first given in 1908

and is awarded annually by a committee of twenty-four members of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers to some resident of the United States or its dependencies or of Canada, in recognition of distinguished service in the advancement of "Electrical Science, Electrical Engineering, or the Electrical Arts."

Colonel Carty is the eighth scientist to receive this medal, the others being Elihu Thomson, Frank J. Sprague, George Westinghouse, William Stanley, Charles F.

Brush, Alexander Graham Bell, and Nikola Tesla.

Following a brief business meeting of the American Institute, the history and sig-

well known for his achievements in the electrical field.

In his address Professor Pupin said:

"Carty's life is filled with romance. He never went to college. At the age of eighteen, when other boys entered college, he entered the service of the American Bell Telephone Company, and at the age of twenty-eight became chief engineer of the great New York Telephone Company. He started without getting honors or titles, and now he is a doctor I don't know how many times, and at the top of these titles 'Colonel of the United States Army.' If General Pershing has his way, Carty will be a general before many a day.

"When I speak of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its splendid achievements in telephony, I always think of John J. Carty.

"To most of us the history of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and of telephoning engineering is summed up in a very few words. It is the period of telephone circuits by transposition, the bridging bell system, common battery system, and switchboard development. These belong to the first period of telephone history,

and during this period Carty was the great leader. He lived in each chapter of the history of the telephone that was being made. It was at that time I first met Carty nearly thirty years ago, and he looked exactly as he looks today and acts the same.

"I could never induce him to speak of his past work. He always looked ahead like a prophet and was always ready to speak of the telephone work to come. At that time telephone engineering was most-



COLONEL JOHN J. CARTY

nificance of the Edison Medal was told by Dr. E. A. Kennelly, chairman of the Institute's 1917 Edison Medal Committee. Doctor Kennelly is professor of electrical engineering at Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Prof. Michael I. Pupin, inventor of the Pupin loading coil, then gave an address on the work of Colonel Carty. The medal was then presented by the president of the Institute, E. W. Rice, Jr., who is president of the General Electric Company, and

ly concerned with short distance work, but Carty always talked of long distance work. He looked twenty and thirty years ahead, and it was this prophetic vision of his, used in guiding the engineers under him, that has produced the marvelous telephone achievements which are now common knowledge."

When President Rice presented the medal to Colonel Carty, he said:

"The Edison Medal Committee has awarded you this medal and this diploma in recognition of your work in the science and the art of telephone engineering. It gives me great pleasure and great honor to present them to you in the name and in behalf of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. We all know you greatly merit both the medal and the diploma."

Colonel Carty's response in accepting the honor was brief. He said:

"A great deal of credit has been given to me tonight, but I shed that credit over the entire Bell System, where it belongs.

"The telephone art is an American art. It was not imported from Europe. It was originated here in America by the present president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers—Doctor Bell, who is here on the platform tonight. Beginning with Doctor Bell, every substantial improvement that has been made in the telephone system has been made here in America. In the beginning there was no telephone engineering; there were no telephone engineers. We had Doctor Bell, who was the first telephone scientist, and Mr. Watson was the telephone engineer.

"Whatever I have been able to accomplish has been due to the aid and assistance rendered to me by men associated with me in the Bell System. I think I can say, without any qualification whatever, that my company, the Bell System, has never refused me any request I ever made for a man or for a dollar. Therefore, it is only natural that certain important results should have been obtained in telephone engineering, but if it were not for the very large organization of engineers and scientists placed at my disposal; if it had not been for the wonderful work of all these men, none of these achievements which we have heard about tonight could have been accomplished.

"Interpreting Doctor Pupin's address on these terms and spreading it out over the entire Bell System and among the members of the American Institute of Electrical

Engineers, I accept his encomiums on behalf of my colleagues, and only in that way.

"We hear a great deal about the German scientist and the wonderful things he has done and has been planning. Many years ago, when German kultur was interpreted by many to mean German culture, it was suggested to me that we should send to Germany to get some of the Herr Doctors to teach us the high science. I always opposed that, believing

More than any other man, Colonel Carty is responsible for the development of the science of telephone engineering as it is known today. It would be difficult to find a phase of this science that does not bear some mark of his genius.

The transcontinental telephone line, bridging the American continent, is a tribute to his abilities, as is the great Bell System, with its 22,000,000 miles of wire stretching to every section of this country.

When men speak of telephone engineering research work and consider American efforts to improve telephone apparatus and methods, they are sure to bring into their conversation the engineering department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which Colonel Carty built up and directs.

The voice can now be sent through the air without the aid of wires a

distance of 5,000 miles; it has been hurled across the continent from Washington and out across the blue waves of the Pacific to Honolulu, and across the Atlantic from Washington to Paris, and credit for these achievements, too, must be given to Col. John J. Carty, and the men he leads.

Along the Atlantic Coast from Washington to New York and on to Boston extends by far the longest all-underground telephone cable in the world. It is the only equipment of its size and length in existence, and Colonel Carty and the engineers working under his guiding genius, built it so that New York and Boston could always be in communication with the Nation's capital, regardless of weather conditions.

Every chapter in the history of the telephone business for the past thirty-nine years contains some record of Colonel Carty's successful efforts to improve, expand, and develop telephone facilities so that the telephone always shall be the best servant of the American people.

Colonel Carty's technical achievements alone would entitle him to his preëminent position in his field, but he also occupies an equally high place in the regard of scientists because of the character of his work in directing, developing, and co-ordinating telephone engineering. Men who have been associated with him say that his success is due not only to his scientific genius, but also to his understanding of the requirements of the service he has done so much to improve.

He has always insisted upon the im-



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF MEDAL AWARDED COLONEL CARTY FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE SCIENCE AND ART OF TELEPHONE ENGINEERING

that the Yankee boy, when his attention was turned to scientific problems, would surely out-distance the German. I concluded that our work could be trusted to young Yankee minds and that they should be trained in our work, and that through them we would undertake to out-distance anything done in Germany. That policy has worked out successfully. The young men who have collaborated with me all these years are graduates of over one hundred American universities.

"At the opening of the war there was a searching of hearts and a taking account of stock, to find out who was loyal and who was to be suspected, and among all these scientists, these engineers from the Bell System over all the United States, we were not able to find one single Hun. They were all true Americans to the core."

Colonel Carty told of the work done by the Bell System in coöperation with the United States Army and Navy to prepare for the service requirements of the nation's military organizations in case the United States was drawn in the conflict, and said that the credit for the wonderful working out of these plans should go to Major General George C. Squier, chief signal officer of the United States Army, and to Union N. Bethell, senior vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The results of their work are becoming more and more apparent, and are going to be of the utmost importance in winning this great war.

portance of determining the requirements of the service before undertaking to develop specific ideas. He has always emphasized the necessity for getting the full set of facts in each case and of studying the effects of growth, so that a new device may not only be satisfactory at the start, but may fit into the system as it develops. The several hundred engineers engaged by the Bell System in conducting researches, testify to the value which Colonel Carty places upon this phase of telephone work, just as they do to the emphasis he puts upon the importance of keeping bad devices and methods out of the telephone plant. Colonel Carty is known also for his marked ability to make friends with and inspire confidence in those with whom he comes in contact, so that his name is one to conjure by among those for whom he works, those with whom he works, and those who work under him.

John Joseph Carty was born at Cambridge, Mass., on April 14, 1861. Nature endowed him with a clear, keen mind, a liking for mechanical experimentation and an infinite capacity for work. He was graduated from the Cambridge Latin School and intended to enter Harvard University, but was prevented by serious trouble with his eyes, which made it impossible for him to prepare for the college entrance examinations.

He became interested in the telephone, then a new scientific device unappreciated by the majority of persons, and in 1879 started work in the Bell System with the Telephone Dispatch Company of Boston. In 1887 he took charge of the Western Electric eastern cable department, and later of the Western Electric eastern switchboard department. In 1889 he became chief engineer of the New York Telephone Company, then the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, and while in this position, twice directed the technical work in connection with the reconstruction of this company's plant, once when the system was changed from ground circuit to metallic circuit, and the second time when it was changed from local battery to common battery. In 1907 he became chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the business position he now holds. He is now giving much of his time to the development of the nation's signal corps work in this country and "Over There."

Colonel Carty's honors are almost as numerous as his contributions to the science of telephony. He received the degree of Doctor of Engineering from Stevens Institute of Technology in 1915; Doctor of Science from the University of Chicago and from Bowdoin College in 1916; Doctor of Laws from McGill University in 1917. In 1903 he received the Edward Longstreth Medal from the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, and in 1916 the Franklin Institute bestowed upon him its highest honor, the Franklin Medal, "in

recognition of his distinguished service to mankind rendered in the field of science."

For his service in connection with the establishment and development of the telephone system in Japan, Colonel Carty twice received the formal thanks of the Japanese Imperial Government, was decorated by the Emperor of Japan in 1909 with the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, and in 1912 with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure of the Meiji.

Colonel Carty is past president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, of which he has been a member since 1890, and a fellow since 1913. He is chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Research Council, a trustee of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, a past president and life member of the New York Electrical Society, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences, and an honorary fellow of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association. He is a member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, the American Physical Society, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Society of Arts of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Telephone Pioneers of America, the Association of Railway and Telegraph Superintendents, the American Geographic Society, and various telephone societies.

Among those on the platform when the medal was presented were: Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone; U. N. Bethell, senior vice-president, American Telephone and Telegraph Co.; Prof. A. E. Kennelly; Prof. M. I. Pupin; J. L. Lardner of the J. G. White Co.; Prof. Comfort Adam, professor of electrical engineering at Harvard and M. I. T., who was elected president of the Institute; F. M. Herr, president of the Westinghouse Electric Co.; Bancroft Gheradi of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.; officials of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and a number of other noted engineers.

War Service Dependents

The following letter has been issued regarding military absences:

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY

WISCONSIN TELEPHONE COMPANY

THE CLEVELAND TELEPHONE COMPANY

MICHIGAN STATE TELEPHONE COMPANY

CHICAGO, MAY 20, 1918.

DEAR SIR: Under the terms of the leave of absence which was granted to you at the time of your entry into military service, provision was made for you to receive the following salary payments from the Company:

(a) Full pay to the end of the calendar month in which you were called into the service.

(b) Full pay less the amount you are entitled to receive from the Government during the following twelve months of your necessary absence on military service.

At the time this provision was made for you and for certain other employes who entered military service, it was realized that future conditions could not be foreseen and that the Company could not properly bind itself to continue payments indefinitely. Accordingly, the promise was limited, in each case, to the first year of the employes military service, with the understanding that the matter of payments would be given further consideration in case the necessary absence should continue beyond that time.

As it is now evident that the necessary absences in many cases will continue beyond the year for which provision has been made, careful consideration has been given to the question of further payments, and the decision has been reached that the Company cannot continue the payments after the expiration of the first year. This action is in line with the course recommended to employers generally by the Chairman of the Council of National Defense and by the United States Chamber of Commerce. The Employes Benefit Fund Committee has been authorized, however, to render relief, in cases of real need to dependents of employes affected by this decision.

In order to secure uniformity of treatment of cases in which assistance is requested, it will be necessary for the Employes Benefit Fund Committee to require definite and complete information regarding the needs of any dependent for whom an allowance is asked, and, after taking into consideration all possible sources of income, to base its decision upon the actual necessities of the case. The Committee is anxious, however, that each employe in military or naval service shall realize the desire of the Company to keep in touch with him during his absence and to be of assistance to him and to those dependent upon him in any way in which it can properly do so.

A memorandum is enclosed which specifies the date upon which the twelve months of salary payments authorized in your case will expire, and which explains in detail the other provisions of the leave of absence granted to you. These other provisions, of course, will not be affected by the termination of the payments.

If you find it necessary to make application for assistance in behalf of any person dependent upon you, please write to W. I. Mizner, Secretary of the Employes Benefit Fund Committee, 212 West Washington Street, Chicago, under personal cover, furnishing full information, in reply to each of the questions on the enclosed blank. Any information which you furnish will, of course, be considered by the Committee as confidential. Yours truly,

(Signed) H. F. HILL, Vice-President.

Mr. Hibbard Goes to France

Angus S. Hibbard, formerly general manager and now a director of the Chicago Telephone Company, left Chicago on June 7th for France. He will do work for the Red Cross in Paris. Mr. Hibbard's appointment is the result of a meeting with Henry P. Davison not long ago. On account of the changing character of the Red Cross work he did not know at the time of his departure what his duties will be except that he will act in an executive capacity.

Just before Mr. Hibbard's departure twenty-eight of his friends in the National Security League and other organizations presented him with a very handsome kit bag. B. E. Sunny, Clifford Arrick and W. R. Abbott of the Chicago Telephone Company were among the donors.

In addition to being one of the best known telephone men in the country Mr. Hibbard is one of the best known citizens of Chicago and has been for many years a foremost figure in the civic and commercial activities of the city, and a member of several clubs. His activities have included a directorship in the Chicago Savings Bank and Trust Company and the presidency of the Church Club. For over twenty-five years he has been a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

At the age of twenty-one Mr. Hibbard became superintendent of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, and his early experiments in long-distance telephone showed its commercial practicability and attracted attention from all parts of the world.

At about this time the American Telephone and Telegraph Company began its long-distance service and in 1886 Mr. Hibbard became its first general superintendent at New York City. During the seven years that he was connected with this company great developments in the telephone service took place.

During the World's Fair year, 1893, Mr. Hibbard was called to Chicago to take the position of general manager of the Chicago Telephone Company. This position he held seventeen years, subsequently being elected also to the position of vice-president of the company.

In 1911 Mr. Hibbard entered the service of the American Telephone and Telegraph company as head of the department in charge of telegraph relations. In 1914 his duties necessitated his return to Chicago.

Since the outbreak of the war, and particularly since the entrance of America into

the conflict, Mr. Hibbard's activities have been largely of a patriotic character. He was chairman of a Citizens' Uniform Committee, which was organized by a number



ANGUS S. HIBBARD
Photograph taken just before he sailed for France.

of patriotic people to encourage the formation of high school cadet corps in the city of Chicago.

In July of 1917 he was made chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of Cook County, which was organized under the auspices of the State Council of Defense. As a member of the War Recreation Board of Illinois, Mr. Hibbard assisted in promoting the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, which has opened attractive club rooms on West Washington street, opposite the Bell Telephone building. In co-operation with Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the Commission on Military Training Activities, Mr. Hibbard has also been active in the formation of a Junior Military Training Camp.



BRAVE FRENCH WOMEN TOIL IN THE FIELDS WHILE MEN
FIGHT UNDER THE TRI-COLOR

Mr. Lincoln Succeeds Mr. Boisseau as Publicity Manager of Bell of Pennsylvania

J. E. Boisseau, who was recently appointed publicity manager for the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, with headquarters in Philadelphia, has resigned to accept the appointment to the vice-presidency of the National Union Bank of Baltimore, Md.

Arthur W. Lincoln, assistant publicity manager of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, has been placed in charge of the company's publicity work, succeeding Mr. Boisseau.

T. T. Cook, formerly editor of *The Transmitter*, has succeeded Mr. Boisseau as publicity manager of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company.

Heroic Women of France

My words are not powerful enough to do even scanty justice to the most heroic figure in the modern world and of ages past—the woman of France. Of the healthy men who are engaged in the military service in France, practically all are engaged either in transportation or in the manufacture of munitions, leaving the agriculture absolutely to the women. Not only this, but they have stepped into the place of work animals; you can go into any section of France today and see women of magnificent, noble womanhood hitched to the plow and cultivating the soil. All of the agriculture rest upon their shoulders. The home, always an extremely efficient home maintains a few old men, the wounded, and the tubercular. Uncomplaining, with high devotion, with an attitude that amounts almost to religious exaltation, the women of France bear the burden.

Now, conditions being as they are, does it lie within the heart of the American people to preserve and hold to every convenience of our life at the expense of adding an additional burden to the womanhood of France? This is the exact question that is involved in our substitution of other cereals in place of wheat.

The woman of France must be enabled to hold up the morale of the French soldier until next spring. The morale of the house decides the morale of the soldier in the fighting line. We can do this by giving to them the greatest possible freedom in their food supply, and of this wheat is the chief factor.—*Dr. Alonso Taylor.*

Lieutenant Behrens Writes From France

The following letter, dated May 1st, was recently received by the editor of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS from Lieutenant



LIEUT.
PAUL E. BEHRENS

Paul E. Behrens, formerly of the publicity department, Chicago, who won his commission at the Second Officers' Training Camp, Fort Sheridan, and is now "Over There." Lieutenant Behrens writes:

"Dear Mr. Irwin: In reply to your letter of March 11th, in regard to Government war risk insurance, I would say that I have taken the full amount allowed in the plan, namely, \$10,000.

"For the last two weeks I have been attached to a French battery at the front. During that time I have neither heard nor spoken a word of English except on two occasions when I have gone to visit a neighboring organization. So, between the French language and the German shells, flocks of which visit us at odd moments every day and night, I am having an interesting time of it. Early one morning we were shelled rather vigorously with high explosive gas for five hours. We had no casualties, but parts of our dugout were hit and destroyed.

"In a few days I am going to the rear again to help train a new arrival of troops from home. I shall probably return to the front in July or August. Yours sincerely,
PAUL E. BEHRENS.

Telephone "Smokes" Arrive in France

Employees of the Chicago Telephone Company who contributed to the "smoke fund" for the boys of the 409th Telegraph Battalion, will be interested in the following extract from a letter written by Lieut. Charles F. Moran to Vice-President H. F. Hill:



LIEUT.
CHAS F. MORAN

"France,

May 10, 1918.

"Mr. H. F. Hill:

Dear Sir: On May 3d I received 300 of the 600 kits

of tobacco that you forwarded to me. I handed 100 to each company, D and E. I know you would have enjoyed as I did watching the men line

up for their "smokes." You will hear from the boys soon as I have already seen several of them writing their thanks on the cards of acknowledgment sent with the kits.

Yours very respectfully,

CHARLES F. MORAN."

About forty return post cards acknowledging receipt of the cigarettes and tobacco had been received at this writing. Following are a few of the comments on the cards.

"The tobacco was a godsend to the boys who join me in thanking you."

"We all stood around like an enthusiastic crowd of school kids waiting to get a grab at a prize bag and I am sure all the boys join me in thanking the telephone company for so thoughtful a gift."

"A soldier appreciates tobacco in any form. All the boys were nearly out so you see we could not have received it at a better time."

"Monsieur Hill: Merci beaucoup pour le tabac. Mes amities sincere á tart emploi telephone. All of which means that I thank all, etc."



ANTHONY J. RIO

Anthony J. Rio from France to his former boss, J. J. Coyne, chief draftsman, Chicago Telephone Company.

Rio, who is with Company E, 409th Telegraph Battalion, acknowledges with thanks a long letter he received from the members of the engineering department each of whom wrote a few lines to their old co-worker.

From Sergeant Whittaker

First Sergeant J. J. Whittaker, formerly of the plant department, Cleveland, and now with Company D, 409th Telegraph Battalion, "Over There," recently wrote Plant Superintendent J. P. McGahan as follows:

"Dear Mr. McGahan: We have had many interesting experiences since we left Cleveland and expect to have many more. Some of the men have been a great surprise to us. They have all stood up under things, that eight months ago, they would have fallen down on completely.

"Captain Elmore is no longer with us. Captain I. P. Blade is in command now. The men all like him. We are lucky in always having good officers. We are getting good food and plenty of it, and

nearly all the men have taken on about ten pounds.

"No doubt you know what we are doing and I can tell you the men have done mighty good work. So well, in fact, that this company has been picked for some work that, from all indications, *must* be well done. Where or what it is I cannot tell you.

"This censor game makes it hard to write an interesting letter, but it is absolutely necessary to win the war soon. The French people are getting to know us as 'I Don't Know's.' When we are asked anything about our doings or movements, the answer is usually 'I don't know,' or 'je ne sais pas.' The news just came the other day that Mr. Berlin had left and that you had taken his place. I wish to extend my congratulations and hope the time will come soon when I can be back. When I say soon, I do not mean that I am sorry I came but none of us care to have this thing last longer than is necessary; 'gagner la guerre tout de suite,' is our motto. When the French ask us if we will 'rester ici apres la guerre,' we say, 'Apres la guerre nous laisser pour Amerique tout de suite.'

"Give my best to all the B. T. people and tell them to learn French because we shall all be speaking it when we come back."

Lieut. Anselmi Expresses Thanks for Telephone Equipment

Lieutenant Adolph Anselmi, 339th Infantry, Camp Custer, formerly a canvasser in the commercial department, State division, Detroit, is now in charge of the signal platoon of his company. He recently asked the Michigan State Telephone Company to loan him some old magneto telephones. This was arranged for and the following acknowledgement was received from Lieutenant Anselmi by C. C. Sharpe, general plant superintendent, Detroit:

"The telephone instruments which you so kindly have had placed at the disposal of my signal platoon arrived yesterday. The instruments are in perfect condition and will give excellent results in our work. Thank you very much for the courtesy."



SERGT.
J. J. WHITTAKER



LIEUT.
ADOLPH ANSELM

THE AMERICAN WOMAN'S TELEPHONE UNIT

Soldiers of the Switch Board Respond in Large Numbers to Government Call for Service "Over There"
With Pershing's Army

Owing to the problems which the use of two languages presented to the American troops in France, and the necessity of accurate intercommunication between the American and French armies, the Signal Corps has sent abroad 100 trained women telephone operators, who speak both French and English fluently, to work in military telephone exchanges in bases of supplies and points of embarkation. During 1917, men operators and French women were used for this work. Neither group proved satisfactory. Therefore, in the early part of November, a cablegram was sent to the Signal Corps of the United States Army by General Pershing, Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces, recommending that, on account of the great difficulty in obtaining properly qualified men, a force of women telephone operators speaking French and English equally well should be organized and sent to France. He required three chief operators at \$125 a month, nine supervising operators at \$72 a month, twenty-four long

distance operators at \$60 a month, fifty-four operators at \$60 a month, ten substitute operators at \$50 per month, total 100. All should have the allowances of army nurses and should be uniformed.

Captain E. J. Wesson, Civilian Personnel Section of the Signal Corps, who is experienced in recruiting emergency groups of trained workers, was given charge of the proposed Unit. Captain W. S. Vivian was made responsible for the housing and general welfare of the operators in France.

7690 Applications Received

Thinking that it might be possible to obtain telephone operators with equal command of both languages in parts of the country with large numbers of French inhabitants, an effort was first made to obtain the group from Montreal, Canada, and Louisiana. The announcement was placed in French-Canadian papers, with the result that from three to four hundred women applied. Out of these only six could be considered. The announcement was then made to the press of the country,

and to telephone companies. A list of 2400 applications was received, which yielded the names of twenty-five experienced operators who could speak both languages, and twenty-five possible eligibles. Up to May 7th 7690 applications had been received. Besides the 100 that have been sent over, 150 fully equipped are now in training schools to meet a possible demand, and a list of 400 as a reserve force is on file.

The group of 100 is composed for the most part of French girls who have come to America, or American girls who have lived in France. The unit was sent in three groups, of about thirty each. Groups No. 1 and 2 are made up of experienced telephone operators, Group No. 3 consists of girls who have been given intensive emergency training in telephony. For the most part, these girls come from New York state. California and Massachusetts sent the next largest numbers. Seventy-two per cent are Americans; twenty-eight per cent are foreign born French, Belgian, Canadian,



AMERICAN TELEPHONE GIRLS REPORT FOR DUTY IN FRANCE. PICTURE WAS TAKEN IN ONE OF THE SQUARES OF PARIS
In the back row at the left is Lieut. Alden Hart, formerly district traffic chief, Milwaukee Suburban.

English, Swiss, and Dutch East India.

Under existing laws wives of army officers and enlisted men who are liable for duty abroad, are not eligible for membership in this unit. An unauthorized statement, which appeared in many papers, saying that a unit of telephone girls was to be organized, and that many women whose husbands were officers, had thus found a way to go abroad, occasioned an enormous number of applications and met with an emphatic denial from the Signal Corps.

Rigid Examination

Upon filling out the application blanks, which asked for facts about age, nationality, knowledge of French and English, previous telephone experience, and health, and which demanded a promise to serve for the duration of the war, the candidate whose answers indicated satisfactory qualifications was given an examination by the manager of the local telephone company, who had been authorized by the Signal Corps. A full report of the ability and character of the applicant was submitted to a board of experts in New York. A psychologist gave tests to the prospective operators, similar to the methods used by the army in examining officers. Also, since the work which the unit would perform was of a confidential military nature, and would give the members important knowledge of the movements of the troops, their loyalty and motives for applying for service were thoroughly investigated by Secret Service agents.

On January 12th, the first group entered the training schools to be trained in advanced telephony. Practice was then given in the largest private branch exchange in New York, followed by three days work in cantonment telephone exchanges, to acquire familiarity with military terms. During the period of training, military drill was given the women every day. Lectures were delivered to them by officers of the Signal Corps upon the duties of that branch of the army, and its traditions. The importance of the lines of communication in modern warfare was explained, and the various duties of the divisions of the Signal Corps were outlined. Talks upon personal hygiene were given by women surgeons.

Splendid Service Rendered

On March 2d, the first contingent sailed, and later in the month American officers in France were agreeably surprised by hearing over the military telephones, operators who used American terms, gave

splendid service, and who could translate the message of a French officer to an American officer, or vice versa. A second group sailed on March 16th, and a third during the latter part of April. They were stationed in groups of ten in American bases of supplies and points of embarkation.

The members of the Woman's Telephone Unit were required to pass strict health examinations and were inoculated and vaccinated in the same manner as American soldiers. Out of sixty girls who were inoculated not one fainted. An officer who has seen many soldiers meet the same

been better than the European one. The importance of their work cannot be over emphasized. As they assist in the giving of commands concerning artillery direction, calling up reserves, etc., they have a tremendously responsible position. The morale of the unit is of the finest. They did not come into it without facing the possibility of danger. There is no question that those girls are *there*."

Types of Volunteers

A glimpse of the personnel of the unit is shown in the excerpts from reports of examiners in different parts of the country.

One young woman, a Belgian, who has been teaching French and music in this country, was spoken of as: "Miss—— in my opinion should be accepted for service. She is very exact, and is a close observer of details. She is intelligent, courageous, and has a strong character. I believe she has the average level-headedness, and judgment in emergency. She speaks French and English fluently, and also can converse in German, Dutch and Spanish. She has a good education, telephone experience, and teaching ability."

Another was described as "older than her years, and thoroughly competent to take care of herself." The report continues: "She knew only the French language as a child, and her relatives all talk French. She has had a normal school course, and is a

telephone operator of two years' experience. The chief operator recommends her highly regarding character, self reliance, work, punctuality, and attendance. Her reason for entering the service is the desire to serve. If she were a man she would enlist."

"The applicant undoubtedly possesses strength of character and an unusual degree of level headedness," the judgment upon another candidate reads. "She has enjoyed a very liberal education and is now able to converse satisfactorily in French, German and English. She has spent time abroad, has never been ill, has desirable poise and nerve force. She is capable of exercising good judgment in emergency, and has had some experience in telephony. She feels the spirit to do her bit, and on account of equipment feels she might be doing something for her country."

One young woman came from a family in which the boys were all too young for service in the army. Her reason for entering the telephone unit was that she wanted her family represented in the world war.



OPERATORS WHO RECENTLY LEFT CHICAGO FOR TRAINING IN THE EAST BEFORE GOING OVERSEAS

Top Row—left to right: Helen Bixby, Indianapolis; Alice Langlier, Chicago; Marguerite Derlis, Chicago. Second row: Minnie Goldman, Chicago; Marguerite Monet, Chicago. Third row: Mary McGrath, Chicago; Cornelia Young, Chicago; Mrs. C. Moore, City school principal; Marie Renick, Springfield, Ill.; Yvonne Haas, Wauconda, Ill.; Dorothy Dunbar, Chicago; Elsa Freeman, Chicago; Frances St. John, Chicago.

experience said that this was most unusual.

The uniform was designed and prescribed by the War College. It consisted of a blue coat and skirt made of navy blue serge, strictly tailor made; tailored shirt waist and navy blue palm beach cloth or similar material; and straight brimmed hat of blue felt with the official orange and white hat cord of the Signal Corps. The brassard on the left sleeve of the coat is of white whip cord or doe skin, bearing small devices indicating the status of chief operator, supervisor, and operator.

"It would be impossible to brigade an American troop without these girls," Captain Wesson, who has recruited the unit, states. "They are going to astound the people over there by the efficiency of their work. In Paris it takes from forty to sixty seconds to complete one telephone call. Our girls are equipped to handle 300 calls an hour. The English Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, the 'Waaca,' are doing similar work, but they are not equipped with fluent knowledge of French, and the American system of telephony has always

Report of Seed and Plant Committee, Bell Telephone Gardening Association

D. C. Holloway, Chairman

As comparatively few plants are left for distribution among the members of the Bell Telephone Garden Association, the committee's activities for the planting season are over. We have delivered more than 60,000 plants of tomatoes, (early and late) cabbage (early and late) cauliflower, lettuce, peppers, kohlrabi, egg plant, and celery, in addition to several thousand plants received from the West Park Board, South Park Board, Commissioner Peter Reinberg, and the Ohio Floral Company, 509 South Wabash Avenue. On several occasions we were unable to meet the demand for tomato, cabbage, and other plants, and it was through the kindness of the above mentioned park boards, and particularly the Ohio Floral Company and Peter Reinberg that we were able to stem the tide. As members of the Plants and Seeds Committee, we are pleased at this time to express the thanks of the gardeners in the association for this help.

The greatest part of the work of handling the plants from the time the seeds were sown until the plants were delivered to the individual members of the association has been a labor of love—one in which all have been interested and each one has done his best to make the plan a success. J. B. J. Anderson is to be congratulated upon the able way in which he has handled the delivery of all these plants. Fred Stobart has proved a wizard at planting and transplanting, and supervising the growth of the plants. All of this work has been a labor of love and has been done after working hours. These men are certainly entitled to the thanks of all association members.

It is our plan to take advantage of the experience gained this season, and we feel most certain that we will be able to meet the demands for next year without having to call upon outside sources for help. The publicity given the plan this spring brought orders for plants from impromptu farmers who, judging from the make-up of their requisitions, had vague conceptions of cause and effect in the plant world, but are willing to tackle it and try to cut the high-cost-of-living. For example, one requisition called for seventy-five tomato plants, and upon investi-

gation by the captain in the district it was found that his garden space could accommodate only fifteen plants at the utmost, and if seeds were sown in addition it would have to be with a shot gun.

The plants delivered to the members of

Attention Gardener!

As a member of the Bell Telephone Gardening Association, your attention is called to the articles of interest to the home gardener published in the daily papers, in the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS and in the weekly bulletin issued by the association. Are you reading these articles?

the association, if figured in dollars and cents, would at an average commercial sale price, through the season, amount to something over \$2,000.

Telephone Gardeners Commended

General Manager W. R. Abbott recently wrote a letter to Lucius Teter, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, explaining the war garden work of Chicago Telephone Company employes. The following response was received:

May 23, 1918.

"Dear Mr. Abbott: I have read with a great deal of interest and gratification your letter of the 20th, reporting on the splendid work being done by employes of the Telephone Company in the matter of war gardens. Your company is to be commended for furnishing and fostering the necessary stimulation and encouragement to keep this very important movement going. Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) LUCIUS TETER,

President, Chicago Association of Commerce."

Fighting Garden Enemies

Now is the time to combat the insect enemies which are sure to attack your garden plants. Beginning in time will assist materially in controlling the pests.

The nature of an insect may be determined by the way it feeds. If it devours or cuts the plants it may be poisoned. The best way to combat all eating or chewing insects is to poison with arsenate of lead or Paris green, the arsenate being preferred as it is less likely to injure delicate foliage. The potato bug, blister beetle, cabbage worm, cabbage looper, celery looper, striped and spotted cucumber beetle, also the various flea beetles, are all controlled by spraying with arsenic poisoning.

Plant lice and sucking insects cannot be reached by poison and are destroyed by using an emulsion that kills by contact. Kerosene emulsion or nicotine sulphate are the common agents used to kill the sucking insects. Squash bugs, cucumber beetles and lice, the cabbage harlequin and melon aphids are all sucking insects which can be controlled by the use of the emulsion. Onion and cabbage maggots and the worm that feeds on the roots of radish, beans, and turnip are controlled by using carbolic acid emulsion to protect against the fly that lays the eggs.

Cut worms work on almost all garden plants and are controlled by hand picking and poisoning. They are usually found under clods of dirt or other covering near the plants in the day time.

The May News contained a list of poison solutions and emulsions.

Use the Hoe

Now that the hot weather is coming on don't let it wilt your patriotism. Planting your garden is a small part of your work. If you are a slacker, now much of your earlier effort will be of little avail; if you stay by it you will find it both profitable and enjoyable. Fresh green things on the table in summer are health restorers and shelves of home canned vegetables in the cellar will make you laugh at the H. C. of L. next winter.

Use the hoe often and well so the surface soil will be loose and fine. At first the tiny rootlets are near the surface, so hoe lightly. A good gardener never permits the soil to become hard or even to form the slightest crust. Stirring allows the entrance of air, which is necessary for



THE TELEPHONE LINEMAN'S DREAM

W. WALSH—
ENG. DEPT

the chemical and bacterial changes that must take place; it destroys the tiny weeds which would otherwise take food from the plants, and it conserves the moisture supply. As soon as a rain packs the ground a crust is formed over the surface. This crust not only restricts plant growth but it prevents the entrance of air and helps the evaporation of moisture by opening up the little passageways to the surface. Stirring the soil after each rain stops this water evaporation and allows the air to enter.

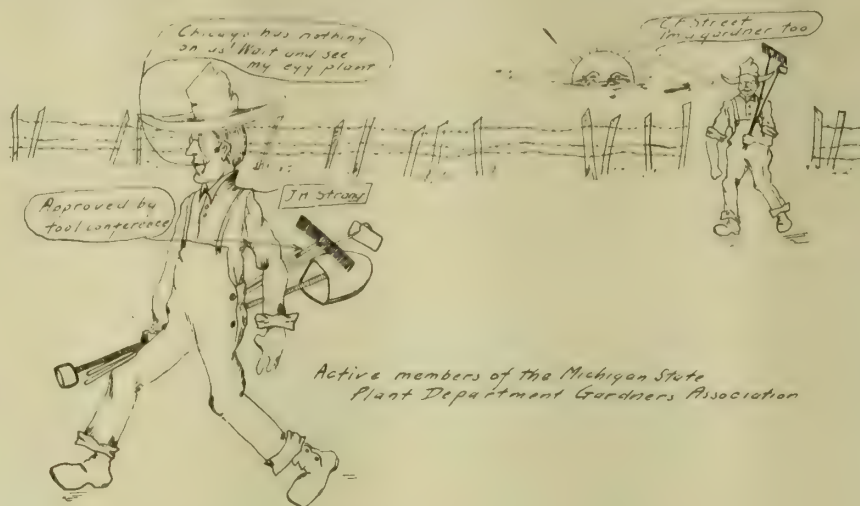
Weeds rob the other plants of a large amount of soil

For instance, to produce one pound of pig weed or Russian thistle, it takes 322 pounds of water from the soil. This same amount of water would have made three-fourths of a pound of potatoes or nearly a pound of sugar beets. If an acre of land is covered with sunflowers it will lose in a season, through these plants, 392,040 gallons of water. This much water would be enough to irrigate an acre of alfalfa through the season, and alfalfa uses more water than practically any other farm crop. We cannot afford to let weeds waste the water so precious to our garden and field crops.

Let's be stickers and use the hoe. A strong start in the spring means much for a good supply of green stuff and careful attention later on will mature the crop at its best. A few hours with the hoe will save your garden from the hot rays of the mid-summer sun and turn loss to profit.

They Are Selling Bones For Food in England

Over in England they are selling bones at the rate of five pounds for one shilling.



Policemen regulate long lines of people patiently standing out on the sidewalks, waiting, not for their favorite matinee idol to pass, but for a chance to enter a food shop and buy a small quantity of food. It takes about three minutes for the shop keepers to dress their windows over there, merely because there are, perhaps, but a few cans of condensed milk and a box or two of corned beef to be displayed.

Yet over here in America, bones, hay, even fats and precious scraps of meat are going into the garbage pails! Although, in many cities there were long lines of people waiting this winter for supplies of coal, there has as yet been no pinched-faced mob pleading for food. True, there are frequently long lines of people on the street, but, mostly, they are buying tickets to shows! In the busy streets in towns and cities, shop keepers display elaborate arrangements of all kinds of delicacies in their show case windows. They would

scorn a "display" of corned beef and condensed milk!

The accompanying pictures are from the Official Press Bureau in London. They were sent over to this country for the express purpose of showing America what England is really facing. A country in such straits not only needs help herself, but cannot possibly be expected to contribute to the support of the hundreds of thousands of United States troops now on the other side. The food shortage is real. Save food and "Carry On" for the sake of our Allies as well as ourselves, and thereby help win the war.

He Wouldn't Object

A negro who was arrested in San Rafael a few days ago for having parked his automobile on the wrong side of the street was asked by the justice of the peace if he would like to serve a sentence of thirty days in the county jail.

"Go as far as you like, judge," he replied. "Ah'm driver for Warden Johnston at the state prison and am serving life now, and thirty days moah don't make much difference."—*Sales Sense*.

Don't Be Scared.

When a resolute young fellow steps up to that great bully, the world, and takes him boldly by the beard, he is often surprised to find it comes off in his hands. It was only tied on to scare away some timid adventurers.—*Oliver Wendell Holmes*.



THE FOOD SITUATION IN ENGLAND. CONSERVE FOOD NOW LEST THERE BE SIMILAR SCENES IN AMERICA
At left—Window dressing is an easy matter for the dealers in food. At right—Waiting, not to see the "movies," but to buy a small quantity of food.

Of Interest To Our Girls

Conducted by Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst

Vacation—Where?

The poem on this page gives a good answer. Why not go to the country in these days when railroad fares are high and extravagance is not appropriate? Within a few miles of our big cities are places awaiting the girls who want real recreation.

Notice that word—*recreation*. A vacation which makes people over, creates them anew, is worth having. To the girl who goes by the clock to her work and who is on street cars, and who hears the busy hum of the city traffic every day, what can be better than "the rustling of the trees," what better than the simple pleasures of feeling the sweet country winds blowing about you and listening to the "singing of the birds, the humming of the bees."

To the lover of nature, to be alone in the quiet of the country, is enough to re-create, but there are places where one may also have the joy of pleasant companionship, the stimulus of friendly intercourse. The pictures on these pages, will call your attention to some charming places of this kind.

The Eleanor Camp is ten years old now and known to many of our girls. Twelve acres of beautiful wooded land on the lovely shore of Lake Geneva afford an ideal camping ground. Its close proximity to the Y. M. C. A. camp affords many opportunities for enjoyable entertain-

The little cares that fretted me.
I lost them yesterday
Among the fields above the sea,
Among the winds at play;
Among the lowing of the herds,
The rustling of the trees,
Among the singing of the birds,
The humming of the bees.

The foolish fears of what might happen—
I cast them all away
Among the clover-scented grass,
Among the new-mown hay;
Among the husking of the corn,
Where drowsy poppies nod,
Where ill thoughts die and good are born,
Out in the fields with God.

—E. B. Browning.



THE WATER'S FINE AT ELEANOR CAMP, LAKE GENEVA, WIS.

ments and Sunday services, and the Yerkes Observatory gives privileges for free lectures on Saturday afternoons. An instructor in swimming helps the girls to learn

this important art, and the bathing-beach is one of the most attractive features.

A little booklet telling the particulars will be mailed to anyone who applies. Address The Eleanor Association, Stevens Building, 16 No. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

We have attractive pictures of Association House Camp, which is at Druce Lake, four miles from Gray's Lake, Ill. Tennis, hikes, bathing, boating, bowling, games, library, canning, a simple course in First Aid, and other attractions are listed in the little folder which will be supplied to anyone who applies to Miss Carrie B. Wilson, Camp Director, Gray's Lake, Ill.

Holiday House at Glenn, Mich., is another attractive summer home on Lake Michigan. The home is situated on a bluff overlooking the lake and many attractions including beach parties and hayrack rides are offered. For more information, apply to Miss S. A. Tomkins, 215 W. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

These are suggestions of places, but the important thing is that our girls use their vacation for real rest, and that it be as happy and as free from care as possible. In these days many of us feel that while our men are fighting for us and our hearts are heavy, we ought not to think of rest or happiness—but never have we



SCENE AT ELEANOR CAMP, LAKE GENEVA, WIS.

needed re-creation more than now. Let us store up all the strength and lay hold of all the joy we can; so that we may give as we are needed. Long faces are not a help, they are a hindrance—but hope and confidence and courage will help win the war. Our vacations ought to give us new vigor of body and mind. So let us follow our poet's way of getting hope and cheer—
 "The foolish fears of what might happen—

I cast them all away
 Among the clover-scented grass,
 Among the new-mown hay.

* * * * *

"Where ill thoughts die and good are born,
 Out in the fields with God."

Miss Nilsson's Scrap Book Found on the Battlefield

Miss Merie Nilsson of the rate and route division, engineering department, Receivers, Central Union Telephone Company, Chicago, made a soldier's scrap book sometime ago and sent it to an American soldier in France. A number of the Central Union girls wrote something in the book including their names and addresses. The following extracts from letters received by three of the girls are interesting narratives of the finding of Miss Nilsson's scrap book on the battlefield. The soldier to whom the book was sent has not been heard from for some time.

Received by Miss Sedlack, engineering department: "It was as black as X:?? and we were being relieved from the trenches. Half way out the Hun started to strafe us, and we had to scatter a little. A few of us were coming down a little side road when he started shelling again and we started playing tag from shell hole to shell hole (three boys were wounded). Waiting for the next burst of shells one of the bunch picked up, of all things, a scrap book. But we had no time to know what it was or examine it then. Anyhow he held on to it (being Scotch) so that when we did arrive at our billets he told us what it was. But we were in no mood to look at it. We were tired, hungry and dead beat, so it was not until today that we really did look through it, and not knowing Bert from Adam we decided to write to some of the names given there. Before I go any farther, we are Canadians, the Fourth Canadians Mounted Rifles and we have been out here nearly three years. You seem to be such a jolly bunch that we hope you will accept the letters in the same spirit that made

you send the scrap book to France.

"I enlisted in December, 1912, in a mounted unit, but when we reached France the regiment went in as dismounted cavalry. Well when we landed I was full of



IN THE WOODS AT ASSOCIATION HOUSE CAMP, GRAY'S LAKE, ILL.

brave thought and so on, but instead of being covered with glory medals, I have been covered with mud and crumbs, although the battalion has gained no small share of glory. There are about sixty or so of the original bunch who came out in 1915, so you see we have a good record. If you write and get no answer, just remember a Canadian soldier now and again."

Received by Miss Harrop, engineering department: "Two of my chums and my-

self were coming out of the line after a very strenuous trip, when the Hun took it into his head to send us over a few iron rations, and as the rations were not to our liking, we took shelter in one of the many shell holes which happened to be around. That we should happen to drop in that one particular hole must have been luck, but anyway, my foot happened to strike something hard, and when it was picked up, we discovered it was a scrap book. Being very tired we omitted to look at it that night, but we sure did have a great laugh over the jokes enclosed, next morning.

"We are having a very busy time, just at present. The Hun is using his all in this last drive of his. But we have confidence, and the knowledge that victory is sure to come to the Allies, makes us grit our teeth and hang on.

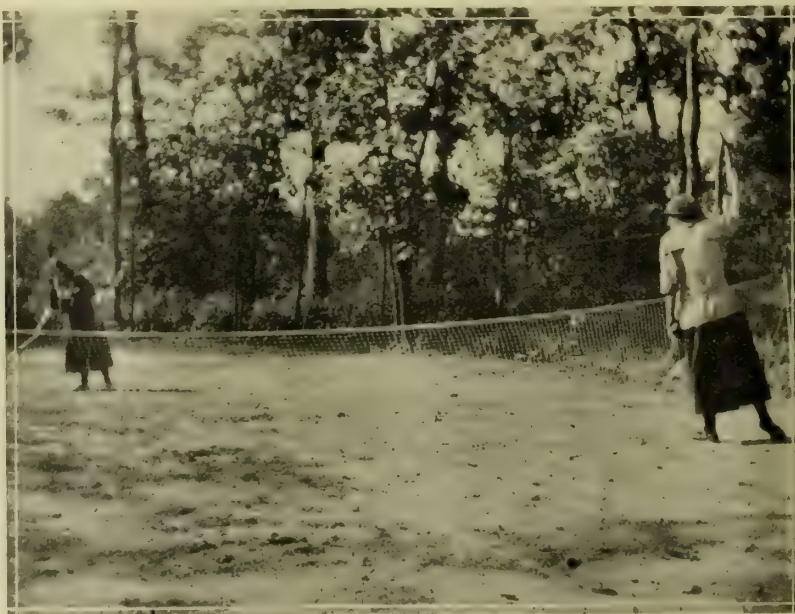
"There have been a few Americans in our part of the line for instructions, etc., and a very fine lot of fellows they are, too. I am sure that when the time comes they will give a good account of themselves."

Received by Miss Murphy, treasurer's department: "It was in the early part of April. After a tour of just one month in front line trenches, we were relieved near 12 o'clock, one dark night. Feeling tired and in want of rest, we left very happy. The distance back to our rest camp would take three hours' walk; all was still, not a cannon roared. We thought we were in luck's way; everything went fine till we had just reached the ridge known as Vimy. We had sat for a rest of five minutes when we heard greetings coming from the rear. Being in rather a hurry we left our rest place to the mercy of the boche. We had gone only a few yards when it was necessary to take cover. The three of us fell into one of the numerous shell holes, the shells dropping very near.

"My chum grabbed something to throw out of the way, discovered it was a book and kept it. After a while the shelling stopped, and on we went, arriving home at dawn. After a few hours' sleep we awoke and had a good look at our find, which cheered us up greatly."

An Army 110,000,000 Strong

The people of the United States are an army of 110,000,000 volunteers. The troops in France are merely its representatives. As soon as we learn this and practice it we shall be on the way to victory. This is no "Let-George-do-it" war.



ON THE TENNIS COURTS AT ASSOCIATION HOUSE CAMP, GRAY'S LAKE, ILL.

SUMMER FROCKS OF DISTINCTION BUILT ON INEXPENSIVE LINES

Gingham, Cotton Voile, Scrim and Marquisette Employed to Duplicate Designs in Exclusive Silks and Novelty Fabrics



GUIDE TO PATTERNS

Left to Right: Dress 7752—Pink Voile and Check Silk. Sizes 34 to 42 inches bust. Price of pattern, 25 cents.——Peplum Blouse No. 7743 with Skirt No. 7755, in Cotton Foulard. Collar of Organdy. Sizes 34 to 46 inches bust and 24 to 32 inches waist. Price of each pattern, 20 cents.——Dress No. 7758—Model for Sleeveless Eton with plaited skirt in Pique trimmed with braid. Sizes 34 to 42 inches bust. Price of pattern 25 cents. Braiding No. 12571. Blue or yellow transfer, 25 cents.

By Maude Hall.

Making one dollar do the work of two for the wardrobe, when two dollars are required for the work of one for the market basket is an unusual task. Yet the question of being well-dressed was never

Patterns for Bell News Designs

The designs shown on this page are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

so much a matter of taste rather than expense, as now. The shops overflow with fabrics costing less than half a dollar a yard, which may be fashioned into frocks stunning enough to be worn on any occasion. Now, that peculiar stress is laid upon

all-day dresses, one must have more than two or three of them, and the thought that attractive materials and trimmings may be had at reasonable cost, is comforting, to say the least.

Wonderful things are done with gingham, marquisette, scrim, the cotton voiles and foulard substitutes. The majority of these fabrics are at least thirty inches wide, while many are thirty-six inches in width, so that with the narrow skirts and simple bodices, it is not difficult to get a really fascinating frock out of six yards or less.

Women who go in for gay garmenture will delight in the new ginghams which come in shepherd plaid effects. These perennially popular plaids are acceptable in any material and it is surprising what effective little bolero and skirt costumes they make.

Interesting, at least from the standpoint of description, is another white pique frock with a short straight coat cut to the waistline in front, and falling a few inches below the waist at the back and hips, where there are curving pockets. A long collar of checked lawn raised high at the back of the neck is an interesting feature, and the very straight skirt is narrowly plaited at each side to give the necessary fullness.

A number of semi-tailored costumes in pique, linene, cotton gabardine and like fabrics, are shown among the summer fashions and they are unusually attractive.

Delightful dresses for summer festivities are being constructed of figured dimities and—who would believe it?—old-fashioned calicoes!

Home Dressmakers' Corner

By JULIA PLAZA

Specially Prepared for the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS by the Pictorial Review

This dress is such a youthfully chic affair that it is sure to find general favor. Five yards of blue satin 40 inches wide will be required, with $\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 36-inch white silk or satin for the trimming and $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of lace applique for the collar. For the underbody $\frac{7}{8}$ yard 36-inch linen will be needed.

The style is very pretty, the removable Eton closing in surplice effect. It is perforated for an open front, however, and there is an applied, tuched chemisette



DRESS No. 7760

A blue satin model with removable Eton jacket, trimmed with white satin. It is cut in four sizes from 14 to 20 years. Price of pattern, 25 cents.

which closes at the left-side front. Georgette, organdy or chiffon cloth may be used for the chemisette. The attached two-piece skirt is gathered about the waistline in high effect and trimmed with gathered panels, which may be omitted, if desired.

To cut the dress properly the material must be divided into three different parts, as shown in the guide. The first sleeve section and Eton front are cut from an open width of material, doubled so that both sections will be cut in duplicate. Right or reverse sides of the satin should face so that the pieces will not be cut for the same side. Place the pattern on the material so that the large "O" perforations will rest on a lengthwise thread.

Now, fold enough of the satin in half to accommodate the front and back gores, the collar, Eton back and girdle. All of the sections just named are laid on the material so that the triple "TTT" and "T" perforations rest along the lengthwise fold. Between the back gore of the skirt and the collar will be room for the second section of the sleeve.

The satin may be folded in still another way to cut the panels. Find the center of the material and turn over each edge so that the selvages will meet in the center, as shown in the guide, and the front and back panels are cut from this quarter-fold of material.

To cut the underbody, fold the lining in half, placing the back with triple "TTT" perforations along the lengthwise fold and the front with large "O" perforations on a lengthwise thread of the fabric.

Make the underbody first, as a foundation. Trace around the armhole of front and back about three inches deep. Close seams as notched and hem in front. Plait the lower edges and adjust 2-inch belting underneath the underbody at the lower edge for a stay.

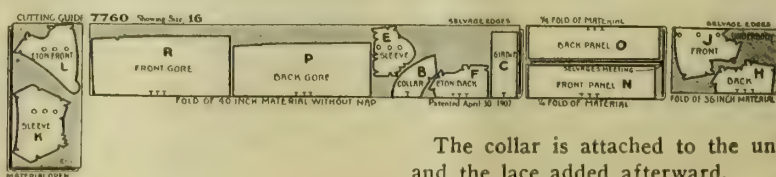
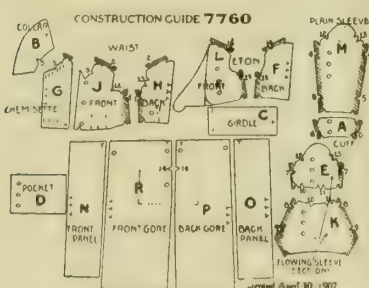
Take the sleeve next and close seams as notched. Underface the lower section to any desired depth with satin and roll over on outside on small "o" perforations and tack the upper corners near the seam. Join the two sections as notched and sew sleeve in armhole, holding toward you while basting.

The gores of the skirt are joined next, after which the upper edge is gathered. Adjust to position stitching upper edge along crossline of small "o" perforations in front and back of underbody, bringing side seam of skirt to underarm seam.

Now gather the panels and adjust to position on the skirt. Stitch the satin on the side of the panel and turn the edge under for trimming.

Next comes the girdle. Turn edge under on slot perforations and gather one inch from folded edge. Draw gathers to about 5 inches. Arrange around the waist, with upper edge about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches above upper edge of skirt and close on left side, lapping one inch. Tack the upper edge at center-front, center-back and underarm seam.

To make the Eton jacket, close the under-arm and shoulder seams as notched, then adjust to position on underbody. Cross the fronts, matching small "o" perforations, work a buttonhole in the tab extension and sew a button on the girdle to correspond when closing.



The collar is attached to the underbody and the lace added afterward.



Safety First and Accident Prevention

MEMBER NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

MEMBER AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY



SICKNESS IS BAD, BUT AN ACCIDENT IS WORSE—AVOID IT ALL—PLAY "SAFETY FIRST."

LITTLE CARELESS ACTIONS—
SMALL SEEDS OF NEGLECT—
MAKE HUMAN SUFFERING—
AND HEARTS WITH GRIEF BESET.

TWO THINGS OF WHICH THERE IS ENOUGH FOR ALL—FRESH AIR AND SUNSHINE. GET YOURS.

An "Accidental" Journey

Did you ever stop to think how many narrow escapes from injury you have every day, or notice the opportunities for accidents to other persons on the streets? If you have ever thought of these things at all you have doubtless often expressed surprise that actual accidents on the streets and in public places are infrequent, considering the apparent willingness of nearly everyone to "take a chance" in order to save a little time or inconvenience. In a busy city everyone, apparently, has a definite engagement at a particular point at a certain time, and if we can judge by his actions he is already late for his appointment but is doing his best to make up time, regardless of his own safety or that of other persons—to say nothing of the requirements of courtesy. Even the man that is ordinarily cautious, almost to the point of timidity, may forget himself when in a great hurry and commit rash acts that cause onlookers to shudder.

The "average man" is not habitually careless, nor is he as cautious at all times as he might be, else he could not be an average man. He may be a person who fully intends to be careful under all circumstances, but, being human, he sometimes acts impulsively and does things that he has cause to regret later. He is "willing to be shown," however, and readily accepts and adopts suggestions that appear to him to be reasonable. To persons of this type we wish to mention a few incidents that may be observed almost any day and that show the possibility of accidents, although fortunately the accidents do not follow.

Suppose a business man is in the habit of walking from his house to his office every morning. On a certain morning he is a little later than usual in starting, and is consequently in a hurry. The matting on the veranda has been rolled up by the wind during the night, and in his haste he trips over it and almost falls. The steps are wet and slippery. He slips as he treads incautiously upon the top one, and saves himself from injury only by giving an imitation of a contortionist—for there is no railing beside the steps which he may grasp. The fact that this man was in a hurry at this particular time does not necessarily mean that he would have been entirely safe if he had had plenty of leisure. He was at fault, however, in allowing con-

ditions to exist which made accidents possible. For safety, the matting should have been fastened down, the steps cared for and a railing provided for the steps.

Our friend now proceeds on his way at a rapid gait, and has gone but a short distance when a sudden gust of wind lifts his hat off and blows it directly in front of an approaching trolley car. His first and natural impulse is to dash after the

Two Eyes Are Your Birthright

Guard your eyes carefully as it is hard to see the bright side of life through a glass eye.

A janitor in one of our exchanges recently was engaged in running an elevator to an upper floor and on nearing the stopping point, looked upward. As he looked up something fell in his eye. Through neglect he did not secure prompt medical attention. The result was that the eye became so seriously infected that it was found necessary to remove it in order to save the other eye.

Getting something in the eye is a frequent occurrence. Infection may result from neglect of apparently trivial cases. If the slightest irritation or soreness develops, medical attention should be secured immediately.

hat, but he realizes just in time that it is dangerous to do so, because of a number of automobiles that are approaching from both directions. When the automobiles have passed he goes after his hat, only to find that it has been ruined by the car passing over it, and he returns to the house for another one. This delays him to such an extent that he feels obliged to forego walking. While waiting for a street car a friend comes along in an automobile and asks him to ride. The friend has left home in a hurry also, for, although the pavement is extremely slippery, he had neglected to put his non-skid chains on the wheels of his car. A woman comes across the street from the rear of a trolley car and, without glancing about, steps in the path of the automobile. The driver, of course, tries to stop his car to avoid injuring the woman, but as he applies the brakes the car skids

and a rear wheel strikes the curbing and is so badly damaged that further progress is impossible until repairs can be made.

Our business man waits for a short time with the hope of rendering assistance, but suddenly remembers an important engagement at his office, and decides to finish his journey on a street car which is just passing. He underestimates the speed of the car, but manages to grasp the handhold with one hand, and is dragged up to the platform by the conductor and a passenger. Shaking from the excitement of this experience, he finds a seat near the front of the car and takes the morning paper from his pocket to glance at the headlines. His attention is distracted by the loud clanging of the motorman's gong, and he sees a heavy team being driven across the track a short distance ahead of the rapidly moving car, by a careless driver who is walking beside the wagon on the side opposite the car and who has failed to see it. The motorman applies the brakes and attempts to sand the tracks, but somebody has forgotten to put sand in the box, and it is only by reversing the motor that the car is stopped in time to avoid a collision.

The motorman expresses his opinion of the driver of the team in language that has no place in accident-prevention literature. Neither does he feel particularly friendly toward the man who failed in his duty of filling the sand box at the car barn. As soon as he gets the signal from the conductor to go ahead he turns on the power so suddenly that the standing passengers are nearly thrown to the floor, and this too-sudden application of the load causes the automatic circuit breaker to operate with a flash and a bang that nearly results in a stampede for the doors. The remainder of the trip to the center of the city is made without special incident.

Upon leaving the street car the business man has to walk two or three blocks to reach his office, and still further adventures await him. After so many narrow escapes from accidents it would seem natural for him to be alert and watchful, but while gazing at something across the street he is nearly run over by a team that is being backed out of an alley without warning. Nearby, a manhole cover has been removed from the sidewalk for the purpose of putting in coal, and the opening has been left unguarded. He sees and avoids this

danger, however, and also heeds the warning against going near a scaffold on a building in course of erection. This warning is given by a passerby who has narrowly escaped serious injury from a board which fell or was thrown from the scaffold while he was walking beside it.

Our friend is less fortunate, however, when he reaches the building in which his office is located, for he attempts to enter an elevator just as the operator is closing the door, and is saved from injury only by the watchfulness of the elevator starter, who pulls him away in the nick of time. When the next elevator arrives to take on a load he politely stands aside to let several ladies precede him, and is rewarded by nearly having his eye put out by a long, projecting hatpin. As a climax to his adventures he barely escapes being knocked down while about to pass through a double door by a careless person who comes suddenly from the opposite direction through the wrong half of the door.

Upon reaching the office he reviews the numerous incidents that have occurred since starting from home, and is obliged to admit his own carelessness in many respects. He realizes that he has been remarkably fortunate in making the journey without injury, and we hope that he resolves to be more cautious in the future.

Perhaps no person has ever had such a series of unfortunate experiences in a single short trip as has been outlined in the foregoing. None of the incidents described are uncommon, however, and we have all met with them ourselves, at one time or another. The point we wish to make is the necessity for greater care on the part of each individual. It should be remembered, also, that the consequences of a single careless act are often far-reaching and are not limited to the person who is responsible. Moreover, while we often think of safety in a broader sense, and especially in connection with a large factory or industry, we sometimes forget that it is equally important to apply the principles of accident prevention in the home, in our offices, on the streets and in other public places—and everywhere, in fact, that we go.—TRAVELERS' STANDARD.

Some Recent Accidents

Chicago Telephone Company

A power and light switchboardman was standing about twelve feet from the floor on a sixteen-foot ladder, when the back brace on the ladder gave way, causing it to spread and fall. To save himself from certain injury the man jumped and sprained his left knee.

An employé in the carpenter shop reached up to shut off an electric fan. A blade of the fan struck his right hand, cutting and bruising the first finger.

A cableman, while walking through the dark basement of a subscriber, to turn on an electric light, stepped on a nail which was projecting upward from a loose board.

The nail point punctured the ball of his right foot.

While a lineman in the Suburban plant department was descending a pole, the spur on his left foot stuck in the pole, and to release it he gave a quick jerk. The spur came out suddenly and cut his right knee.

An operator, hurrying down the stairs in one of the company's buildings, in an attempt to pass other girls, slipped and fell, causing severe bruises.

A garageman, while assisting in moving a car, took hold of a spoke in one of the hind wheels. When the wheel turned, his thumb caught between the spoke and a bolt of the gearing and was broken.

A clerk, pushing the sliding shelf of a desk into place, ran the point of a lead pencil into the palm of her right hand.

Wisconsin Telephone Company

As an operator was ascending the stairs in one of the company's buildings at Milwaukee, she stepped on a piece of apple. She slipped and sprained her ankle.

While a lineman's helper in the plant department at Milwaukee was in the act of taking down an extension ladder, the upper section fell, striking him on the head and causing a scalp wound.

An installer's helper at Green Bay was working on a telephone pole, when his safety belt became unfastened. He fell to the ground and sustained bruises on his left side and hip.

Why I Believe in Safety First

A Creed for the Employer and the Employé

EMPLOYER: I believe in Safety First because as an employer, I assume before God and man the duty of being in part my brother's keeper. His hurt is my hurt; his pain my pain. Popular ideas to the contrary, notwithstanding, I have a conscience, a soul which is saddened by the sorrow of his widow and the cry of his children after he is gone.

I believe in Safety First because waste of human ability and human life is destruction of God's most valuable product on earth and if I fail to do my utmost to conserve that I have left undone a sacred duty—committed a sin of omission not only against my kind, but against my Creator, and must certainly give account for my delinquency.

I believe in Safety First because of its humanitarianism and being a business man, I try to live up to its tenets because it is bad business policy to do otherwise. Accident prevention promotes efficiency.

Furthermore, being in business, I know the power of advertising and living up to the Safety First idea is the best kind of advertisement.

EMPLOYÉ: I believe in Safety First because the loss of my ability to labor means suffering for those I love most on earth and leaves to the mercies of a more or less indifferent world those whom every workman desires most of all to protect.

I believe in Safety First because it tends to conserve my ability to labor and that ability is my sole capital; losing it, I am bankrupt.

I believe in Safety First because my safety means the safety of my fellow-workmen. In risking myself, I risk others. I believe in Safety First because the bread I earn with my own hands is sweeter to me and mine a thousand times than charity in any form.

BOTH TOGETHER: We believe in Safety First because it pays in assurance, comfort, efficiency and health. To the employer it means less worry; to the workman it brings assurance of living to enjoy the fruits of his labor. It means that mothers shall have the comforts due them in their age; that wives shall not necessarily become untimely widows; that children shall have fathers to provide for them when they need their care and protection most—when they are young. It also means that cripples and helpless wrecks, who were once strong men, shall not be considered a by-product of industry.

—AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Accident Prevention Trophies

During June, the accident prevention trophies contested for in the construction, maintenance and Suburban plant divisions of the Chicago Plant department, will be displayed by Messrs. Ruttle of building cabling, Cerney of the Canal exchange and Krinbill of the Hammond district.

The shops of the construction division, Beverly office of the maintenance division and Evanston, Oak Park and Wheaton of the Suburban division also have perfect records for the period ending April 30th.

The standing of the various districts of the three divisions is as follows:

Suburban Plant

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. Hammond | 7. Aurora |
| 2. Evanston | 8. LaGrange |
| 3. Oak Park | 9. Elgin |
| 4. Wheaton | 10. Special Estimate |
| 5. Joliet | 11. Harvey |
| 6. Waukegan | |

Maintenance

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Canal | 15. Rogers Park |
| 2. Beverly | 16. Stewart |
| 3. Main | 17. Lincoln |
| 4. Irving | 18. Superior |
| 5. Austin | 19. West |
| 6. Wabash | 20. Douglas |
| 7. Lake View | 21. Humboldt |
| 8. Hyde Park | 22. Pullman |
| 9. Monroe | 23. Lawndale |
| 10. Central | 24. Prospect |
| 11. Oakland | 25. Yards |
| 12. Kedzie | 26. South Chicago |
| 13. Edgewater | 27. Wentworth |
| 14. Calumet | 28. Belmont |

Construction

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Building Cabling | 5. So. Construction |
| 2. Shops | 6. Cable Repair |
| 3. Supplies | 7. Cent. Construction |
| 4. No. Construction | 8. Garage |

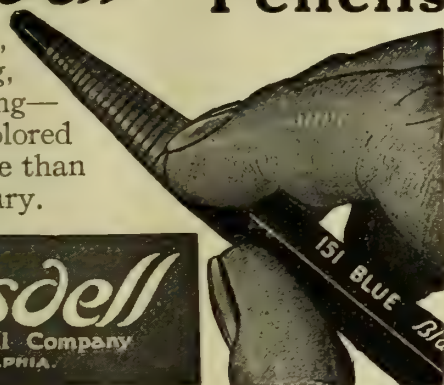
Weighing Miles

How much do 3,000 miles weigh? Answering this question we may say that 3,000 miles weigh 5,000 tons, 10,000 soldiers, or a few hundred graves in France.

One of the first things taught us by the war is the meaning of imponderable values. Ships are like men in that they can not be in two places at once. If they are somewhere in the South Atlantic bringing wheat to us, they cannot be in the northern sea lanes taking soldiers to Europe. Moreover, for every ship on the long haul to Argentina two are taken out from the shorter haul to France. It makes no difference how you figure it, by time or money, or wheat or soldiers. Every ton of wheat added to our store by transport from South America means double its life-giving value lost to the Allies in Europe.

Blaisdell Colored Pencils

Smooth writing,
long wearing,
quick sharpening—
the standard colored
pencils for more than
a quarter century.



WABASH 640

will put you in touch with personal and experienced insurance service for getting most reasonable rates and broadest protection for your property, household goods, automobile, baggage and jewelry against fire and theft.

Get our advice—our firm is manager of the insurance department of the A. T. & T. Co.

MARSH & McLENNAN

INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
INSURANCE EXCHANGE
CHICAGO



In Peace or War Thrift is Patriotism..

3% Interest Paid in
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THE NORTHERN TRUST Co..BANK

N.W.COR.LASALLE & MONROE STS.,CHICAGO
CAPITAL \$2,000,000 SURPLUS \$2,000,000



Note Protection at Corners ➔

Blake Insulated Staples

Unequaled for telephone and bell wiring. The fibre insulation prevents troublesome short circuits and grounds. 4 sizes. Pat. Nov. 1900. Write for samples.

Blake Signal & Mfg. Co.
Boston, Mass.



"Staysalite" Torch

The Invention of an Experienced, Practical Telephone Man

- It stays alight in a wind.
- It is small and light in weight.
- It is lit and extinguished in a moment, as wanted.
- It burns alcohol without odor or noise.
- Has no adjusting parts to get out of order.
- Can be carried in the lineman's belt.
- It is hung directly on the wire under the joint to be soldered.
- Can be used as a small heater or soldering iron.
- It is provided with a cup for holding soldering paste.

MATHIAS KLEIN & SONS
Canal Station 62 CHICAGO

Public Utilities Commission Rulings

Device to Avoid Payment of Toll Rates Condemned

(Board of Railroad Commissioners, South Dakota).

Complainant Robinson, who had his telephone removed from his lumber yard in the plotted portion of Bovee to his residence, just across the street from said plotted section, where it was connected with a rural line running from the Geddes exchange of the Dakota Central Telephone Company, alleged that respondent had refused him service through the Geddes exchange and that he had been obliged to use the toll line from Bovee to Geddes and to pay the toll rate. Complainant admitted that his object in having the telephone moved from his office to his residence was to escape the payment of toll on messages from Bovee to Geddes.

It was held, that while the complainant is nominally living and transacting business outside the plotted portion of the village of Bovee, he is, for all practical purposes, a resident of and engaged in business in Bovee.

In establishing rates, telephone companies classify the service which they hold themselves out to furnish, such as business, residence, rural and toll. These four classes of service are not only proper and necessary but each is equally important and so co-related to the other classes as to require the approval of the commission. Therefore, the commission should not be a party to or even countenance any shift, evasion or other ingenious device to extend or build up one class of service by breaking down another of equal or greater importance. In this case, the commission is asked to endorse a plan having for its single purpose the breaking down of toll service, a very necessary and important branch of the telephone service in the state, and to require the transmission of toll messages over the rural party telephone lines between Bovee and Geddes. This the commission must respectfully, but nevertheless firmly, decline to do.

Increase in Rates Authorized—Effect of War Conditions on Re-Financing by Utility Considered

(Public Service Commission of Indiana)

The Terre Haute Water Works Company sought authority to increase its water rates at Terre Haute. The commission found that the present value of applicant's property was \$1,269,247; that there had been very great increases in applicant's operating expenses during 1917, and that there would be a further substantial increase in the 1918 operating expenses; that the company's outstanding four and one-half per cent. bonds become due in June, 1919, and at that time, the company would be met with the necessity of refunding these bonds.

It was held, that those high in authority

have recommended to state regulatory commissions a liberal policy in dealing with public utilities. While it is true that public utilities should bear a part of the burden of the war, that burden should not be such as will make it difficult or next to impossible for the utilities to meet their necessary financial obligations. Unless this company is earning a fair return on the value of its property at the time when its bonds become due, it will be very hard to refund these bonds. This commission should be reasonably liberal in fixing rates for this company which will help to keep in it the "breath of solvency."

The commission will not, during these times of abnormal prices, undertake to fix permanent rates for this company. It will, however, authorize the company to suspend its present rates temporarily and to substitute therefor higher rates than said suspended rates.

Certain Gas Rate Proceedings Re-opened in View of Unanticipated Results of Unforeseen War Time Conditions

(Public Service Commission of New York).

The commission held that unanticipated changes in many of the factors entering into the fundamental estimates on which the commission based its 1916 decision, as to the maximum rates chargeable by the companies in this case, have resulted from the world war and the economic readjustments which have come with the war. The extent of those readjustments and their probable effects upon the rates of these companies, can only be determined after full hearing as to all the facts now available, but the information afforded the commission by the periodic reports of these and other gas companies, and by the commission's own continuous observation of the conditions affecting gas production and the cost thereof, discloses the fact that the war has in fact brought considerable changes in many of the factors whose normal continuance was assumed by the commission in fixing the rate to be charged by the companies from and after July 1, 1916. In the long run, public interests will be best served and the purposes sought in the enactment of the Public Service Commissions law most nearly fulfilled, if the commission accepts and acts upon its own primary responsibility for keeping its own determinations four-square actual conditions, even though unexpectedly changed.

The commission would find no good reason for trying, in 1918, to maintain in court and keep in force rates based on assumptions which unforeseen conditions of war time may have overthrown, especially when there is now in the possession of the commission, or available to it, the data upon which a rate can be fixed in conformance to actual experience and existent conditions, past and present. For

these reasons, the commission has determined to reopen the above entitled proceedings and to re-examine the orders made by it on May 22, 1916, in the light of the facts which have actually developed as to these companies during the intervening period of universal upheaval. If, in any respects, the rates previously fixed by the commission as chargeable by the companies for the future are unwarranted by what has actually developed under war time conditions, the commission feels its own duty and responsibility to be, itself, to make any necessary readjustments of maxima and dates, rather than to leave this task to a court and rather than to leave the companies to struggle along on a rate basis which might be found to threaten impairment of capital, prevent the making of extensions and additions needed for the adequate service of a developing area, and eventually cause an actual decline and breaking down in the quality of the company's service. It is the duty of the commission to afford a forum for the correct adjustment and readjustment of rates as conditions may demand, in justice alike to the consumers and the public utility corporation.

Increase in Rates Above Those Fixed by Franchise Authorized

(Board of Public Utility Commissioners, New Jersey).

The Northampton, Easton and Washington Traction Company sought authority to increase the rates of fare from five cents to six cents in each of the fare zones between Phillipsburg and Port Murray.

It was held, that it is the duty of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners to approve the establishment of a just or reasonable rate when it appears that the existing rate is insufficient, regardless of limitations contained in municipal ordinances respecting rates of fare.

As the financial condition of the applicant is serious, it should be authorized to increase its rate of fare from five cents to six cents in each zone.

Increase in Business, Residence and Switching Rates Authorized—Allowance of 6% Made for Reserve for Depreciation

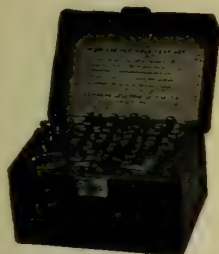
(Public Utilities Commission of Illinois)

The Odin Telephone Exchange Company sought authority to increase its business, residence and switching rates at Odin and Sandoval.

It was held, among other things, that considering all the evidence submitted, the present rates do not provide sufficient revenue to enable the petitioner properly to conduct its business, provide an adequate reserve for depreciation, and pay a reasonable return on its investment. Therefore, the proposed schedule of rates should be authorized.

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TYPES FOR ALL CONDITIONS OF SERVICE



Peerless Testing Sets have been officially approved and adopted by the Postal Telegraph Cable Co., the Western Union Telegraph Co., and American T. & T. Co., and associate Bell Telephone Companies and the largest Independent Telephone Companies in the country.

Without an equal for accuracy of results, Durability in Service, Beauty of Design. Send for Catalogs.

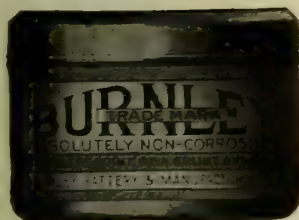
Peerless Plug Type Test Set

Thompson-Levering Company

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

BURNLEY**SOLDERING PASTE**

Is a perfect Flux. Burnley Paste cannot spill out or drip away like liquid.



It stays where you put it and follows closely the hot iron.

Send for free sample.

The Burnley Battery and Mfg. Co., North East, Pa.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY
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Sturdy—Staunch—Unyielding

“Yale” Padlocks

The illustration shows the Yale “Standard” Padlock, one of dozens of styles in these unsleeping Yale protectors.

Whatever the style or kind of Yale Padlock you need, you can be sure that every Yale Padlock has this in common: A mechanical and material superiority that makes them ideal watchmen, with the hang-on tenacity of bulldogs. They know no friends and only one password—their own keys.

Lock up with Yale Padlocks. Your hardware dealer will show you various styles—and he'll show you the Yale trade-mark on them. The same trade-mark that guarantees Yale Night Latches, Door Closers, Builders' Hardware, Cabinet Locks and Chain Blocks.

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Manufacturers of

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**The “Perfect” Metal Block**

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find give best service.

We make a full line of Blocks for all purposes.

WESTERN BLOCK CO.

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RISE**

to great volume, the ordinary telephone bell is inefficient.

The Benjamin Telecode Relay

operated on a standard circuit makes it possible to add to the telephone a more powerful calling signal that can be heard effectively over a large area above the sound of other noises.

BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.

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provides a practical, permanent and economical underground protective receptacle for your telephone cables.

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FROM THE
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Largest Stocks
Finest Quality
Promptest Shipments

Yards from Maine
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When you want a Lock
you want the best.

**EAGLE
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MANUFACTURERS OF

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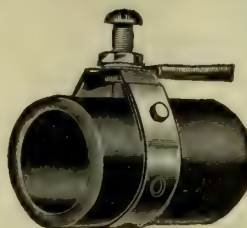


10-Inch Clipper Cut Jaws, for 3-16 in. annealed bolts in the thread, or 3-16 in. soft rivets.
Center Cut Jaws, for 3-16 in. soft rods.
14-Inch Clipper Cut Jaws, for 1-4 in. annealed bolts in the thread, or 1-4 in. soft rivets.
Center Cut Jaws, for 1-4 in. soft rods.

Insulated Handles if desired.

H. K. PORTER, EVERETT, MASS.

"Easy," "New Easy" and Allen Randall Bolt Clippers



No. A1 Clamp

**BLACKBURN
GROUND CLAMPS**

Approved by Underwriters.

Adopted as standard by the
BELL TELEPHONE COMPANIES

Millions in Use

Why experiment with others when you can get a proven and dependable clamp for less money? It is made of copper and can be attached to any size of lead or iron pipe in less than one minute.

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Double Tube Copper Connectors

are accurately made. They give less trouble and longer service than other types.



National Signifies Quality in Connectors.

National Telephone Supply Company
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"We Make 'Em"

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ELECTROSE
INSULATION
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INSULATORS 1,000 TO 1,000,000 VOLTS
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**Vlcek
Star
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*wear
longest
and cut
fastest*

THE VLCEK TOOL CO.
CLEVELAND, O.

IT'S THE QUALITY

of the "ALWAYS RELIABLE" torches and furnaces which makes mechanics buy them. They know from past experiences that there is no equal when quality, workmanship and results are concerned.

Patented
No. 57—1 quart
No. 58—1 pint



Place a trial order with your jobber today.
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NOTICE TO READER: When you finish reading this magazine place a one-cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employe and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers and sailors at the front. No wrapping—no address.—A. S. Burleson, *Postmaster-General*.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS





Threefold Co-operation

Every telephone connection requires co-operation. The slightest inattention or indifference on the part of the person who calls, or the company that makes the connection, or the person who is called results in a corresponding deficiency in service. Each is equally responsible for the success of the service.

Not only is it to the advantage of the individual himself to use the telephone efficiently, but his conservation of the advantages of these national lines of speech benefits all telephone users.

Accuracy in calling, promptness in

answering, clear and deliberate talking, courtesy and patience on the part of both user and operator are essentials of service, and must be mutual for good service.

Efficient telephone operation is vital to the war work of this country. The army, the navy and the myriad industries contributing supplies depend on the telephone. It must be ready for instant and universal use. The millions of telephone users are inseparable parts of the Bell System, and all should patriotically contribute to the success of the service.

**AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES**

One Policy

One System

Universal Service

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy

Universal Service

One System

Volume 7

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JULY, 1918

Number 12

THE MONTH IN OHIO, INDIANA AND ILLINOIS

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

Ohio Division

D. H. Morris, Correspondent,
Columbus

Dayton District

H. P. Darbyshire, plant chief at Springfield, has been transferred to a similar position at Youngstown. "Darby" has the best wishes of his old associates. He has been succeeded by Henry F. Shultis, wire chief at Springfield. Merl I. Sims, toll line wire chief at Springfield, has been made wire chief, and G. N. Smith, switchboardman, is now toll line wire chief.

Merle Fullerton, construction foreman at Springfield, is now in the army at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Emery R. Gochenouer, testboardman at Springfield, has gone to Camp Farragut, Great Lakes Training Station, Ill. Mr. Gochenouer reported as a yeoman, second class, U. S. N. R. F., and will follow his line of work in the telephone exchange at the training station.

Antonio Viollett, porter at Springfield, reported for duty at Columbus Barracks, on May 29th.

J. N. Strauch, equipment foreman, has left Springfield to complete his work at Toledo. He has been succeeded by E. H. Turner, equipment foreman.

Miss Minnie Rowe, long distance operator at Springfield, was married recently to C. U. Dysinger.

Cecil Kirkendall, repairman and lineman at Urbana, has resigned. P. F. Groves succeeds him.

Misses Ruth Valentine and Almerna Craver, substitute operators at Springfield, graduated in June from the Springfield High School.

Miss Helen McKeever, local operator at the Urbana exchange, purchased \$4,000 worth of Third Liberty Loan bonds.

The Soldiers of the Switchboard

After the first Independence Day in 1776, the women of colonial times took their places behind the fences and the hedgerows and loaded the guns for their fighting men.

Independence Day, 1918, sees women again striving to the utmost to banish autocracy from the world in favor of a universal brotherhood and sisterhood.

In factories, in industrial pursuits, in agriculture and in mechanics, the women are evidencing their patriotic devotion and zeal by performing tasks not heretofore associated even in thought with the gentler sex.

Their efforts are not for gain, but that men may be released to meet with steel and flame the Prussian Menace.

In line with her sisters

The Telephone Girl goes forth to France, braving the perils of the sea, the brutal submarine, the hardships of camp and of unfamiliar environment to do her part toward sweeping the Hun from the family of civilized nations, leaving naught of him behind but a hateful memory.

The nation offers its homage and respect to the

Soldiers of the Switchboard.

The Springfield exchange took a very prominent part in the Springfield and Clark County War Chest campaign. The girls made a fine showing in the parade.

Toledo District

Misses Blanche Weaver and Elizabeth Maas have accepted positions as local operators at the Bowling Green exchange.

A private branch exchange board with two trunks and sixteen stations has been installed in the office of the National Carbon Company at Fostoria.

Mrs. Melvis Stokes has returned from Cleveland and taken a position as evening operator at Fostoria. Her husband has been called to the colors. Mrs. Stokes was formerly Miss Esther Miller.

Miss Lola Birch, district traveling instructor, has been conducting a toll class at the Fostoria exchange.

When the former Miss Hulda Farmer returned from her vacation she announced her marriage to Lloyd Kistler. The wedding took place on June 3rd. Mrs. Kistler has been employed at Findlay for the past two years as toll operator.

Miss Irene D. Hummell, assistant chief operator at the Main office, Toledo, was married on May 28th to John J. Schultz at Chillicothe, Ohio. Mr. Schultz at last reports was stationed at Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y.

Miss Helen Cross of Toledo has resigned to be married in Los Angeles, Cal.

The Toledo division office is making a

big drive in the sale of thrift stamps. An appropriate banner has been furnished the traffic department by the Toledo thrift stamp headquarters to promote interest in the exchanges. In order that every exchange may have a fair chance to win the banner the one making the best showing is awarded the banner from week to week. At this writing the Forest exchange was in the lead, selling stamps at the rate of



SCENE ON SANDUSKY ST., COLUMBUS, AFTER STORM OF MAY 12TH



MISS EVELYN
PFEIFFER

thirty-six cents per capita. The Main exchange was second. Miss Landis, chief clerk, is in charge of the drive.

Miss Evelyn Pfeiffer, operator at the Main exchange, Toledo, died at the home of her parents in Columbus, on June 7th. Miss Pfeiffer had been in the service since September 23, 1909.

She came from Cincinnati to Columbus several years ago and was transferred to the Toledo exchange in June, 1916, where she remained until March of this year, when she was taken seriously ill. Several of the Toledo operators visited Miss Pfeiffer during her illness. She will be greatly missed by her many friends.

The Toledo Blue Bell Club breakfasted at Central Grove Park on a recent morning. Some of the girls hiked out while others went on ahead to make a camp fire. The aroma of the coffee cheered the hikers long before they reached their destination and all the usual good things for an outdoor meal were in evidence and greatly enjoyed. The breakfast was followed by games. All were back in their places on time, and the girls pronounced the event a huge success.

Ohio's Dude Engineer

In some quarters the profession of engineering is apparently not looked upon as one whose followers are expected to patronize the best tailors.

A quantity of new aerial cable was run in a certain Ohio exchange. The result was not to the liking of the local manager, who felt disposed to criticize the arrangement of cable terminals made by the facility engineer who had planned the job.

"What else could you expect," asked the

manager, "Why, the engineer they sent down here even wore cuffs on his pants."

Columbus District

The North exchange has organized the Patriotic North Exchange War Savings Society, with a membership of sixty-five girls. Miss Mary Hurley is president, and Miss Margaret Franey secretary. The first regular meeting was held on May 13th and every member pledged her loyalty to Uncle Sam. June 12th was the date of the second meeting which was opened by all present singing "The Star Spangled Banner." At the close of the business meeting a musical program was given by Miss Grace Hallsman, Miss Ethel Mason, piano and Miss Medina Mason, violin.



MISS THERESA HOGAN, CLERK AT EAST EXCHANGE, COLUMBUS
Miss Hogan has been an employé of the Central Union Telephone Company for ten years. She good naturedly boasts of being the tower in the East office, and apologizes for the expression on her face when the picture was taken.

Miss Hilda Wood, supervisor, was married on June 13th to Clyde S. Poole at Trinity Church. Mr. Poole left on June 4th for "Somewhere in France." Mrs. Poole will retain her position and try to do her bit in the U. S. A.

Miss Nelle Lewis took a vacation in June and returned as Mrs. Cedric Swearingen.

On the evening of June 13th the girls of the North office had a picnic at Olentangy Park. Misses Margaret Franey and Mary Barrett went over the top seven times and landed without a scratch. The girls had the best things to eat in Columbus and say they remembered Mr. Hoover's plea to conserve food for the soldiers, too.

The Hilltop exchange has organized the Hilltop Torch of Liberty War Savings Society with a membership of thirty girls. Miss Katherine Fry is president and Miss Medryth Mantel secretary. The first regu-

lar meeting was held on May 6th at the exchange. All the girls had been buying thrift stamps and at this meeting they all pledged themselves to be hustlers for the sale of stamps. The second meeting was held on June 2d and after the business meeting the girls enjoyed dancing.

A new portable kitchen and dining room have been opened at the East exchange, where meals will be served to the girls *a la carte* and at cost. The rest room has been refurnished with wicker furniture and presents a very homey atmosphere. The girls are delighted with their new quarters, as these remarks indicate: "I would rather stay here than go home." "I wish I had this furniture at my home." "We are surely comfortable here."

Miss Mayme Naughton of the Toll office has been granted a leave of absence because of poor health.

Miss Anna Riley of the Toll office has returned after an illness of eight weeks.

Mrs. Davis, toll instructor, recently entertained at her home her class of seven student operators who graduated on June 8th.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Kaufman of Columbus recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Dorothy, to Sergt. James Harry Kirby of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, now stationed at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga. Before enlisting Mr. Kirby was located in the office of the agent for connecting companies, and was correspondent for the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS.

Barton Lee Hunt and Robert Edward Otstot have been commissioned second lieutenants in the flying corps. Lieutenant Hunt was formerly facility engineer, and Lieutenant Otstot was force engineer in the traffic department. The two officers are friends of long standing.

Rudolph Christman, formerly of the commercial department, is "Somewhere in France" with the American Expeditionary Forces.

On June 19th work was begun on the



HILLTOP GIRLS WHO MARCHED IN THE COLUMBUS SACRED PATRIOTIC PARADE ON JUNE 9TH

Left to right—Ada Hamburger, Ruth Lawless, Ethel Herbert, Lillian Steffan, Miss Wertz, Mary Dearth, Kathryn Hill and Ethel O'Hara.



COLUMBUS LONG DISTANCE OPERATORS WHO MARCHED IN THE SACRED PATRIOTIC PARADE ON JUNE 9TH

Left to right—Ada Kasper, Rosella Comer, Emma Juhling, Dolores Lafferty. These girls carried Japanese umbrellas covered with national blue.

new \$50,000 South Side branch exchange building, located at Thurman avenue and Rex street. The new building will be three stories high, and this exchange will serve the various plants south and southeast of the city limits.

J. C. Mangan, commercial agent, Columbus, has been called to the colors and on June 24th went to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe. Mr. Mangan was presented with a fine wrist watch by his co-workers in the commercial department.

The Call

He has gone a hunting to get the hun,
He put on his khaki and took his gun,
Straightened his shoulders and marched
away
For he was born in the U. S. A.

For he is a son of liberty
And the call of the Allies from over
the sea
Was long and loud and sad you know,
So what could a Yankee do but go?

His heart beats high at the word "advance,"
He will drive the hun from the soil of
France,
For France she knew what our sons would
be
When she gave us the Goddess of Liberty.

May God bless him as he sails away
To make the world safe for democracy.
He will teach old kaiser Bill to say,
"I wish there wasn't a U. S. A."

—CLAUDIA ECKARD,

Long Distance Operator, Columbus.

War Savings Stamps

When our sweethearts and brothers are
in France,

We can help them by buying war savings
stamps.

We'll be doing our bit, although it is small,
And yet it is better than nothing at all.

Each time that I paste kaiser Bill in the eye
I'll paste him so hard he'll be willing to die.
Each paste is a boost for our Uncle Sam
At the same time giving the german a
slam.

We will buy some and then we'll buy some
more

'Till Hindenburg's frightened and sets up
a roar.

The price is small but it is one chance
We have of helping our boys in France.
Sixteen stamps and a few extra cents
Will get one stamp without more expense.
Uncle Sam will return more than you give
And will think of your kindness as long as
you live.—MARTHA METZGER,

Operator, North exchange, Columbus.

Curiosity Calls

We ask for the time of the clock
And Central's attention we claim
To tell of the fire on the block
And ask for the score of the game.
Such idle demands on the wire
The business important forestalls



CANTON NIGHT OPERATORS HOLD
PARTY AT MEYERS LAKE
Left to right—Anna Belle Coombs, Hilda
Schoenberg, Loraine Page, Iva Baker.

So telephone companies dire
Have barred curiosity calls.

We ask for the angels to tell
The time of the end of the war,
And where is the fire that befell
And beg them to tell us the score.
No answer returns from the sky,
So mighty the work that enthalls,
It may be the Central on high
Has banned curiosity calls.
McLandburgh Wilson in New York Sun

Indiana Division

D. H. Whitham, Correspondent,
Indianapolis

Division Offices

Sympathy is extended to Miss Jennie
Newnam, chief clerk in the office of Traffic
Superintendent, Guy Green, who recently
lost her father.

Several interesting letters have been re-



FOUR SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, TOLL OPER-
ATORS ON OUTING AT SNYDER PARK
Left to right—Eva Hamilton, Zelma Wangler,
Minnie Rowe Dysinger and Mary Frey

ceived from Corporal Rollin Reed, form-
erly of the commercial department, and
now with the 150th Field Artillery, Rain-
bow Division, "Somewhere in France."

Indianapolis District

Main Office

Miss Helen Thacker was recently mar-
ried to W. A. Norris.

Miss Hazel Smith, senior operator, has
been promoted to supervisor.

Miss Eva Stewart, local operator, who
has been critically ill with pneumonia, is
convalescent.

Mrs. Florence Latourette was recently
married to H. C. McClish.

Miss Genevieve Close recently resigned
to marry Arthur Lyday.

Miss Charlotte Vantreesse has been trans-
ferred from the Belmont office to the Main
office.

Miss Nora Cox has been transferred to
the Belmont office.

Miss Lois Wells, local operator, has re-
signed to take a position as private branch
exchange operator with L. S. Ayres and
Company.

Mrs. Anna Bates, matron, has been
transferred from Prospect to Main.

Miss Lucille Allen, local work order
clerk, was recently married to Sergeant
Earl Penny of Camp Shelby, Miss. Miss
Allen is succeeded by Miss Milda Ellis.

Miss Mary Folger, local clerk, spent her
vacation at Carthage, Ind., and with her
brother, who is attending Earlham College,
Richmond, Ind.

North Office

Miss Nellie Timmerman has been trans-
ferred to Belmont as evening chief op-
erator. Miss Jeffries has succeeded Miss
Timmerman.

Miss Martha Tucker has been promoted
from senior operator to supervisor.

Mrs. Martha Taylor, matron, spent a
recent week end in Richmond, Ind.

Mrs. Hazel Pickerill, supervisor, spent
her vacation with her husband at Camp
Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Prospect Office

Miss Kettler has been promoted to eve-
ning chief operator.

Misses Albin, Holloway, Surber and
Lamping, have been promoted from op-
erators to supervisors.

Miss Sissenguth has been transferred to
the Main office.

The death of Miss Mable Hollis, a for-
mer supervisor of this office, is announced
with regret.

Woodruff Office

Misses Ruth Matlock and Helen Geddes,
senior operators, have been promoted to
supervisors.

Misses Marie Seekamp, Catherine Plum-
mer, Gladys Barkley, Ida Peacher and Isa-
bella Florence have been promoted to senior
operators.

Miss Mary Gatts, operator, was recently
married to Leslie Wray.

Miss Sophia Leukhardt, supervisor, has
been transferred to the training school.

The Woodruff office was recently hon-
u—

ored by the presence of all the chief operators in the city: Miss Cecil Smith of Main; Mrs. Fairfield, of North; Miss Edith Timmerman, of Prospect; Miss Elma Hohenfeld, of Washington; Mrs. McDowell, of Belmont; Miss Minnie Cornelius, of Irvington, and Miss Nora Dugan, of Woodruff, the hostess of the evening. The other guests were Miss Cooper, Miss Faut, Mr. Wills and Mr. Morris. The occasion was the opening game of the season on the Woodruff tennis court. Dinner was served to the guests in the Woodruff dining-room before the game began. Most of the players are students of the game. The girls found Mr. Wills a good teacher, as well as scorekeeper. Miss Timmerman was appointed captain, while the girls are preparing for the tournament.

Belmont Office

After Miss Edith Timmerman, chief operator, had gone from Belmont to Prospect, the girls sent her a desk set as a parting gift. The following letter was received from Miss Timmerman in acknowledgment:

"My dear Belmonts: For over two weeks I have been scratching this old head of mine trying to think of something to say, but have got no further than when I first started, so will say what I have said dozens of times. I love every blessed one of you, faults and all. I heard that some of you girls have not seen the beautiful desk set which you sent me. It is on exhibition at my apartment at 1026 Central avenue, and may be seen at any time by appointment. I am happy to know that you have a good 'Stepmother' and hope that you will be as good for her as you were for me. Lots of love.

"EDITH TIMMERMAN."

Irvington Office

Mrs. Jean Goodall, clerk, has been transferred to the North exchange.

Miss Butler Collins, operator, has been promoted to the position of clerk.

Misses Mable and Bonnie Smally spent their vacations in Chicago.

Washington Office

Miss Freda Mayor spent her vacation in Louisville, Ky.

Miss Carlotta McCormick has returned from a week's vacation in the country.

The evening girls recently enjoyed an afternoon picnic at Fairview Park.

Mrs. Esther Grubbs, evening chief operator, has resigned. Miss Jennie Jensen of the Belmont office, succeeds her.

Mrs. Connie Crow, supervisor, spent her vacation in Chicago.

Miss Louise Blume has resigned to accept a position as private branch exchange operator at the National City Bank.

Misses Freda Mayer, Cecile Hindman, Mabel Madill and Carrie Vorhees have been promoted to senior operators.

Miss Nellie Elkin, operator, has been transferred to Detroit, Mich.

Miss Sadie Perry, repair clerk, has been transferred to the commercial department at the Main office.

—U

Miss Carlotta McCormick, clerk, and Miss Minnie Bell Davis, supervisor, have exchanged positions.

Toll Items

The toll department is proud of its record in the War Chest drive. A total of \$1,150.50 was subscribed, and this was the first office in the traffic department to claim 100 per cent. Much of the credit is due to Misses Reba Harkins and Martha Pommerening, who worked so quickly and enthusiastically to register each employé. Toll also has a 100 per cent. showing on W. S. S. The W. S. S. campaign is being handled by the same committee.

Miss Ruth Scovel has returned after an illness of several weeks.

Misses Lulu Pavey and Corine Luichinger have returned from French Lick, where they have been for several weeks.

Miss Pauline Klose has been promoted to senior operator.

Miss Grace Harkins, assistant chief operator, has been confined to her home on account of illness.

C. V. Hollis, toll manager, recently attended a conference in Chicago.

Miss Reba Harkins and Mrs. Marie Higgs, toll clerks, spent a recent Sunday in Anderson, Ind.

Training School

Miss Ethel Brosnan resigned from the instruction department, and became Mrs. J. M. Hudgins on June 6th. Mr. and Mrs. Hudgins went to Washington, New York and other eastern points on their wedding trip. They will live in Indianapolis.

Miss Mabel Fields, clerk, has resigned and is now Mrs. Griffith Owen. Mr. and Mrs. Owen will live in Grand Rapids, Mich. Mrs. Owen is succeeded as clerk by Mrs. Polsgrove.

Miss Carrie Jensen, who has firmly withstood the combined efforts of the department to persuade her to swim, finally invested in a wonderful bathing suit, and, under the training of a fellow bather, has become a most ardent enthusiast.

Miss Welch, chief instructor, has reached the point where she accepts a request from one of her department for a private interview as synonymous with the announcement of an approaching marriage. Her most recent confidential talk was with Miss Julia Wright, who has resigned to marry Karl Schuck, of Cleveland, Ohio.

A delightful outing was given by the department in honor of Misses Brosnan and Fields, prospective brides. The party trolleyed to Broad Ripple, and a motor boat took them up the river to the summer cottage of Mrs. James Polsgrove, one of the recent brides of the school, at Ravenswood. Here a fine luncheon was served on the veranda dining-room. The appointments were in pink and white, and the flowers, pink roses, were afterwards presented to the guests of honor with the gifts from the department, which were duplicate beaten silver bread trays. Ravenswood has a very attractive river beach,

and after luncheon the entire party enjoyed bathing.

Miss Hawk Writes From Pine Crest

Miss Davis, Belmont operator, recently received the following letter from Miss Raye Hawk, also an operator at Belmont, who has been ill for a long time and is now convalescing at Pine Crest, one of the beautiful homes that abound in the vicinity of Indianapolis:

"My Dear Miss Davis: You will remember that I am visiting in the country, trying to get strong and well, so I can soon be among all of you at dear old Belmont. I have been here now, almost four weeks, and feel very much like a country girl, running around in the beautiful sunshine until I am getting brown as a berry.

"I wish I could make you see with my eyes this beautiful, beautiful home. As you may know, Mrs. Langsdale, my hostess, is a life-long friend of our telephone mother, Mrs. McWhinney, and makes everyone so welcome at her home.

"The home is about eight miles north of Broad Ripple on the Westfield pike, and the drive north is beautiful, the road winding about like a stream, bordered with country homes and farms. The place gets its name from a lone pine on the highest point of Mrs. Langsdale's land—there this huge pine keeps guard over the broad grounds and gives a touch of romance to the place. A flowing well feeds a noisy little brook that winds through the grounds, and is spanned on the driveway with a pretty white bridge. In one place the brook is confined in a circular basin which makes a splendid place to wade and splash about in.

"The house is approached by a long, winding driveway through trees and shrubbery and vines. The house faces south, with wide windows in all the rooms, and is on a high point of ground with a grove of majestic forest trees for a background on two sides. Close around the house are beds of gay flowers, and the roses are everywhere.

"I must not forget to mention the splendid gardens and fields of grain and corn that one's eyes can feast on in any direction.

"There are loads of little chickens and ducks, and a rabbit hutch full of little downy bunnies. The children have a lot of pets, among them some little turtles.

"I can't tell you how I am enjoying this beautiful place. Every morning I am awakened by the birds' singing, and in the evening the view from the porch where we can see so much sky, is charming. The last thing we see before going in for the night, is the branches of the big old pine waving a good night to all of us.

"When I am able to come back to the office, I can then tell you what I have had to leave out of this already too lengthy letter.

"Remember me to all of the girls. Affectionately,
RAYE HAWK."

Indianapolis Telephone Operators Over the Top

Many of the exchanges and departments in the Central Union organization at Indianapolis have registered 100 per cent. in the War Chest drive. The toll department was the first to go over the top. This department also registered 100 per cent. in the sale of Thrift Stamps.

Considerable work for the French Orphan Guard Relief has also been done. The training school in particular has made a fine showing in all the relief work.

Those handling the sales of Liberty Bonds, Thrift Stamps, and the War Chest and Red Cross drives were most systematic. Every office and department had its own leader, all reporting to the chairman. In this manner all employes were reached, and the enthusiasm never waned. The following results were attained:

Main local with 363 operators registered eighty per cent. in Red Cross and War Chest drives.

North exchange: 100 per cent. Thrift Stamps and War Chest.

Woodruff exchange: Eighty per cent. Thrift Stamps and War Chest.

Belmont exchange: 100 per cent. Thrift Stamps.

Washington exchange: 100 per cent. Thrift Stamps.

Irvington (smallest exchange): 100 per cent. Liberty Bonds, Red Cross and Thrift Stamps.

Toll: 100 per cent. Thrift Stamps, War Chest and Red Cross.

Welfare department including the matrons: 100 per cent. War Chest, Red Cross, Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps.

TOTALS

Second and Third Liberty Loan..	\$18,550.00
War Chest	6,888.00
Red Cross	600.00
Thrift Stamp Clubs.....	800.00
	\$26,838.00

Lieutenant Freeman Badly Injured

That war has its dangers other than those occasioned by poison gas and bursting shells has been proved in the case of Lieut. L. E. Freeman, an Indianapolis man who is in a hospital in a little town in France recovering from an electric shock which all but caused his death.

Lieutenant Freeman, who is in the Signal Corps, was in charge of a detachment of telephone repair men, working on communications between trenches and base on an American sector when he accidentally caught hold of a live wire. The young officer was unable to let go and had to be kicked loose by noncommissioned officers and privates in his command.

Apparently uninjured Lieutenant Freeman continued his work until the close of the day when a reaction from the shock came on and gradually he sank into coma. He was removed to the hospital. A letter just received by Mrs. Freeman from her husband states he is recovering and will soon be ready for service again.

Lieut. Freeman for eight years was head

of the contract department of the Central Union Telephone Company. He received his commission at the second officers' training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison. Because of his long experience in telephone work and the demand for signal men in France he received his commission three weeks before the class was graduated and was immediately sent abroad. He has been in France since January.—*Indiana Daily Times*.

Irvington Girls Knit Socks

Some time ago the girls of the Irvington exchange donated twenty dollars to the yarn fund of the My America League of Indianapolis. They then decided to buy the yarn and "go one better" by producing the finished garments (socks) for the league's war chest.

With this laudable ambition in mind the knitters got busy, with Mother Brown teaching, coaching, encouraging, admonishing, picking up dropped stitches, and assisting in heeling and toeing off, and Miss Cornelius, chief operator, urging them on, and setting the example by her tireless energy. This work was bound to show results, and the goal was reached by the completion of thirty pairs of beautifully finished socks.

The My America League is proud of this wonderful gift, and in the name of the brave soldiers who will wear these socks in the mud and slime of the trenches, and thereby lessen their discomfort, thanks the Irvington girls.

We give this labor of our hands,

And think it well worth while,

It's for our boys in distant lands

Who march many a weary mile.

Indianapolis Thrift Stamp Campaign

The Thrift Stamp campaign among the employes of the Indianapolis organization has met with gratifying results. Over 1,000 employes are buying the stamps. War societies have been formed under the names given below and * before the name indicates that every employe in this department or office is buying thrift stamps, a 100 per cent. showing.

Building department, Printing department, Maintenance department, *Plant department office, Garage, *Cable Repair department, Construction department, *Line department, Cable department, *Installation department, *Commercial department, Main office, *Welfare department, *Toll Belles, Prospect, Irvington, Woodruff, *Washington, *North and *Belmont.

Mr. Creel Addresses Banquet Over Long Distance Telephone

The National Association of City Editors recently held a convention in Indianapolis, and George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, was scheduled to make an address at the banquet. At about 4:30 p. m. on the day of the banquet, however, J. D. Ellsworth, ad-

vertising manager of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, received word that Mr. Creel would be unable to attend as important business required his presence in New York.

It was suggested that Mr. Creel be located by telephone and that he be asked to give his address over the telephone. A loop was hurriedly installed at Mr. Ellsworth's place at the table, and Mr. Creel gave his address over the telephone to Mr. Ellsworth, who repeated it to the banqueters.

Indianapolis Employes Contribute Liberally to War Chest

The War Chest campaign was inaugurated in Indianapolis the last week in May to provide funds for the city's quota of the Red Cross contribution and all charities in Marion County for a year. About \$3,000,000 was collected.

The following are the contributions of the Indianapolis organization by departments. The * beside the name of the department means that every employe contributed, a 100 per cent. showing for the department. All the employes are very proud of the amount subscribed as those making these contributions are paying for Second and Third Liberty Bonds and in many instances buying Thrift Stamps.

*Indianapolis commercial.....	\$ 451.50
*Central Union printing plant.....	366.00
Maintenance department.....	442.40
*Line department.....	120.00
Construction department.....	594.00
*Garage	33.00
*Cable repair.....	132.00
*Plant office	184.20
*Cable department.....	150.00
Building department.....	277.00
Installation department.....	73.00
School	384.00
Woodruff	624.00
*Traffic office.....	650.00
*Toll	1150.50
Belmont	141.00
Welfare	93.00
Main	2396.00
Washington	96.00
Prospect	597.00
*North	729.50
Irvington	27.00

Total, \$9711.10

The Mother Hearts

Miss Gertrude Mae Perry, a sister of Miss Sadie Perry, of the contract department, Indianapolis, and a Red Cross nurse stationed with the British Expeditionary Forces in France, while on night duty in one of the hospitals in France, wrote the following poem to her mother:

It is raining and the dampness chills one
to the very bone,
I am here with sick and wounded, but
this moment I'm alone
I thought perhaps a little message in a
rhyme would please you, dear,
So I set my mind to thinking and I
seem to feel you near.

Can't imagine that the billows rolling o'er
the ocean wide

Have the power to separate us, or our
spirits to divide,

Every now and then a wee voice in the
darkness of the night

Seems to call my name quite plainly, can
it be that I am right?

Then I turn around and listen, just to hear
your voice or see
But the sound is just a phantom of a
past reality

Not for sorrow, but the memory makes me
almost want to cry
All the same, it soothes and comforts
as it did in days gone by.

With a candle glimmering faintly, I pass
up and down the aisle
Past the white cots with the covers
tucked in military style
Over there, I hear "Oh Mother," someone
talking in his sleep
Burning with a raging fever in delirium
finds relief.

And I try to bring him comfort as his
mother would if here
As I cool his throbbing temples "Mother"
still rings in my ear
With the morning, comes refreshment and
he writes a letter home
Telling of the nursing sister on at night
and all alone.

A reply comes back "God bless her" may
He keep her in His care
I can be but kind and gentle when I
read the mother's prayer
And I feel a kind joy dear as I write to
you tonight
For I'm with some mother's darlings
in the thickest of the fight.

And when you feel sad and lonely, just re-
member for 'tis true
That some mother's heart is happy and
it's all because of you
Now I close and pray the Father that His
loving touch may heal
All the aches, the pains, and worries
that the mother hearts may feel.

Northern and Southern District

Miss Anna Fisher, local chief operator at Terre Haute, spent a recent Sunday in Sullivan, Ind.

F. W. Rolen of the Terre Haute exchange, who is an enthusiastic angler, reports fair success on his first fishing trip. He went to Sugar Creek near Rosedale. The catch amounted to the unlucky number 13. As for the weight, you must ask him.

Miss Knox, toll operator, South Bend, has been transferred to the Terre Haute exchange.

Miss Louise Stevens, clerk in the Terre Haute commercial department, was delightfully surprised on her birthday, May 3d (no fair telling how old) by the girls of the department, who gave her a six o'clock dinner at her home. Music and dancing were enjoyed. Miss Stevens received many beautiful gifts. Those in attendance were: Misses Thressa Brooks, Mae Flynn, Mattie Harms, Alma Ecker, —U



SERGT. ROBERT KESSING

Formerly in the construction department at Muncie, Ind., and now with the 307th Field Signal Battalion in France. He has two brothers in the service. O. O. Kessing is a lieutenant in the Aeronautics Division of the Navy, and Private Moffitt Kessing is in the Quartermaster's Department "Somewhere in France."

Bertha Cottom, Helen Ryan, Celia Reisman and Mary Short.

Joseph Siner, collector for the Terre Haute exchange answered the call for duty on May 17th, and enlisted as a railway clerk. He is located at Fort Benjamin Harrison. Howard Jones succeeds Mr. Siner as collector.

Miss Emma Mae Shipp of Attica, has accepted the position of toll instructor at the Terre Haute exchange, and has started a class of seven. Miss Shipp has had training in the toll school at Indianapolis.

W. H. Whitmer has accepted the position of night wire chief at the Terre Haute exchange, succeeding Fred Ellenberger, who has been given the new position of frame-man.

Charles Goul, sub foreman for Foreman Miller, has been transferred to the Terre Haute exchange as line foreman. He will have charge of an extra force consisting of one foreman and two linemen, with an auto truck for maintenance work.

Mrs. Selma Bradley, former traffic clerk, has returned from a course of instruction in the local school at Indianapolis. She has been transferred to the local school at Terre Haute as instructor, and has started two large classes.

Herbert Ramer, lineman at Terre Haute, was severely burned recently when he came in contact with a wire that was crossed with primary wires of the traction company. He was taken to the Union Hospital and is recovering rapidly.

Miss Olive Jones, former pay station operator at Terre Haute, who is with her mother in Tucson, Ariz., is reported to be seriously ill.

F. D. Allen, former district special agent at Terre Haute, has been transferred from

Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, to Y. M. C. A. duties at Camp Taylor.

The Terre Haute plant chief has received a fine picture from Mr. Humphreys, taken while at the aviation field, Denbrook, Tex. "Humps" surely looks the part of some flier among many others who are getting ready to fly to Berlin.

Mr. Ficken, who was in charge of the Western Electric Company work in Terre Haute, completed it by installing 500 new multiples.

May 31st will long be remembered by Terre Haute people as the day when 105 French "Blue Devils" were the guests of this city. Nearly all of the men have seen four years of service. Each has been wounded from one to six times, but they were cheerful and glad to be here. People from all the neighboring cities came in to see them. The mayor of Terre Haute requested all business concerns that could possibly do so, to give their employes a half day's holiday. Through the kindness of F. H. Kissling, manager, and Mr. Rolen, plant chief, the employes of the plant department, and all other employes that could be spared were given the afternoon off.

Lloyd Campbell of Vincennes, Ind., has accepted a position as lineman at the Terre Haute exchange, succeeding Julius Chaney, resigned.

J. D. Evans, plant clerk at Terre Haute, was called to Crawfordsville recently on account of the illness of his father, but found him somewhat improved. Mr. Evans also visited Mr. and Mrs. Henderson of Lebanon.

Albert O. Deal, formerly of the Hulman Wholesale Company, has accepted the position of cable helper at Terre Haute, succeeding Mr. Wyatt, who is now lineman.

War Substitutes

Economy for Waste.

Coöperation for Criticism.

Knowledge of Prices for Gossip about Profits.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal for Wheat Flour.

Fish for Beef and Bacon.

Vegetable Oils for Animal Fats.

The Garden Hoe for the Golf Stick.

Performance for Argument.

Service for Sneers.

Patriotic Push for Peevish Puerilities.

Perishable for Preservable Foods.

Greater Production for a German Peace.

The Beef You Do Not Eat for the Rifle You Can Not Carry.

Conservation for Conversation.

Common Sense for Common Gossip.

Production for Pessimism.

—Canadian Food Bulletin.

Got the Fever

"The baby keeps making queer motions with her hands. Wonder what she wants."

"I expect she wants to knit."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

General Offices, Chicago

Miss Laura Ellen Laughlin, Correspondent

L. B. Tripp of the general traffic engineer's office has entered the service and is now an assistant instructor in mechanics at the Rahe Auto and Tractor School, North Kansas City, Mo. This makes the fourth star in the traffic engineering service flag.

Guy Green, traffic superintendent at Indianapolis, was a recent visitor at the general offices.

Engineers Wilber and Pohlman of Indianapolis were very welcome visitors on June 27th.

Friends of J. S. Baker are most curious to know why "the wearing o' the green" as March 17th is long past. It has been the sensation of the hour, to say the least.

Illinois Division

A. J. Parsons, Correspondent
Springfield

Springfield District

Miss Ruth McHale, local operator, has been ill at St. John's Hospital.

Miss Bess Barth, local operator, has returned from two weeks' vacation spent with her parents, at Paris.

Misses Augusta Hobson, clerk, and Mary Hobson, local supervisor, have returned from vacations spent in Macon.

The girls of the local traffic department gave a picnic at Bunn Park, recently. After a delicious picnic supper, the evening was pleasantly spent in rowing and bathing.

Miss Alma Peel has been transferred from Pueblo, Colo., to the Springfield exchange as local operator.

The girls of the toll department gave a supper at Washington Park, recently. The evening was spent in dancing.

Miss Loretta Downing recently entertained the girls of the toll department in honor of Miss Alice Velie, whose marriage to Loren Roberts took place on May 29th, at the home of the bride.

Miss Julia Waters, chief operator, who was in charge of the dance given by the Central Union employés for the benefit of the Red Cross, on May 22nd, received a letter of appreciation from R. C. Lamphier, of the executive committee, Sangamon County Chapter of the Red Cross. The net proceeds of the dance amounted to \$468 and this entire sum was presented to the Red Cross.

Misses Nonie Duggan and Mildred Wiley, of the local commercial department, were week end guests of Mrs. George Fiedler of Thomasboro, recently. Mrs. Fiedler was formerly Miss Mae Duggan.

Centralia District

R. O. Wilhoit, foreman at Centralia, Jesse F. Pate, repairman at Centralia, and A. D. Owens, repairman at Mt. Vernon, have entered the National Army.

Miss Quinta Spreh, ticket clerk at Centralia, has resigned. Mrs. Marie McKinney succeeds her.



TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT KNITTING CLUB, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Decatur District

Loren N. Hodge, switchboardman at Decatur, has resigned and is now working for the city fire department.

A. P. Cummings, chief clerk at Decatur, spent his vacation in Beardstown.

District Manager F. W. Kelly and Plant Chief James Conaty spent a day in Springfield recently, visiting the commercial offices. It is rumored there was a game of golf in the afternoon. Wonder who won?

Earl B. Dodds, frameman at Decatur, has gone to Bloomington to accept a position in the Majestic Theatre Orchestra.

W. L. Peake, repairman at Decatur, is now a cook in one of the U. S. training camps.

Sergeant Mont B. Smith, formerly of the Decatur exchange, is on his way to France.

District Manager O. F. Clark of Champagne visited friends in Decatur recently.

Miss Margaret Clark has accepted a position as clerk in the Decatur commercial office.

Word has been received that Sergeants Cecil Shutter and Ike Lowery, formerly of the Decatur exchange, have arrived safely in France.

Miss Florence Traxler, local operator at Decatur has resigned to accept a position as telegraph operator at Indianapolis.

Misses Lucy Smick and Alma Miller of Decatur spent their vacations at Dewey Lake, Dowagiac, Mich., as delegates from the Y. W. C. A.

Orville Barber, repairman at the Decatur exchange has resigned to accept a position with the Decatur Railway and Light Company.

Frank Weaver, formerly testman at the Decatur exchange has been promoted to the position of line foreman succeeding Bert Chance who resigned to accept a position in Detroit, Mich., with the Hudson Motor Company.

J. A. Thompson, lineman at Decatur, was absent for several days on account of a slight accident.

C. L. Cripe, formerly employed at the Decatur exchange but now with Uncle Sam visited the exchange while here on furlough recently.

Miss Blanche Scribner, toll operator at Decatur, was married in Danville recently to Paul Meyers. Mr. Meyers is now at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Miss Eva McClure, toll operator at Decatur, was married to Lyle E. Reynolds, recently. As Mr. Reynolds is in the military service Mrs. Reynolds will retain her position.

Miss Elizabeth White, toll operator at Decatur, is now Mrs. Roy Baker. Mr. Baker is at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

On the evening of July 2d, several of the Decatur clerks and supervisors had a picnic at Fairview Park in honor of several naval recruits.

Jacksonville District

Charles W. Bussey, janitor at the Jacksonville exchange, recently broke his arm while sweeping the office stairs.

Vacations for the traffic department at Jacksonville have begun. Miss Mary Sullivan is acting as vacation operator.

Joseph Mann, repairman at the Beardstown exchange, has been transferred to Jacksonville in the same capacity.

Henry Jones, repairman at the Jacksonville exchange, answered his country's call and left on June 24th with the 400 men selected from Morgan County. This is the largest contingent to leave this county.

B. G. Seymour, manager at the Beardstown exchange, spent his vacation in South Dakota.

Kankakee District

Miss Edna Barslow, collector at the Kankakee exchange has resigned. Miss Mildred Gooding succeeds her.

Miss Amelia Yeadicke, at Kankakee, enjoyed a two weeks' vacation in Chicago.

Miss Nelda Pombert, clerk in the commercial department, has been transferred to the traffic department.

Mrs. May Toltte and Mrs. Carrie Be-tourne have accepted positions as vacation operators at Kankakee.

Merle Baron, repairman at the Kankakee exchange, has enlisted in the army and is taking a special course at Valparaiso, Ind.

A. M. Lloyd, testman at Dwight, has enlisted in the Signal Corps and is stationed at Camp Alfred Vail, N. J.

Paris District

Misses Fay Rodman and Mary Wagner, operators at the Paris exchange, spent a recent week end visiting friends at Kansas, Ill.

Misses Irene Curl, Blanche Davidson and Irene Potts have accepted positions as student operators at the Paris exchange.

A recent fire at Mattoon, burned a 200-pair cable terminal, which put out of service 297 city telephones, thirteen farmer and nine toll lines.

Miss Nora Richardson of the Mattoon office recently spent a week at Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Miss Essie Patterson, local operator at the Paris office, has returned from a pleasant visit in the country.

Miss Mary Wagner, day toll operator at Paris, has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent in Chicago.

Miss Ethel Bohrer, evening toll operator at Paris, spent a recent week end at Mattoon.

Miss Mabel White has accepted a position as local operator at the Paris office.

Miss Fay Rodman, local operator at Paris, spent a two weeks' vacation at Dana, Ind.

Miss Clara Wetherholt has accepted a position as local operator at the Greenup exchange.

Miss Cora Jabe, local operator at Greenup, recently enjoyed a week's vacation.

Peoria District

Carl Moltke, switchboardman, and L. D. Whitenack, repairman at the Peoria exchange, have enlisted in the navy and are now in training.

R. J. Neary, chief switchboardman, has joined the Canadian Engineers, and is now a member of Company No. 4, Section No. 3, No. 200946.

Walter Matney, repairman, and Witham Kramer, switchboardman at Peoria, have been called to the colors and are now in training.

F. Sheppard, repairman; Thomas Cunningham, lineman, and J. C. Murphy, switchboardman, were included in the call to the colors, which was effective June 24th to 29th.

The employes of the commercial department gave a farewell theatre party in honor of Miss Nellie Montgomery, stenographer, who has resigned to accept a position with the Reliance Motor Company. A very enjoyable time was reported.

Miss Anna George, cashier at Peoria, spent her vacation in Chicago.

In the recent Red Cross drive, Peoria went over the top by subscribing 175 percent. The C. U. employes at Peoria registered 100 per cent. by subscribing \$842.

Rockford District

Miss Cleo Durkee of the Toll department, Rockford, was married on June 1st to Lieutenant Thomas Brown of Camp Grant, at the home of her parents in Rockford. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Brown went on a short wedding trip, part of which was spent at the home of the groom's parents in Wilmette. Mrs. Brown expects to remain with the Bell until Uncle Sam's forces return from "Over There."

Miss Ethyl Cram, information operator, for several years an employe of the traffic department at Rockford, became Mrs. Robert C. Williams on May 16th. The wedding took place in Rockford. Mr. Williams went to Fort Thomas, Ky., on May 30th to enter the military service. Mrs. Williams will remain with the company.

Quincy District

Miss Anna Mitchell, traffic chief at Quincy spent her vacation in Chicago and Rockford.

Miss Mamie Brandt, local operator at Quincy, has been transferred to Detroit.

Miss Alma Huseman, senior supervisor at Quincy, recently enjoyed a two weeks' vacation at home.

Miss Josie Dover, supervisor at Quincy, became the bride of Charles Hildebrand a few days before he went to enter the service at Camp Gordon, Ga.

Roy Trower, repairman at Quincy, is now in the service at Camp Gordon, Ga. A stag party was given in his honor by his fellow employes of the plant department, who presented him with a comfort kit.

Herbert C. Abbott, a former employe of the Quincy exchange is now in the service at Douglass, Ariz.



TOLL OPERATORS AT ROCK ISLAND

Left to Right—Top Row: Opal Simonds, Helen Mohl, Olive Kinsel, Gladys McKinley, Alta Pierce, Marguerite Wagner, Josephine Kemner. Middle Row: Grace Clegg, Viva Ninemires, Jessie King, Lucille Amrine, Marguerite Littig, Theresa Thomas, Leyda Morrill, Josephine Kluger. Bottom Row: Helen Lempfert, Dorothy Conlon, Alma Wanke, Irene Elliott, Mary DeRook, Vera Adams, Evelyn Purcell, chief toll operator; Mildred Miller, chief operator.

Misses Anna Steinkamp and Sadie Sweeney, toll operators at Quincy, recently enjoyed vacations.

Misses Irene Fuhrman, Helen McGuire, Mae Lenane and Lucy Lock of Quincy have returned from vacations.

Miss Mamie Schulte, evening supervisor, Quincy, has returned from a visit to St. Louis, Mo.

The Quincy operators recently enjoyed a picnic at South Park. They danced in the open air pavilion, music being furnished by Miss McPheeters' phonograph.

William Judson, collector in the Quincy commercial department, has resigned to accept a position with the Royal Printing Company. He is succeeded by Charles K. Tushaus.

The rooms of the Quincy traffic department have been painted and re-decorated.

Murphysboro Telephone Company

Miss Callie Atkind, chief operator at Christopher, visited Camp Pike, Ark., early in June.

W. G. Cavitt, inspector at Ozark, and Eugene Hausman, wire chief at Johnston City, have resigned to enter the National Army.

Alva South of East Dubuque, Ill., has been employed as wire chief at DuQuoin.

Miss Lona Wadkins of Anna has been appointed acting chief operator during the absence of the chief operator.

Miss Mattie Peeler, formerly toll operator at Anna, who recently went to Tuscon, Ariz., for her health, is very much improved.

Miss Florence Davis, chief operator at Anna, was recently married to W. J. Ledbetter of Anna, Ill. Mr. Ledbetter has accepted a position as hoisting engineer at Harrisburg, Pa.

The annual meeting of the Murphysboro Telephone Company Employés Association was held at Carbondale on June 10th. It was decided not to hold any annual picnic this year, on account of the war conditions, and to donate the expense of the picnic to the Red Cross. One hundred and forty-nine members were present or represented. The following officers were elected: W. L. Ford, president; W. M. Aaron, vice president; J. G. Hardy, Sr., treasurer; Elsie White, secretary. Directors for two years, A. L. Steber, O. W. Fullerton, Frank Durham, H. T. Spencer and Lela Davis. Director for one year, to fill vacancy, J. T. Davis.

Cupid Over the Top

Cupid, clad in khaki, fully armed, called at 214 North Main street, Rockford, entered without stopping to knock, and boldly made his way up the stairs into the operating room. When directly in front of her desk he "halted," "presented arms" and dashed off with Miss Ida Munthe, traffic chief, whom he must have found "at attention," as she is now the wife of Sergeant Earl Van Arsdale, formerly clerk for the plant chief at Centralia, and

now with the Field Hospital at Camp Grant.

The wedding, which was a pleasant surprise to members of the Rockford force, took place at Kankakee, on Friday, June 7th. After the ceremony the "nooly-weds" returned to Rockford, but military discipline refused to bow to the dictates of Dan Cupid, and the groom had to report to his company by "taps" Sunday night, leaving his bride to the mercy of the telephone army, whom she admits "did their bit." During her absence her desk had been completely transformed from its usual appearance. A canopy of red, white and blue paper had been suspended from the ceiling and the top of the desk was covered



SERGT. AND MRS.
EARL VAN ARSDALE

with a large American flag. Tacked to every available place on and around the desk and to the streamers forming the canopy were original and clever signs, such as "We are with you, 200 strong, until Sergeant V. A. brings in the kaiser. You know U. S." "We girls must stick together. We are with the boys when they say Berlin or Bust and Hubby is one of the boys." Caught under the canopy, so as to hang over the desk was a large bell with the words, "Liberty once, but not now." One sign which seemed to make a special hit was designed on a large cardboard to which was attached an old shoe.

On Monday morning when the bride was to report back to her "company" for duty the 'bus which conveys the Camp Grant operators to and from the Camp Grant exchange, loaded with traffic employés, was sent for her. Through the aid of her sister, Mrs. Bennett Olson, formerly chief operator in the Rockford exchange, Mrs.

Van Arsdale was detained at home until the "enemy," with pounds of ammunition in the form of confetti and rice, arrived and surrounded her, forced her to surrender and took her back to the exchange. When she beheld her usual peaceful, neat-looking desk she could only say, "Oh, you bunch of Indians." The "Indians" to prove they were not really so "wild" entertained Mrs. Van Arsdale at a bridal luncheon in the operators' dining room.

Here's to the bride,
How much good luck we wish you, it
would be hard to tell.

Here's to the groom,
We're jealous, but you could not help you
fell.

You succeeded in capturing our Ida—just
how we cannot say,
And please do the same to the kaiser, if
ever he comes your way. —M. A. F.

Words of Praise

It is gratifying to the operating forces to receive letters like the following in these days when all are bending their energies to aid the government in the prosecution of the war.

War Department
SELECTIVE SERVICE DIVISION
State of Illinois

Court House, Peoria, June 14, 1918.

Central Union Telephone Co.,

Gentlemen: Herewith I am pleased to hand you draft for \$4 the amount due you for telephone extension to July 1st in accordance with bill rendered.

In this connection I take the opportunity to express my thanks for the efficient, prompt, courteous attention given by the "Hello girls" who daily answer my calls, and to the young lady who takes my long distance calls.

I know it is the custom to complain of telephone service, but I realize the difficulties met with, and wish to say that as far as this office is concerned, we have only words of praise. Sincerely yours,

(Signed) E. H. MITCHELL,
Chairman Local Exemption Board.

Uniforms

Washington's streets are dotted with uniforms. There is khaki for the Army, navy blue for the jack tar, the light blue of the French uniform, the dark green of the Italian, and a lot of others which we don't always identify. Some of the wearers are in Washington for a day, others for a week, and a number have more or less permanent work in the embassies, war missions, and in the branches of the War Department.

A uniform is a magnificent thing because it stands for service. It is the official stamp which the Government places upon those men who are peculiarly devoted to its business. The uniformed man has accepted a solemn trust for his country. It is a trust which he is bound to respect and observe with every beat of his heart.

A. P. Allen, Quinquagenarian

An eclipse and the advent of a new star made the month of June one of unusual interest, but none of these events astonished the friends of A. P. Allen, commercial engineer of the Chicago Telephone Company more than the discovery that he was fifty years of age on June 27th. It is not alone the fact that he looks less than fifty, but it is that he acts less than fifty, that has deceived us. However, the sixteen members of his department overcame their astonishment and rose—as one might say—to the occasion, each sending him 3.12+ American Beauty roses and a personal expression of esteem and friendship. Without waiting to put the flowers in water Mr. Allen came back with the following poetical greetings and thanks to Misses Anderson, Cavanaugh, Connors, Flynn, Killen, LeGoff, Maloney and Riggs, and Messrs. Balls, Brown, Enders, Hupe, Meyer, Rarden, Smith and Thurston:

When a man gets to be half a hundred
(or a woman gets 'forty'—and fat)
It seems as though someone had blundered
When one calls one's attention to that.

But, in my case, results were delicious
Much better than one would suppose
Sixteen notes of regard are most precious
And I just love the scent of a rose.

I was glad when I saw the sweet flowers;
Amazed, when I read your kind notes.
You've elected as "Friend", Albert Powers-Allen, by your roseate votes.

P. S.

It is well for the old to be humble
But to the youth we allow wider fling.
Mrs. A. almost started to grumble
When she saw I'd eight girls on my string.

As the broad views of maturity are always of value a NEWS reporter called that evening on Mr. Allen at the one acre tract in Edgewater which he has worked intensively for several seasons. We found him a well preserved specimen of the gentleman of the old school—seated in the summer house that overlooks his war garden. We asked him to give the readers of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS the benefit of his experience in attaining so long a life.

"Well," said Mr. Allen, "I attribute my great age to the fact that I started it when very young and have never at any time allowed anything to interfere with its steady



ALBERT P. ALLEN

progress. However, at that I have had but little experience as I have never been fifty before and never expect to be fifty again."

"Have you ever used tobacco or liquor in any form?" we asked.

"Never", said Mr. Allen, knocking the ashes from his well worn cob pipe as he rapped it against the beer case on which he was seated.

"May we not ask as to what is your program for a typical day?"

"As I am very methodical I arise at various hours—depending on local conditions—dress, take my tub and finally awake, sometimes while at breakfast and sometimes while in the car, but always before reaching the office. I then work until 5:00 p. m. or

midnight or the following morning. The remainder of the day I spend in dancing or in bowling—in the summer often substituting tennis for bowling as I am equally interested in all ball games."

"Like all long lived men you have probably always voted the Republican ticket?"

"Yes, as soon as the party was formed I began to vote the straight ticket and have used no other since."

"Naturally you have seen many changes take place about you?"

"I should indeed endeavor to say so. Why I can remember when we had no elevator rules in our buildings, and before that when we had no elevators to put rules in, and before that when we had no buildings to put elevators in to put rules in. Why I have seen an idea tried out, ditched, forgotten and re-discovered three times in succession."

"Have you any appropriate word of advice that you wish to send to the NEWS readers?"

"Tell them that I would advise every young man to learn the telephone business, even if it takes him several months."

"Are we quoting you correctly when we use the word 'every'?"

"That word was selected with particular care," said Mr. Allen, "I regard learning the telephone business as one way of obtaining liberal education. It is possible to get something like it in schools, colleges and pool rooms, but only slowly and at great expense. For one who would get the best, get it quickly and get a living at the same time I recommend the telephone business. Too many telephone men? Nothing to it. They do not have to stick to the business after they learn it. Did you ever hear that swimming schools should be closed or there would be too many swimmers? No. Nothing to it at all.

And we left him, convinced that we had met a kindly gentleman well provided with friends, interests and a happy attitude toward life.

An Urgent Call

Physician — "Quick, hand me that satchel! A man has just telephoned in a dying voice that he couldn't live without me."

His wife (who had taken up the receiver) — "Wait, that call is for Edith." — *Tablet*.

Safe

Why should a street car be secure from lightning? Because it has a conductor. There!! — *New York Evening Journal*.



NOT SO BAD AS IT LOOKS

On the afternoon of July 2d fire broke out on the roof of the uncompleted telephone building at 311 W. Washington street, Chicago. The dense smoke caused considerable excitement, but the blaze was soon extinguished.

INSIGNIA OF UNITED STATES ARMY

The Badges, Buttons, Braids, Hat Cords and Various Other Devices Which Indicate Rank and Branch of Military Service

The following excerpts from "Special Regulations No. 42," issued by the War Department, show the insignia which is authorized to be worn by officers of the United States Army.

"Insignia" is the term used to include all the badges, buttons, braids, hat cords, and other devices which indicate—

1. The rank of each officer or soldier.
2. His branch of the service or his special duties.
3. His personal experience or record.

Insignia of Rank

The rank of officers is shown by various insignia on the shoulder loops of coats, on the sleeves of coats and overcoats, on the collars of shirts, and by hat cords. The most important are those made of metal and placed on shoulder loops and shirt collars.

Insignia on Shoulder Loop

General, and General Chief of Staff.—Four silver stars. Stars to be $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter.

Lieutenant general.—One large silver star $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and two small silver stars $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter.

Major general.—Two silver stars $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter.

Brigadier general.—One silver star $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter.

Colonel.—A silver spread eagle $\frac{3}{4}$ inch high and 2 inches between tips of wings.

Lieutenant colonel.—A silver leaf 1 inch high and 1 inch across.

Major.—A gold leaf 1 inch high and 1 inch across.

Captain.—Two silver bars, each $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide and 1 inch long. Bars to be $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart.

First lieutenant.—One silver bar $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide and 1 inch long.

Second lieutenant.—

One gold bar $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide and 1 inch long.

Insignia on Collar of Coat

General, and General Chief of Staff.—

The Adjutant General's Department.—A shield of gold or gilt metal 1 inch in height and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in width.

Inspector General's Department.—A sword and fuses crossed and wreathed in gold or gilt metal and the inscription "Droit Et Avant" in blue enamel letters in upper part of wreath. The device to be 1 inch in height.

Judge Advocate General's Department.—A sword and pen crossed and wreathed, of gold or gilt metal, the device to be 1 inch in height.

Quartermaster Corps.—A sword and key crossed on a wheel, surmounted by a spread-eagle in gold or gilt metal. The rim of the wheel to be of blue enamel, set with stars.

The device to be 1 inch in height.

Medical Corps.—A caduceus of gold or gilt metal, 1 inch in height.

Veterinary Corps.—A caduceus of bronze metal, 1 inch in height, superimposed in the center by the letter "V", $\frac{3}{8}$ inch high, of gold or gilt metal.

Dental Corps.—A caduceus of bronze metal, 1 inch in height, superimposed in the center by the letter "D", $\frac{3}{8}$ inch high, of gold or gilt metal.

Ordnance Department.—A shell and flame of gold or gilt metal each $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in height. The device to be 1 inch in height.

Signal Corps.—Two crossed signal flags with a torch in the center of gold or gilt metal, device to be 1 inch in height.

Cavalry.—Two crossed sabers in gold or gilt metal, 1 inch in height. The number of the regiment $\frac{3}{8}$ inch high in the upper angle.

Field Artillery.—Two crossed field guns in gold or gilt metal, 1 inch in height. The number of the regi-



A GROUP OF 409TH TELEGRAPH BATTALION BOYS AND SOME OF THEIR FRENCH FRIENDS.
Picture sent to A. G. Francis, special agent, general commercial department, Chicago, by his son, Bert, who is in back row, third from right.

Gold coat of arms of United States, coat of arms to be $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height.

General Staff Corps.—Coat of arms of the United States in gold or gilt metal and enamel $\frac{3}{4}$ inch high, superimposed on a five-pointed star of silver or white metal. Star to be $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.



LEAVING A COMMUNICATION TRENCH.
Major General Mencher, accompanied by field officers of X division of the Signal Corps, "Somewhere in France."
Copyright, International Film Service.

ment, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch high, in the upper angle. This device to be worn by officers in medium trench-mortar units (included in a Field Artillery brigade).

Coast Artillery.—Two crossed cannon, with an oval-shaped raised center of same metal. The center of oval to have projectile on it, point up. The device to be 1 inch in height, with number of the regiment $\frac{3}{8}$ inch high in the upper angle, when applicable. This device to be worn by officer in heavy trench-mortar units (pertaining to corps troops) and in anti aircraft artillery units.

Infantry.—Two crossed rifles of gold or gilt metal, 1 inch in height. The number of the regiment $\frac{3}{8}$ inch high in the upper angle.

Aviation Corps.—Horizontal bronze wings with silver two-bladed propeller placed vertically on the wings.

Ambulance Service.—A caduceus of bronze metal, 1 inch in height, superimposed in the center by the letter "A" $\frac{3}{8}$ inch high, gold or gilt metal.

Sanitary Corps.—A caduceus of bronze metal, 1 inch in height, superimposed in the center by the letter "S", $\frac{3}{8}$ inch high, of gold or gilt or gilt metal.

Corps of Interpreters.—The letters "INT", inclosed in a wreath. The device to be 1 inch high.

Machine-gun Battalions, including anti aircraft (or squadrons).—The Infantry (or Cavalry) device, with the number of the battalions (or squadron) in the upper angle, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch high; the letter "M" in the angle on right side, the letter "G" in angle on left side, both $\frac{1}{4}$ inch high.

Tank Service.—A conventional tank, 1 inch high.

Chemical Service.—A benzol ring superimposed in the center of crossed retorts; the device to be $\frac{3}{4}$ inch high.

Gun or howitzer battery:

First sergeant.—Three inverted V-shaped bars, with lozenge below, as issued.

Sergeant.—Three inverted V-shaped bars, as issued.

Supply sergeant, stable sergeant, and mess

Mechanic.—Two crossed hammers, as issued.

Cook.—A cook's cap, as issued.

Private, first class.—Crossed cannon, as issued.

Headquarters company:

Regimental sergeant major.—Three inverted V-shaped bars and arc of three bars, the upper two bars of arc forming a double tie to the lower V-shaped bar, as issued.

Battalion sergeant major.—Three inverted V-shaped bars and arc of two bars, forming a double tie to lower V-shaped bar as issued.

First sergeant (drum major).—Three inverted V-shaped bars with lozenge below, and two crossed batons below the lozenge as issued.

Color sergeant.—Three inverted V-shaped bars, with a star

below, as issued.

Sergeant.—Three inverted V-shaped bars, as issued.

Supply sergeant, stable sergeant, and mess sergeant.—Same as other sergeants.

Corporal.—Two inverted V-shaped bars, as issued.

Horseshoer.—A horseshoe, toe up, as issued.

Saddler.—A saddler's round knife, edge up, as issued.

Mechanic.—Two crossed hammers, as issued.

Cook.—A cook's cap, as issued.

Private, first class.—Two crossed cannon, as issued.

Band leader.—Three inverted V-shaped bars and an arc of three bars, the upper bar of arc forming a tie to lower V-shaped bar, and inclosing a lyre, as issued.

Assistant band leader.—Same as band leader, except that the arc will consist of two bars only, as issued.

Sergeant bugler.—Same as band leader, except that the arc will consist of one bar only, as issued.

Band sergeant and



AMERICAN TRENCH LINES CONNECTED BY TELEPHONE SYSTEM

The necessity for coordinating the offensive or defensive operations of any trench line in relation to the plan which controls the whole sector has made the telephone a very valuable instrument on the western front. It enables every unit and isolated post to keep in constant touch with the central scheme and the major operations. A field battalion of the Signal Corps is shown laying telephone wires in the front trenches.

—Copyright, International Film Service.

sergeant.—Same as other sergeants.

Corporal.—Two inverted V-shaped bars, as issued.

Chief mechanic.—Two crossed hammers, with a wreath below, as issued.

Saddler.—A saddler's round knife, edge up, as issued.

Horseshoer.—A horseshoe, toe up, as issued.



THE TELEPHONE A TREMENDOUS FACTOR IN THE DRIVE AT PICARDY

With the return of open warfare in the great struggle on the Picardy front the telephone is conspicuous as the most important factor in unifying the operations of an army. The popularity of the field telephone is due to its portability and to the readiness with which an outpost can be placed into immediate communication with the main division. These skirmishers have set up a hurried shelter and are reporting back to headquarters.

—Copyright, International Film Service.

band corporal.—A lyre below the appropriate inverted V-shaped bars, as issued.

Band musicians, first, second and third class.—A lyre, as issued.

Bugler.—A bugle, as issued.

The hat cord is another mark of rank which is easily observed; the hat cords of generals are gold; those of other officers are of gold and black. Another mark of an officer is a band of brown braid about 3 inches from the end of the coat sleeve. On overcoats loops made of black soutache for all officers below the rank of brigadier general, except second lieutenant, who wears loops of brown braid.

Field clerks.—The hat cord for field clerks is silver and black. They have no rank ornamentation on the sleeves of overcoats or service coats. The insignia on collar of coat consists of two crossed quill pens, with either the insignia of Adjutant General's Department or the Quartermaster's Corps in the lower angle.

Every branch of the service has its special color which appears on the hat cords of enlisted men, on the chevrons of non-commissioned officers, and in many other places. These colors are:

Infantry, light blue.

Cavalry, yellow.

Artillery, scarlet.

Adjutant General's, Inspector General's and Judge Advocate General's Departments, dark blue.

Engineer Corps, scarlet intertwined with white.

Signal Corps, orange intertwined with white.

Aviation Corps, green and black.

Medical Department, maroon with white intermixed.

Quartermaster Corps, buff.

Ordnance Department, black intertwined with scarlet.

Corps of Interpreters and Corps of Intelligence Police, green and white.

Tank service, gray.

Chemical Service, cobalt blue and golden.

Machine gun units, acorns and keeper to be red.

Service School detachments at West Point, green and white.

Members of citizen training camps, red, white and blue in strands.

Flying candidates, a band of white pique 1½ inches wide.

Service School detachments, green.

Aviation Service

In addition to the Signal Corps crossed flags worn on the collar, officers of the Aviation Service entitled thereto will wear insignia on the left breast as follows:

Military aviator.—The insignia to be embroidered in silver on blue background will be two wings with the shield between, and a five-pointed star above the shield. The wings to be 3 inches from tip to tip, each wing to be 1½ inches long and ½ inch wide at the center ends; the shield to be ½ inch high and ¾ inch wide, with the letters "U.S." in gold thread ¼ inch high in the

center, below the horizontal cross lines; the star to be ⅝ inch in diameter.

Junior military aviator and reserve military aviator.—The same insignia described for the military aviator, except that the star above the shield will be omitted, the insignia consisting of a double-wing shield.

Military aeronaut.—The insignia to be embroidered in white on blue background will be two wings with balloon between, and a five-pointed star above the balloon. The wings and star to be of the same shape and dimensions as prescribed for the military aviator. The bag of the balloon to be ⅝ inch in diameter, with the letters "U.S." in gold thread, ¼ inch high, in the center. The basket to be ⅞ inch high and ½ inch wide, suspended from the bag by threads converging to a point between the basket and the bag. The entire height of the balloon to be 1½ inch.

Junior military aeronaut and reserve military aeronaut.—Same as military aeronaut, except that the star above the balloon will be omitted, the insignia consisting of a double wing balloon.

Observer.—The insignia to be embroidered in white on blue background will be a single wing, of the same shape and dimensions as prescribed for the military aviator, to the left of a letter "O", of Gothic design, ⅝ inch high.

Enlisted men of the Aviation Section shall have a navy blue cap let in at the sleeve head seam and extending down the sleeve 5½ inches from the point of the shoulder. All men as hereinafter specified will wear the insignia as described.

A four-bladed propeller with center 3¾ inches from point of shoulder, embroidered in white; the propeller to be 2 inches in diameter, two of the blades horizontal and the other two vertical; ¾ inch above the top tip of the vertical propeller blade, a figure showing the number of the squadron



WHAT LETTERS FROM HOME WILL DO
—From Pacific Telephone Magazine.

to which the man belongs, 1 inch high, and embroidered in white.

Aviation mechanician, same as above with a white embroidered circle added, inside of circle to be 1¼ inches from center of the propellers, outside of the circle to be 1¾ inches from the center of the propellers.

Enlisted aviator, on the same blue background shall be embroidered in white the insignia as hereinafter described. A pair of wings with a 5-inch spread with crossed propellers between them, each wing to be 1¾ inches long and ¾ inch high at the inner edge. Propellers to be 1 inch across. One-fourth inch above the top tip of the vertical propeller shall be embroidered the number of the squadron to which the man belongs in figures ½ inch high.

Medals, Badges, and Ribbons

MEDAL OF HONOR

Ribbon.—To be of light-blue silk, with white stars, 1¾ inches in width and ¾ inch in length.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT BADGE.

Badge.—To be of bronze, 1¼ inches in diameter. On the obverse side a Roman war eagle with wings partly raised, the head in profile to the left, surrounded by the inscription "Virtutis et audaciae momentum et praeium." On the reverse side the words "For merit" in a wreath composed of two branches of oak, the stems joined at the bottom by a conventional knot or bow, the whole in a circle composed of the words "United States Army" in the upper half and 13 stars in the lower half. The badge to be suspended from a brass bar (⅞ inch long and 1⅞ inches wide) by a silken ribbon (1¾ inches in length) of the same description and width as that described below.

Ribbon.—To be of silk and composed of two bands of red (¼ inch), white (⅞ inch) and blue (⅞ inch), with the blue on the outside and red stripes separated by a white stripe (⅞ inch). The whole to be 1¾ inches wide and ¾ inch long.

One-Sided Talk

Irate Intruder—Look here! You've been in this telephone booth for half an hour and haven't said a word. Now, come out and give me a chance.

Occupant of Booth—I am talking to my wife, sir.—*Western British American.*

Who?

Sister Sadie's now a bell-hop

In a swell hotel,

Cousin Lucy drives a taxi,

So does Annabel.

Mother runs an elevator,

Aunt Jane carries mail,

Grandma's busy guarding aliens,

At the county jail.

When the cruel war is ended,

And the boys come back,

Wonder who will rock the cradle—

Jill or Jack?

—Judge.

Pioneer Pulls Switch at Kildare Cut Over

Occasionally there takes place in a community an event of unusual interest to the citizens, which, to future generations, is a memento of the historic association of that community. Such an occurrence was the opening of the Kildare exchange of the Chicago Telephone Company in the Portage Park district.

The Kildare building, situated at 4915 Warner avenue, directly west of Milwaukee avenue, occupies a site in the center of the old Dickinson Farm, which prior to twelve years ago was a very productive piece of land. The Dickinson homestead still stands, facing Milwaukee avenue about two hundred feet south of the exchange, and is said to be one of the oldest houses in Chicago. Here the elder Dickinson kept a tavern where the traveler stopped to rest and to refresh his horses, and partook of the good cheer which always abounded in the old-fashioned tavern. The records of the old tavern show that many distinguished visitors enjoyed its hospitality. At one time, it is said, Stephen A. Douglas stopped over night at the Dickinson Tavern, and the members of the family take great pride in showing their friends the room in which Mr. Douglas slept that night.

Just across the street from the exchange and flanking the entire west exposure is picturesque little Dickinson Park, a triangular tract of land which was given to the city of Chicago as one of its small parks by A. W. Dickinson, son of the original owner of the farm. This park was dedicated two years ago and in his remarks on this occasion Mr. Dickinson said he realized how rapidly the Portage Park district was growing, and that the vacant property would soon all be built upon, so he gave this park to the city because he wanted a portion left where the citizens of the immediate community might have a place to enjoy the open air and the little

folks a place to play.

In commemoration of these historic remembrances it seemed most fitting that Mr. Dickinson, who also was the first telephone subscriber in the territory now being served by the new exchange, be asked to

located stock rooms, a battery room and a cable room. On the first floor are the wire chief's quarters and terminal room, and on the second floor is the operating room, containing the most modern type of switchboard. On the third floor is a cozy, well-furnished rest room.

D. C. Porter will be in charge of the Kildare central office as manager and Miss Clara Munster is the chief operator. H. H. Leekley, wire chief at Irving, will act in the same capacity at Kildare.

The Bank Is Solvent

The United States Food Administration is the food bank of the Nation. In commercial affairs you put your money in the bank knowing that the multiplication of many small

accounts gives stability and makes possible larger transactions in the world of business than could be handled with any small fund. No depositor expects to see his money all the time. It is sufficient to know that it is in good company, in other words, that the bank is solvent. Wheat is in very much the same situation as money in the world to-day. Large transactions are necessary if the world war is to be fought to a successful conclusion for ourselves and the

Allies, and yet these large transactions must be based upon the multiplied savings of millions of people. Each one can deposit in the general store only a small amount. What is very important is for every saver of wheat to know that the Food Administration is protecting his interests, that sufficient reserves will always be kept to guarantee the support of American citizens. This knowledge begets confidence, and confidence eliminates hoarding and "runs" on the bank. The Food Administration is your food bank, and it is solvent.



A. W. DICKINSON PULLING THE SWITCH WHICH PUT KILDARE CENTRAL OFFICE IN SERVICE

officiate at the Kildare cut-over. He accepted the honor and at the appointed hour, 10:30 p. m., Saturday, July 6th, "pulled the switch," and 4,200 subscribers in the community began receiving service through the new board.

The Kildare building is three stories high with basement, but designed for two additional stories. It is fire-proof, with modern fire walls and metal doors and wire glass windows, and has an unusually complete system of ventilation. In the basement are



THE NEW KILDARE CENTRAL OFFICE

Sergeant Thilmont Writes from Tours

Another letter has been received by the editor of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS from Sergt. Elmer H. Thilmont, formerly of the accounting department, Chicago, and now in Company E, 409th Telegraph Battalion, "Over There." Readers will note with interest that American soldiers back of the lines in France are now permitted to mention the names of the places where they are located. Sergeant Thilmont writes from Tours, the scene of a historic battle many years ago, as follows:

"Tours, France, June 9, 1918.

"Dear Mr. Irwin: These few lines will inform you of our activities for the past two months.

"After we finished our first 100 miles of line in Cote d'Ore we moved to Anton Saone-et-Loire. During May it became necessary to transfer our men as we had little work to do. At present forty men are left of the original 100 in Company E, and Company D is likewise situated. Our telegraphers and other men have been detached to places throughout France for maintenance work principally.

"On June 1st we set out with our trucks and other vehicles to our new destination to construct another five circuits on the second arm. This move took three days. We stopped to eat along the road, and our lunch consisted of salmon, coffee and bread. The first night at eight we were to pitch pup-tents, but many had the poles and pins in places not easily accessible, so we used our cots to sleep out in the open. It sure was cold but refreshing, and the next morning we found our clothes all damp on the ground. On the second day we ate at the Red Cross station, and as it was Sunday we had a table d'hote dinner for two francs, consisting of mashed potatoes, peas, ham, bread, with hot cocoa and chocolate flavored ice cream for dessert, which was my first in France. That night we met Company D and slept in its barracks.

"On our third day we arrived dusty and dirty at our camp previously selected, outside of Tours. At once we put up our large storage tents, large enough to accommodate twelve men. It was warm during the days following, but the evenings were cold, and it was several days before we reached the maximum of comfort, when we secured some straw with which to fill our bed-sacks to keep out the dampness. One could see the mist forming in the meadows at sunset.

"June 8th was the first anniversary of the landing of General Pershing and his staff in France. On this day we lost Major Russell, who was transferred. Now we have neither a major nor captain but have two efficient lieutenants with us yet, namely, Lieutenant Cole, commanding, and Lieutenant Little.



SERG. E. H. THILMONT

"As we are billeted close to Tours we can obtain American beef and fresh beef which we haven't had for many days, being too far out. During this period our company fund was used advantageously, but it is getting lower.

"The climate is agreeable and pleasant. The days are long, with beautiful sunsets, and twilight coming after nine thirty. This is the hour for taps. One must be a botanist to describe the gardens, with their fragrant flowers growing in profusion. The people are working in the fields, and now the cherries and strawberries are on the market.

"We are in the valley of the Loire, called the "Land of Castles," a place which in preceding years was much sought by tourists for its mildness of climate and beautiful landscapes.

"Today was pay day, so all the boys can be found at Tours, probably at the Y. M. C. A. or riding the street car, which furnishes amusement. The fare is three cents.

"We are hard at work and do our tasks quickly, for which we have received favorable comments from the chief signal officer. All are well and no sickness has been apparent which necessitated absence from duty.

"I close reluctantly, hoping to write you the next time from the front, where we are all anxious to go. Sincerely,

"SERGT. ELMER H. THILMONT."

A similar letter was written by Sergeant Thilmont to E. G. Drew, division auditor of receipts, Chicago.

From Fort Bliss

The Edgewater office recently received an interesting letter, dated June 13th, from Private W. F. Maiden of Company A, Third U. S. Infantry, Fort Bliss, El Paso, Tex. A portion of the letter follows:

"Dear Bunch: If one wishes to learn to be a soldier in a hurry the regular army is the place. They don't spend two or three months in instruction, but beat it into him in two or three weeks. A number of us from various parts of Illinois line up with a bunch of regulars like "old timers" and now that the hardest part is over, we all like it.

"On the night of May 20th we left on a two section train of day coaches for Jefferson Barracks and arrived there at nine a. m. next morning. By 5 p. m. I had had my physical examination, one vaccination, one inoculation, and was wearing a uniform.

"We remained at the barracks until Friday noon. At 1 p. m. 400 of us lined up in front of the railroad tracks for inspection of equipment. At three-thirty the train left Jefferson Barracks for Texas, and three cars of us were dropped off at Del Rio, which is a small town about a mile from the border. We were marched up to a row of tents, given a cot and told to fall in for mess.

"For the next two weeks we were busy from 5:30 a. m. until 9 p. m., drilling all day, and once in a while going on a hike for a few miles across the desert. The country around Del Rio is all desert—alkali and sand, with a clump of sage brush or cactus here and there.

"There were four companies of the Third Infantry located at Del Rio and I was assigned to Company A. Companies A and B were later sent to Fort Bliss near El Paso, and Company A was put out here at the border to do out-post duty for a month. Out-post duty is the actual guarding of the border, and a company is sent out for a month at a time to do this work.

"Only seventy-five men of the company are here, as there are only about four posts to cover and it takes twenty-five men each twenty-four hours; each man being on guard two hours and off four hours during the twenty-four. So it's pretty soft, having to work only every third day and lying around doing nothing the rest of the time. The main camp here is on the banks of the Rio Grande (about twenty feet from where I am writing). When our turn for guard comes at 7 p. m. we take our blankets, rifle and one hundred rounds of ammunition and hike out for the wilderness where we pace back and forth for two hours, stopping everybody that tries to cross.

"Am having a fine time now, for there is just enough excitement to break the monotony. There is a swimming hole in a lake about one-half mile away where we can go whenever we want to, and the water is clear and deep."

A Letter From Camp MacArthur

A most interesting letter was recently received from O. N. Sandeen, who left the central engineering department, Chicago, about May 1st, and is now at Camp MacArthur, Waco, Tex. Private Sandeen writes:

"Dear Friends: Well, if I can send the kaiser to a place that is as hot as this camp, I shall be satisfied. The temperature ranges between 90 and 100 degrees, and I think it must be at least twenty degrees hotter out on the field where we drill. In spite of the weather, however, all the boys are feeling fine, and as soon as we can get used to drinking hot water we shall be all right. The evenings make up for the days. They are nice and cool. We sleep in tents, and as the sides are rolled up we get plenty of fresh air.

"The ride from Chicago to St. Louis was a wild one. Everybody was a little excited, including yours truly, and when ever we went through a town the residents knew it. When we arrived at the barracks we were met by a sergeant, a fine fellow, who marched us up to headquarters, where we stood in line for a while, and then went to the mess hall for breakfast. Then we marched to a building and received two blankets apiece and were assigned to barracks.

"There were about fifteen hundred men to examine at the barracks, and the system is a wonderful one. First our finger prints were taken, then we were vaccinated, and after that was over passed in single file and had our eyes, ears, throat, lungs, heart, etc., examined. One doctor would examine the eyes, another the lungs, etc. After going through this we got our "shot" in the arm. We next went to another room and were measured for our uniforms. The measuring took about thirty seconds for each man who was then handed a card with all his sizes on it. In another room the new soldier handed his card to a fellow who yelled out the sizes and handed him a bag. He then marched around a railing and the fellows tossed the stuff into his bag. We were each given two complete suits, five pairs of socks, three towels, a comb, brush, three suits of underwear, shoes, and a hat. After we had put on our uniforms, we threw our old clothes into a suit case handed it in at a desk, and it was shipped back to Chicago.

"All this took about four hours, and it sure was a different bunch of fellows that came out at the finish. It was hard to recognize some of them. Our service records, identification tags, insurance, and allotments were also taken care of in the examination.

"The next day we were lined up, had inspection, and left for this camp in the evening. We had Pullmans coming down here, and a bed with springs sure felt good. I used to have trouble sleeping on the train, but those berths felt like home, sweet home. We had to turn in at ten o'clock and didn't have to get up until seven. We had our own cooks, and used our mess kits for the first time. There was also a doctor on the train, and, in fact, everything was done to make us comfortable.

"On arriving at this camp, we lugged our old blue bags about a mile in this nice sun, and were certainly glad to get to our destination. We have nice large tents with a board floor, and it is just like a camping trip. A fellow has to wipe his feet before he enters and be careful not to throw anything on the floor or he will have the rest of the crowd after him.

"Our program yesterday was as follows: Up at six-forty, line up at six-fifty. Setting up exercises until seven-thirty. Mess at eight, consisting of oatmeal, meat and potatoes, bread and coffee. After breakfast we cleaned up our tents, and also the streets, and at nine lined up, and the lieutenant took us for a hike which we sure enjoyed. The aeroplanes were humming overhead, columns of artillery would swing by, and all the fellows were whistling and

singing. After walking about three miles we rested in some woods and then started back. After that a shower and then mess again. Believe me, a man can eat after all this exercise.

"In the afternoon we had some more setting up exercises, and I also attended a school for non-coms. In the evening I did some washing. A man sure learns a little of everything. Haven't had my turn of kitchen duty yet, but I expect it will be along pretty soon.

"The company I am in will be transferred to the regular army, as soon as we are out of quarantine.

"We are lucky to get in with the regulars. The boys here are a fine lot. The foreigners are very grateful for any attention or help one gives them and in return want to treat him at every opportunity.

"Best regards to all, from

O. H. SANDEEN."

Chicago Telephone Company Ambulance Gives Good Service

More information about the work being done by the ambulance presented for use on the French front by Chicago Telephone Company employes is contained in the following letter dated May 31st, to General Manager W. R. Abbott.

"Dear Mr. Abbott: I have your note of April 23d and have had in mind for some time writing you a brief history of the car presented by the Chicago Telephone Company and which has been in my charge for some months now.

"Unfortunately, that history is sober and sedate. Much against our wishes, we are now working a part of the French front which is extremely quiet. Due to the greatly increased activity on the Western Front our work has perforce broadened out a good deal and we are covering quite a bit of territory, but the front here is quiet, comparatively speaking. We hope to be moved soon to a more active position, and will doubtless get our fill of action.

"As for your particular car, now No. 22 in this section, she does all that could be expected of a car. She is the best hill climber in the section, and has carried a number of gravely wounded men post haste from the front to the operating table. Your company may be sure that its gift is being of great service and is much appreciated by the French. Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

ARTHUR U. CROSBY."

WHERE HAS MY YEAR'S INCOME GONE?

Classifications showing how various annual incomes are spent, taken from the family budget studies of Dr. Ellen H. Richards, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, emphasizing the great importance of the food problem. The Public Utility details were taken from page 32 of Weyer's Regulation, Valuation and Depreciation of Public Utilities.

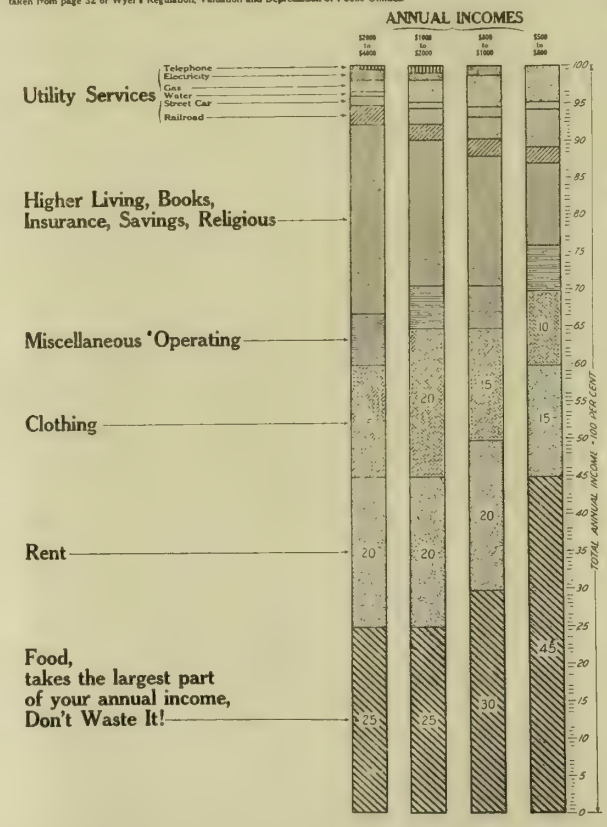


Chart Distributed at Convention of National Electric Light Association Showing the Insignificant Cost of Utility Services as Compared with Other Costs.

—From *Electrical Review*.

JOHN A. TYSDAL

Born May 9, 1893—Died in the Service of
His Country June 15, 1918

The first gold star has been placed in the service flag of the Receivers, Central Union Telephone Company, in memory of Private John A. Tysdal of Chicago.

On May 1st Mr. Tysdal entered the National Army, and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where he was assigned to Company C, Thirteenth Infantry. A few days later he was transferred to Camp Fremont, San Francisco. While at Jefferson Barracks he contracted a slight cold, which, after he reached Camp Fremont developed into pneumonia. He was sent to the camp hospital for a week, and then returned to duty. In about four days he was again sent to the hospital, suffering from hemorrhages of the lungs, and another and more severe attack of pneumonia. On June 13th word was received in Chicago that Private Tysdal was in a serious condition and it was thought advisable for some of his relatives to go to him at once. Oscar Tysdal, a brother, left for Camp Fremont but did not reach there in time to see him alive, as he died on June 15th.

Private Tysdal's body was brought to Chicago and funeral services were held at the home of his parents, 4056 North Kolmar avenue, on June 22d. Messrs. Hale, Eastman, Anthony and Lindaman, of the engineering department, and Messrs. Keyes, Wishmeier, Kelly and Reis of the accounting department acted as pallbearers. At Mount Olive Cemetery, burial services with full military honors were performed by an escort under Capt. H. M. Nicholls of Company F, First Regiment, Illinois Reserve Militia. As the remains were laid to rest the customary three volleys were fired by the military squad and taps were sounded. The beautiful display of floral tributes was evidence of the esteem of Private Tysdal's many friends.

Private Tysdal was born in Chicago on May 9, 1893. He was a graduate of the Irving Park School and of the Chicago Business College, where he took a regular commercial course. He entered the employ of the Central Group on October 29, 1913, was transferred to the Receivers, Central Union Telephone Company, in the accounting department, and later became supervisory clerk to the chief engineer, holding this position when called to the colors. His pleasant disposition and kind consideration for those in his charge and with whom he worked won him many friends, and his loss is deeply felt.

On June 2, 1915, he married Miss Rita George. Besides his wife and two-year-old son he leaves his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Tysdal, four brothers, Even, Oscar, Elmer, and Lawrence, and one sister, Myrth.

A letter was recently received from



PRIVATE JOHN A. TYSDAL

Lieut. William E. Parsons, Commander of Company C, extending his own sympathy and that of the company to Private Tysdal's relatives.

Oscar Tysdal is always ready to say a good word in favor of Uncle Sam's hospital corps as he reports that his brother received the best of care and attention while in the hospital at Camp Fremont.

His soul soared into eternity,
Into the heavens afar,
And as a token of loyalty,
It dropped a golden star.
It nestled on our field of white,
Amidst our stars of blue;
A shining emblem of Liberty's right
And a patriot staunch and true.

The Work That You Do Every Day

LET the work that you do every day be dedicated—

To the memory of the babies of France and Belgium who were impaled on bayonets and carried off over the shoulders of German soldiers—that your baby may never be in danger of a like death.

LET the work that you do every day be dedicated—

To the memory of the little boys in the invaded districts of Europe who have been crucified—that your own boy may not be in danger of being crucified.

LET the work that you do every day be dedicated—

To the memory of the little girls of Belgium and France who have been carried into slavery far worse than death—that your daughters may not be in danger of thus falling a victim to German barbarians.

LET the work that you do every day be dedicated—

To the memory of the mothers of Europe who have seen their children slaughtered and their husbands with bound hands driven away to a fate unknown—that the mothers here may not see similar processions in your own streets.

LET the work that you do every day be dedicated—

To the white-haired women of Belgium and France who have seen honest men dig their own graves—that the white-haired of your family may not suffer a like agony.

LET the work that you do every day be dedicated—

To the memory of the Allied soldiers who have been crucified upon doors because they fought for civilization and justice—that justice may be done you and yours.

LET the work that you do every day be dedicated—

To the memory of the beautiful cities, villages, orchards and fields of Europe, now blackened wastes—that your own beautiful towns and fields may not be turned into places which men will avoid.

LET the work that you do every day be dedicated—

To the memory of the once happy homes in Europe which the Hun burned after murdering the inmates—that your home may not become the funeral pyre of your family.

LET the work that you do every day be dedicated—

To the memory of the nations that have been crushed and scattered—that your own nation may not be destroyed and that your people may not be driven forth like the migrating multitudes who have died in the fields and the highways.

LET the work that you do every day be dedicated—

To the manhood that is in you—that you may not desert your brother who has gone to the battlefield, that you may not desert your nation now that it needs you, that you may not be tricked into imperiling the safety of your wife, your daughter, your mother, when the smooth-tongued enemies of your country come whispering to you.

LET the work that you do every day be dedicated—

To the manhood that is in you, that you shall have no remorse when broken men come back from the battlefield—so that empty sleeves and sightless eyes shall not as instruments of your own conscience reproach you by day and haunt you by night because you at home failed to support our men while they fought in France.

NOTE—Any person desiring to know the authority for statements of German atrocity made in the foregoing may obtain the information by writing the Conference Committee on National Preparedness.

Sensations Experienced by a Cadet Aviator in His First Flight

The following is taken from a letter written from Waco, Tex., by Lieut. Harold Wilde Booth to his father, John J. Booth, district accountant of the revenue division, Detroit.

Although Lieutenant Booth was married and had one child, and in addition had a splendid position as assistant to the representative of Dodge Brothers Automobile Manufacturing Company with headquarters at Denver, Colo., he volunteered for aviation service shortly after war was declared by the United States. At Urbana he took the ground school work. After completing the course there he was sent to Waco, Tex., for flying instructions. When he was within two or three hours of completing the solo flying course, which at that time was twenty hours, orders were issued that the requirement had been increased to fifty hours, which would apply to all who had not yet been commissioned. About the end of May he completed that course, received his commission and was sent first to Dicks Field, Dallas, Tex., then to Call Field, Wichita Falls, Tex., and later to Dayton, Ohio, for gunnery instructions.

"I feel somewhat guilty in not having written a special letter about how my first flight impressed me. One of our boys did and it was copied by the *Chicago Tribune*. The difference between his first trip and mine was that he was taken up for a 'joy ride,' a pleasure trip, just to look around and get the feel of things. I was put to work almost at once and had no time for impressions. I don't know whether now after eight hours' flying I can reconstruct that first trip or not, but I'll try.

"Naturally, I was nervous. So were all the other fellows of our bunch. We had no idea how we were going to behave ourselves. We had all heard stories of how men going up for the first time in fright had 'frozen' the controls, and to save the lives of instructor and cadet, the instructor had to reach around and knock the cadet senseless until he could get the ship to earth again. Then there were other stories of instructors who think it funny to take a man up 3,000 to 4,000 feet and then come down in a steep spiral. A man can hardly help being deathly sick under such circumstances. You see we didn't know anything about the instructors to whom we were assigned.

"Five of us were assigned to each instructor, but most of us were down on our luck because we were to go on Standards instead of Curtiss machines. The Curtiss has a much prettier control mechanism and we didn't know that they were much more difficult to control.

"How carefully we followed the first flights around the field with our eyes—those of us who weren't first up. We watched the particular ship that contained our instructor. We men assigned to Davison held our breaths and grabbed one

another's arms when we saw his ship bank on the turns and then when we saw him tip the nose down after shutting off his engine—well, we nearly asked for our discharges then and there. Two men went up with Davison before my turn, but,



LIEUT. HAROLD WILDE BOOTH

finally, I saw our ship taxi in for me. I borrowed somebody's goggles and climbed in. I clamped my safety belt on to keep me from falling out if we should happen to roll over. Davison turned in his seat and said that he'd take me around the field to show me where the edges are. Of course the engine had been running all the time, but not fast enough to pull the ship, but there's no muffler, so the explosions are almost in one's face, and to talk takes much shouting. He 'gave her the gun,' that is he opened the throttle wide and the engine broke loose with such a racket as would seem impossible without tearing the engine to pieces. And then we shot across the field. I felt a bump or two, not hard, and then we rode so smoothly it hardly seemed possible that we were moving, but sure enough there was the ground getting away from us and slipping down and back. Suddenly one wing started to go down, the other up. I thought they never would stop. As I looked out through the end of the wings the ground seemed to be straight under me, and then I found that we were straightening up and going in a different direction than at first. We had turned the corner. Things on the ground looked just the way they do in the airplane pictures. I knew it would be so, but I think I was surprised to find it a fact.

"Of course, we weren't very far up—700 feet or so, but there was no sensation such as one usually has when looking down from a high building, because, possibly, there isn't that impression of perspective here that he has on the building. But when a person puts his head out from be-

hind the little celluloid windshield it's all he can do to keep it from being blown off entirely. He hadn't realized how strong a draft it takes to keep an airplane in the air and all of a sudden he hears the engine is roaring so loud that his heart comes up in his mouth—it feels and looks as if the ship were headed straight down. He is tipped so far over that instinctively he pushes back in the seat to keep from falling out. And oh, how fast the earth seems to be coming up to annihilate him, and how the wires sing now that the engine isn't making so much noise. Almost at the minute or instant rather that he expected to smash, the ship levels out, skims so fast just off the ground, then there is a rumble—no jar—and the machine is running on the ground—then it stops. Having landed safely the first time—it seemed easy—(I know now how hard it is).

"Davison twisted in his seat and shouted, 'Now next time you take her off and fly her; I'll make the turns and land, but you fly her.'"

Pershing Greets Lloyd George By Telephone on Fourth

LONDON.—The following telephone conversation between General Pershing and Premier Lloyd George took place on July 4th, relative to observance of American Independence day:

"I have learned with great pleasure of the people of England joining our soldiers and sailors in celebrating the Fourth in an unprecedented manner, making together a demonstration of international sympathy and union of spirit and marking a memorable place in the history of the two nations," Pershing said.

Lloyd George replied: "We join with our whole heart in your Fourth of July celebrations. Once a bitter memory, we now know that the events to which you dedicate this rejoicing forced the British Empire back into the path of freedom, from which, in a moment of evil counsel, it departed.

"The entry of the United States army into the great struggle for human liberty, side by side with the Allies, is a sure proof that the mistakes and misunderstandings which formerly estranged the two countries are being transformed into a genuine friendship in the fiery furnace of common sacrifice."—*Chicago Evening Post*.

A Bushel Means a Soldier

Do you know that every bushel of wheat now saved means the support of a soldier on the battle line until the next harvest? As no soldier can live without food, every bushel of wheat is the actual equivalent of a fighting unit. The moral is clear. We must supply soldiers. But it is useless to supply the fighters themselves unless we can also supply the wherewithal upon which the soldier lives. The number of men we can put in the field is in direct relation to the number of men we can feed in the field. Will YOU support a soldier until the next harvest?

FIRST GARDEN INSPECTION

Made by the
Bell Telephone Garden Association.

Although Elgin lies in the same latitude as Chicago, its crops this year must be the more advanced, due perhaps to adverse influence from Lake Michigan or to favorable time produced by the Elgin Watch Company to the advantage of the vegetation in the Fox river valley over that of the valley of the Chicago. Certain it is that the first war garden submitted to the Bell Telephone Garden Association for formal inspection was that conducted by Walter Dakin of Elgin, Kane and Cook counties, Ill. This is the more creditable to Mr. Dakin, as gardening in Elgin is not what it was prior to the temperance enactments. The climate is now dryer and the oleanders and artificial palms that once shaded the garden tables have passed away as well as the tables and what was on the tables.

Saturday, June 22d, was selected as the day for the inspection, and Mrs. Dakin very hospitably invited the committee to luncheon in Elgin. It was therefore possible to start the journey directly at the close of business. The Bell Telephone Garden association was represented by

Messrs. Altman, Bangs, Cline, Dakin, Fulmer, Hodge, Holloway, Holmes, Hyatt, Thomas and Weisert, all of the officers of the Association being present except President Ramsay, who was unavoidably detained in Chicago. The committee was particularly fortunate in being accompanied by three well known eastern gardeners with whom it frequently consulted in its deliberations over technical points. These eminent amateur horticulturists were Messrs. May, Taylor and Green, all of the engineering department of the parent organization.

To give an official appearance to the party, the vehicle used for its transportation had two longitudinal seats each backed by a highly polished brass rail, for it is well known that next to a hearse no conveyance commands as much respect as a patrol wagon. But the brass rails were found to be so bright as to conflict with the "dim lamp ordinance" and it was consequently necessary to obscure their brilliancy. This was done by means of the painted inscriptions shown in Figure 1.

The Bob Cline Trail had been chosen as the route for leaving the city, but this plan was disarranged by the West Park Board, whose traffic officials hastily ruled that the committee's vehicle was not a patrol wagon, but if anything a truck, and therefore le-

gally excluded from all passable streets. Once classified, the convoy proceeded through alleys and across lots as far as Fortieth avenue, where it was rammed by a Ford submarine which cut across its bows in defiance of the Park Board's laws of navigation. The ensuing mixup affected the compass and threw the navigator off his dead reckoning, so that the party had hopelessly lost the Bob Cline Trail before fording the Des Plaines river. It finally drifted into Elgin over a trail last used by the Pottawatomie Indians. As a result the city officials of Elgin, who had been resting their tired motorcycles in the tall grass beside the St. Charles road, missed their lunch and finally returned to Elgin without presenting the keys of the city to the committee, as they had graciously intended.

The alleged Dakin garden (see Figure 2) was found to be attached to a neighbor's house, which cast a cloud all over the title to the green stuff. Mr. Hodge of the right of way department at once investigated the Dakin claim, taking the depositions of several bystanders, and the legal questions involved will in time be settled. Until it is determined whether or not Mr. Dakin has a garden his entry in the war garden contest is only conditional. However, a committee selected by Mr. Dakin himself, and consisting of Messrs. Altman and



SAGES OF THE GARDEN INSPECT 1918 CROPS WITH DUE POMP AND CEREMONY

Figure 1 shows cleverly camouflaged truck which failed to deceive the guardians of the highways. Figure 2 at left shows celebrated Dakin garden, the Mecca of the Pilgrims. Figure 3 at right—The famous Hodge watermelon.

Weisert, inspected the garden, which is an excellent one, and made notes for future reference. The discovery of a watermelon marked with Mr. Hodge's initials (see Figure 3) and associated with a squash vine did not tend to relieve the minds of the committee of the suspicion that something was being attempted more serious than nature faking.

However, nothing dubious could possibly be attached to Mrs. Dakin's dealings with the committee as they were fair and certainly above board. The bountiful and beautiful luncheon that she served was received gratefully and without argument. All of the entrees that she submitted were at once tested, inspected and O. K'd and it would have been impossible even if the committee had desired it, to associate her with her husband's coarse work. (See Figure 3.)

In order to round out the day several informal inspections were made and gardens belonging to the following were visited: Plant Superintendent McMann, Police Commissioner John Schram, Elgin Insane Asylum, Colonel Fabian and Margaret Mackin Hall.

It was growing dark when this last garden was reached and as Mr. Rohrbaugh was not there to describe and identify his products and Miss Reuss did not have enough lanterns to equip the party it was decided that under the circumstances it would be unfair for the committee to formulate an opinion on what was probably the most extensive garden visited. It was hoped by the visitors that this garden will be formally submitted for inspection—the hope growing stronger as the committee enjoyed the excellent supper kindly supplied by Miss Reuss, Miss Long and Mrs. Hart.

The committee was hampered throughout the trip by its official photographers. On another occasion of this kind Mr. Weisert will probably carry fewer photographers and more tire changers and gasoline estimators.

The committee feels that its first inspection trip was a profitable one to the Bell Telephone Garden Association and it hopes that other gardens located on good roads will be submitted for inspection during the summer.

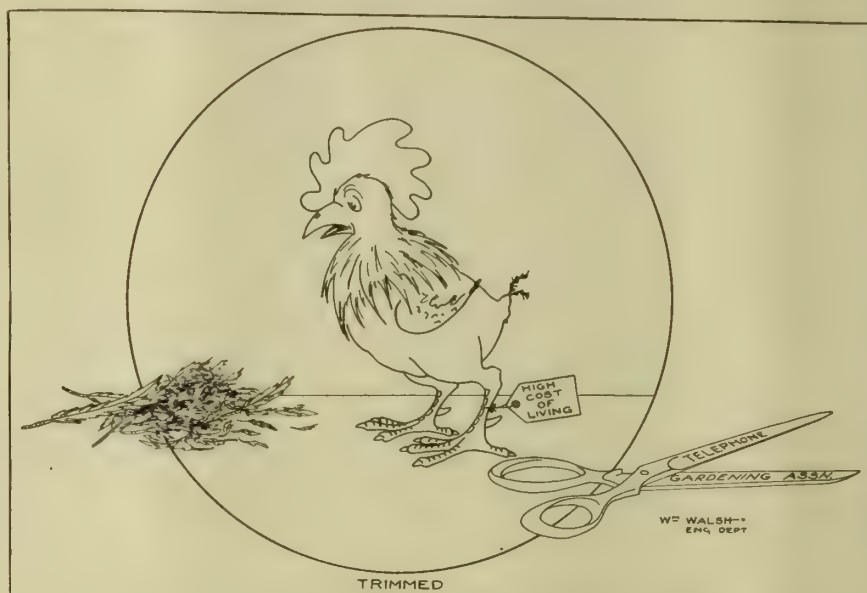
KEEP THE HOME SOIL TURNING

Fall Gardens

The enthusiasm for cutting down the high cost of living by raising a garden ends with many at the beginning of the

dog days. Hot weather seems to take all the tuck out of them for exercise by the hoe and rake route. There is just as much in the fall gardens, when it comes to keeping down the high cost of living, as there is in the earlier ones.

The fall gardens can be planted as late as the latter part of July—beans, lettuce, radishes, set onions, beets, turnips, carrots, late cabbage, and many other vegetables,



and they taste just as good as those of the earlier season.

Prepare the beds as you did in the early spring. Be sure to destroy all weeds and grasses, as they will grow and destroy a late garden quickly. Sow seeds thinly, and as plants appear, hoe and continue to cultivate until the last of September. Frequent stirring of the soil aids in bringing up moisture, and this is greatly needed during the hot, dry days of August.

KEEP THE HOME SOIL TURNING

Directions for Drying Sweet Corn

Corn which is too old for immediate table use is too old for drying, as it cannot be cooked long enough to make it tender.

To dry corn successfully remove husks and silks, and slice the corn from the cob with a sharp knife, being careful to cut as close to the cob as possible in order to get the whole grain and to preserve the milk or juice. Then spread the corn on pans or trays and place them in a hot oven, stirring frequently as in roasting coffee or parching corn. This stirring is very important as the corn must not be allowed to burn. When it is heated through but not browned, turn the gas down low so that the corn will dry slowly. Continue to stir at frequent intervals so that it will not stick to the pans and will dry evenly.

As some varieties of corn contain more water than others, and therefore must be kept in the oven longer than others, it would be difficult to say just how long

the drying process will take—but all of the water must be evaporated.

If the sun is quite hot, and there is a tin roof convenient, the pans may be placed on the roof and covered with mosquito netting as a protection from birds and insects. (This, of course should be done after the corn has been subjected to the first treatment in the hot oven).

The tin roof method has both advantages and disadvantages. It is cheaper as it requires only a few moments in the oven and it is safer for there is no danger of scorching or burning the corn. But it takes a longer time and is more trouble for the pans must be taken in during the night.

When the corn seems thoroughly dry, the pans should be removed from the oven or roof and placed on a table inside the house, preferably in a room where there is sunshine. After a day or perhaps two, it may be placed in glass or stone jars and treated in exact-

ly the same way as rice or beans bought at the grocery store.

KEEP THE HOME SOIL TURNING

Canning the Vegetables

Do you can your surplus fruits and vegetables?

Try the cold pack method. It is a scientifically and accurately worked out process.

If you are interested write the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 839, entitled "Home Canning by the One Period Cold Pack Method."

Other government bulletins of interest to home gardeners are: NR-21—Methods and Devices in Home Canning; NR-25—Home Canning Instructions—Additional Recipes; NR-29—Common Home Canning Difficulties; NR-30—Recipes for Canned Vegetables: Their Preparation for Table Use.

KEEP THE HOME SOIL TURNING

The American's Duty

The main duty of noncombatant Americans briefly may be stated as follows:

Increase production, economize in consumption, lend your savings to the Government, and hold your Liberty Bonds.

Extravagance of Economy

"There's one form of extravagance I'll tolerate."

"What is it?"

"I don't care how much money my wife spends for thrift stamps."—*Calumet Record*.

Of Interest To Our Girls

Conducted by Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst

The Army Without Banners

Near the battle-line in France, close enough to be in danger of falling shells, is a little army of women. They are not shielded by the Red Cross badge, they have no uniform, they are led by no martial music, and their name is like their modest work. They call themselves "The Wrens." They are Englishwomen who have gone near the trenches so that they may meet the men who are struggling back for rest from the conflict, men who have been fighting desperately and are staggering back covered with mud and blackened with powder, dazed by the fierceness of the fight, worn-out with the strain and shock of the horrible warfare. The women are there to bring comfort and first aid to these men who are not the desperately wounded but who need to have the mud washed away, to feel the refreshment of cleansing water, to have food and drink—the cup of tea so

comforting to the Englishman. They do just those little womanly things that you would do for your brother before he could fall asleep and rest after the struggle. These women are not trained nurses and their work is not heralded but they are bringing comfort and renewed strength to the men who fight for us, an army without a band, just a modest company of "Wrens."

In these days when we hear so much about women's rights, it is good to show that woman's highest right has been given her—the right to comfort and help. Never before in warfare have women been able to give so much in ways of helpfulness. In every war women have been the patient sufferers, the brave givers of sons and brothers for their country; but in this war they have been able to reach out even across the sea and with their gifts, the work of their own hands, made the men more com-

fortable and even saved their lives by their hospital supplies. This has been done by those quiet groups of girls who have worked so faithfully on bandages and surgical dressings, a great army of white-robed girls who week by week have done their task silently and faithfully, a part of that army which is inspired by no martial music, no flaunting of banners. Just a band of women doing womanly work, seeking to heal the wounds that ugly warfare has brought.

And how many boys have blessed the girls at home who with their soft wool socks have eased the weary march, who have shielded them from the cold winds with their sweaters and helmets, their scarfs and gloves. This huge army of knitters, a world-army of women, who can measure the love they weave into the garments they fashion! Woman has her right! She is in the war helpful, resourceful, like Lowell's ideal woman—



TELEPHONE GIRLS PLY THE KNITTING NEEDLES FOR OUR BOYS.

Above—Scenes at Margaret Mackin Hall, Warrenville.

Below—Groups of Knitters at Two Chicago Central Offices.

"She doeth little kindnesses which most leave undone or despise,
For naught that sets one heart at ease,
Or bringeth happiness or peace
Is low esteemed in her eyes."

Our army is without bands and martial music. When the bands play, we can do almost anything; they carry us along almost without our own volition. It is harder to work at our daily task, feeling that we must be faithful to that even if we can't go to the front; we are not carried along by the enthusiasm that music can give. We have to tell ourselves often that we are needed here at home, needed more than ever before to hold the home lines, to give the services our men have had to give up. We have double duty now,—faithful work in office and shop and lots of extra moments spent in Red Cross work, knitting or writing cheerful letters to the front.

Our telephone girls are patriots always but now what help their service gives! Their army is always at the front, alert, ready, unseen but powerful, no band leading on but with a great invisible banner under the red, white and blue, "Universal Service"—"Battalion of Life," these are our emblems. Let us give our best with the consciousness of our high calling to serve.

Bell Telephone Auxiliary of the Red Cross

Ever since its formation on June 29, 1917, Bell Telephone Auxiliary No. 18 of the American Red Cross has worked earnestly and zealously in the production of surgical dressings. Meetings are held every Tuesday from 6 o'clock to 8 o'clock in Room 802, Telephone Building, Chicago. The surgical dressings made comprise compresses, wipes, rolls, fold gauze strips, absorbent cotton pads, newspaper backed pads, gauze sponges and front line packet pads. These front line packet pads are given to the soldiers when they go into the front line trenches and are used as first aid in case of injury.

The auxiliary was represented in the Red Cross parade on Saturday, May 18th, both in the downtown float and in the demonstration at Lincoln Park forming the "Living Red Cross."

There have been several speakers at the class meetings during the past few months among them Mrs. L. M. Fetherston, Mrs. J. L. Valentine

and Mrs. Edward Fleming, who presented some very interesting facts in connection with war conditions.

The auxiliary has been furnished with yarn by the American Red Cross head-

To Our Soldier Boys in Khaki

To our soldier boys in khaki,
Boys of ours, boys of ours,
Watching, waiting, working "some-where"

In the line, in the line,
Take this message full of love
With a prayer to God above,
For our soldier boys in khaki,
Boys of ours.

Oh, our hearts are with you "some-where"

Boys of ours, boys of ours,
And we long to march beside you
In the line, in the line,
And our thoughts will always be
On the land or on the sea
With our soldier boys in khaki,
Boys of ours.

Love to you, our boys in khaki,
Boys of ours, boys of ours,
E'er be true to trust and duty
In the line, in the line,
Then when freedom's work is done
And the truth and right have won,
We shall greet our boys in khaki,
Boys of ours!

—Mary Raimond, Accounting Department, Chicago.

quarters and many of the young women of the auxiliary are knitting at home in addition to making surgical dressings. Miss E. Rump, chief operator of the Lake View exchange has procured yarn through the auxiliary and has turned in sweaters which have been made by the girls at Lake View.

The Warrenville young women have also received yarn through the auxiliary and have turned in many sweaters, helmets, socks and wristlets which they have made under the direction of Miss Mary T. Reuse, superintendent of Margaret Mackin Hall.

The Red Cross has given the auxiliary due credit for the splendid work which has been done.

How They Were Wounded

Two wounded soldiers who arrived from France were much worried at the pier when they landed, by a benevolent looking woman who wanted to know all about the war and would not be discouraged. While the soldiers were having their kit bags examined by the customs officials she said:

"Tell me how you got wounded."

One of the soldiers, wearied by the continual questioning, replied:

"Well, you see, ma'am, it was like this: Bill and I were leaning against a barrage having a smoke when it suddenly stopped and we fell over the parapet."—Chicago Tribune.

"Never Say Die"

The Germans may take Amiens; they may take Paris; they may take Calais; but the more they take the more they will

ultimately have to disgorge. The further they drive forward, the longer the way back. The greater their temporary victory, the more crushing their final defeat.

The stars in their courses are fighting for us and our cause, and if only we are true to the high ideals we have adopted, and show ourselves worthy of our ancestry—in energy, in perseverance, in skill, and in devotion—the victory, an overwhelming victory, will be ours.

A victory for us means victory for the forces of righteousness and of progress; protection for the small nation and the small man, for women and children. It means LIBERTY and FREEDOM for all.—President James, University of Illinois.



GROUP OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF BELL TELEPHONE AUXILIARY NO. 18 OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS. THE AUXILIARY WAS ORGANIZED ON JUNE 29, 1917, AND IS COMPOSED OF CHICAGO GENERAL OFFICE WOMEN EMPLOYEES

Left to right—top row: Misses M. Everett, M. E. Gerrard, D. M. Israel, H. M. Cotton, N. E. Haley, E. I. McMahon. Middle row: Misses H. J. Masterson, assistant secretary; A. B. Raymond, vice-chairman; N. O. Rud, chairman; A. M. Conley, secretary. Bottom row: Misses R. M. Ledwell, E. Pacius, E. F. Shea, F. Corrigan.

FROCKS REALIZE PATRIOTIC IDEAL OF MATERIAL CONSERVATION

Chief Objective of Designers Is to Put Style Under the Yoke of Thrift—Daintiest Models Developed from Minimum of Yardage



GUIDE TO PATTERNS

Left to right—Tunic Blouse No. 7795. Sizes 34 to 44 bust. (Pattern 25 cents.) Skirt No. 7735. Sizes 24 to 32 waist. (Pattern 20 cents.)
 Peplum Blouse No. 7782. Sizes 34 to 44 bust. Skirt No. 7657. Sizes 24 to 32 waist. (Each pattern 20 cents.)—Blouse No. 7784.
 Sizes 34 to 46 bust. Tunic Skirt No. 7704. Sizes 24 to 32 waist. (Each pattern 20 cents.)—Blouse No. 7761. Sizes 34 to 42 bust.
 Skirt No. 7700. Sizes 24 to 32 waist. Embroidery No. 12372, blue or yellow. (Each pattern 20 cents.)

Ideas in Frocks

By Maude Hall

Many a woman has lost a reputation for idleness since the war began and everyone is better and bigger for the test which conditions have imposed. Home dressmaking, a few seasons ago a lost art, is undergoing a renaissance, with the number of women going in for it constantly increasing. Instead of being a vague subject, the planning and putting together of a frock is becoming a matter of general knowledge. After all, the secret of home dressmaking is enterprise and patience.

The purpose of saving money is driving hundreds of women to undertake what hitherto has been considered a tedious and confining task. Now, however, with good patterns they are able to turn out simple cotton frocks which answer every purpose and the making of which will give them experience for the building of serges and satins later.

The chief objective of fashion designers just now is to place style under the yoke of thrift, and they are creating their most charming models upon economical lines, as far as yardage is concerned. Of course, one may drift far out upon the sea of extravagance when it comes to trimmings, but expensive materials and embellishments are not indispensable to a smart appearance. It is well to select a good quality fabric for the firm foundation upon which the simple home made cotton frock shall take its stand, five or six yards being sufficient for the average model. Add to this a really good pattern without complicated structure and the merest tyro should be able to turn out a desirable dress. If the material is exceedingly sheer, it will be all the better if it is entirely made by hand.

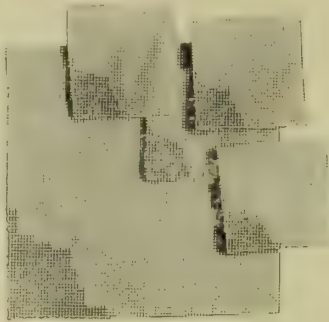
Pretty enough to tempt the most inexperienced dress maker is a model in figured batiste. Over the two-piece skirt is dropped a tunic with straight line and the simple waist is trimmed with a deep collar and vest of white organdy, the collar being edged with lace. A belt of self-material gives an unpretentious and thoroughly satisfactory finish to the waist.

Combinations of materials are as smart as ever and there is inexpressible jauntiness about a frock of check gingham and plain chambray. The plain gathered skirt is trimmed with a deep band of check gingham, stitched about four inches from the lower edge. The blouse, also of the check material, has an open front and inset vest of handkerchief linen, with the upper edge cut off in square effect and hem-stitched. Buttons trim the long one-piece sleeves and there is a removable jumper which extends below the waist at the back in peplum effect.

Equally desirable for city or country wear is a model in biege Liberty crêpe, which is all cotton, though it looks like silk and can be tied in hard knots without leav-

ing a wrinkle. The skirt is gathered to a simple bodice under a belt of self-material. A large collar of tub satin finishes the open front and the vestee is slashed and laced at the center front. This new material comes in many delightful colors, but seems to be liked best in the natural tints and the soul satisfying Japanese blues.

Swiss organdies, wonderfully figured, make fascinating frocks. Bands of plain



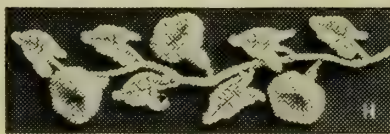
A DAINTY TEA SET

The dainty appendages added to the cup that cheers give the tea hour its feelings of contentment. Of unusual individuality is this tea set with a quaint monogrammed fillet corner set into each piece.

No. 38—Working directions, fifteen cents and a stamped self-addressed envelope.

white organdy stitched around the peplum emphasize the design in a blue and white model. The front of the waist is in Eton style, finished with a shawl collar. The vestee fastens in surplice effect giving a V-shaped outline to the neck. The Swiss organdies are fabrics of fairylike beauty, not alone in the sheer, misty unadorned variety, but also in the crossbarred, figured, striped or tiny block check patterns in self-colors which are to the fore this season.

The dress with moderately snug waistline and widened hip is constantly growing in



AN APPROPRIATE HAT TRIMMING

As a trimming for a summer hat a wreath of morning glories is most appropriate and when the flowers are crocheted of fine pink yarn and the leaves of white with the veins of both embroidered in silk of a very soft green, the result is indeed charming.

No. 1015H—Crochet design of morning glories and eight other motifs, fifteen cents and a stamped self-addressed envelope.

favor. A type approved by women of liberal and conservative taste alike, is developed in green chambray, the only note of trimming being a crochet edge for the pockets, cuffs and collar. The skirt is

Patterns for Bell News Designs

The designs shown on these pages are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

gathered to the waist under a very deep girdle buttoned in front to simulate the adjustment of the blouse.

Braid is used to decorate many a simple frock of gingham, voile, etc. It is applied sparingly, but always with telling effect. Quite pretty is a white cotton pique, with gathered skirt edged with braid. It is worn with a blouse that is gathered at the front, the neck being cut in V-shape and finished with a round collar. The waist has attached peplum sections and patch pockets to give it a distinctive note. All of these details are, of course, emphasized by a trimming of braid.

Lovely lawns and linen mixtures, quite as sheer as handkerchief linen, are shown in the shops for use in making up the better type of wash frocks. They are offered in an immense number of charming designs in stripes, spots or checks, as well as in plain colors, though they are by no means reliable in the matter of holding color.

Of particular importance to the well-dressed woman are sunshades, shoes and hats. Some original persons have introduced parasols of organdy and of gingham for summer occasions. A model in black gingham lined with striped batiste is most unusual and becoming to wear with any frock. Something else quite out of the ordinary is the sunshade of check taffeta ornamented with tiny organdy ruffles. It is permissible to make one's parasol as fluffy as possible by buying one of plain silk with a good wooden handle and adding as many tiny organdy ruffles as look well. Any one who is clever with the needle can do this.

Many hats are made of organdy and gingham, to match parasols. There are also lovely models in taffeta, crêpe georgette, satin, etc. Elaborate trimming is not allowed on a really smart hat and even when feathers are used, there is no other ornament.

There was never a season when women paid so much attention to the appearance of their feet as now. Although hosiery is not so luxuriant as last season, it is pretty. The fashionable tones are dark, to correspond with the smart leathers, brown, black, gray and very dark blue being the most popular.

A Liberty Bell Sign

"Whereabouts can I pay my telephone bill?" asked a stranger of Ted Bengfort, head of the military department of a Greensburg, Pa. store.

"We have no such place here," replied Bengfort in surprise.

"Then what you got them signs up for?" queried the man, pointing to a sign in the door.

Bengfort looked. The sign was a Liberty Loan bell.—*Indiana Daily Times*.



Safety First and Accident Prevention

MEMBER NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

MEMBER AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY



THE ACCIDENT PREVENTION MOVEMENT IS NOT A THEORY. IT IS A HABIT.

"AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS WORTH A POUND OF CURE." TOO MANY PEOPLE APPARENTLY PREFER THE POUND.

A MOMENT OF CARELESSNESS MAY MEAN A LIFETIME OF REGRET.

Vacation Versus Safety

Just a word about vacations. A vacation spot may be beautiful and attractive from almost every viewpoint. But, if it isn't safe, it's a good place to avoid.

What do we mean by not safe? Well, if it is a place where doors and windows are not screened. If it is a place where flies have access to kitchen, dining room and sleeping rooms, it is a good place to avoid. And again, if it is a place where the drinking water comes from shallow wells and is subject to pollution from outhouses, pig pens, chicken yards, house drains, etc., the shorter your stay in a place of this kind the better for your physical health and well being.

Trees, woods, water, sky and God's big outdoors are all great and inspiring things, provided man has not rendered his immediate surroundings dangerous by his ignorance, his carelessness and his love for the almighty dollar. The keeper of a summer resort, who has not learned the fundamentals of house and community sanitation had better go out of the business until he does.

The place which is able to advertise that it has no flies or mosquitoes and which can guarantee the purity of its water supply is the place to seek. Of course, fine scenery, good boating and fishing and good meals are highly desirable; but even these do not compensate for a case of typhoid fever, a big doctor's bill, price of a city cemetery lot and the undertaker's bill.

So then, when you are picking out your vacation home, get a safe one, where after your outing period you may return to work, in better condition than when you quit your job. Play safe.—Press Service, Department of Health.

Swat the Fly

If people could see with their eyes, unaided by the microscope, the dangerous filth which flies carry on their feet, there would be a war of extermination waged against these disease spreading insects that would soon rid the world of their presence. But because disease germs are not visible to human eyesight, except with the aid of a microscope, it seems that many people are not yet convinced as to the dangerous character of the fly as a means of spreading disease.

It is known beyond question that flies

carry on their feet and bodies the germs of dysentery, consumption, typhoid and many other diseases. But, if the list were limited to these three alone, it would be sufficient to warrant all the efforts we may be able to make to free our communities from such dangerous pests.—Press Service, Department of Health.

Recent Accidents

The heel came off an operator's shoe while she was descending the stairway in one of the company's buildings. She fell and severely bruised her elbow.

A cable helper attempted to catch a ball of marlin, which had been tossed to him by a fellow workman. He slipped on the pavement and sprained his left wrist.

An installer in the Suburban plant department was climbing over a pile of old lumber to install wiring, when he stepped on a rusty nail.

A laborer in the Suburban plant department had started to raise a square manhole cover with a pick while two other laborers had taken hold of the cover to throw it back. The foot of the laborer who was handling the pick slipped, and the cover fell back, injuring the hands of the other employés.

A line installer was making a sleeve splice on a pole, when the wire which he was trying to insert in the sleeve slipped and cut the palm of his left hand.

An installer was using a star drill to make a hole in a brick wall. The hammer missed the drill and hit his left wrist, causing a severe bruise.

A cable splicer was wiping the joint of a lead sleeve, when the hot solder ran off of the wiping cloth and burned his left wrist.

A repairman was



WHY NAIL PUNCTURES KILL

Rusty nails often swarm with little bugs, so small that a million can sit on the head of a pin at one time. When you step on a nail the bugs get into the blood and in 24 hours may go to the heart and cause lockjaw and death. There is just one thing to do when you step on a nail—

Secure medical attention at once.

ANY NAIL PUNCTURE MAY CAUSE DEATH.

changing the location of a step ladder in an office building, and struck the shade of a light fixture. A piece of glass fell and struck him on the head, causing a cut.

An operator attempted to close the lower sash of a window by means of a window pole. The pole slipped, and the operator's right elbow struck a steam radiator with considerable force, thus causing a lame arm.

Accident Prevention Trophies

During July the honor of displaying the accident prevention trophies, contested for in the construction, maintenance and Suburban plant divisions of the Chicago plant department, will be enjoyed by C. S. Holloway, supplies, Mr. Krinbill of the Hammond district and Mr. Cerney of the Canal exchange.

Messrs. Krinbill and Cerney and their forces seem to be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of safety, as they have had possession of the trophy in their respective divisions many times. This is the first time that Mr. Holloway has had possession of the trophy, and he is to be congratulated on the excellent showing that he made in the accident prevention work during the period ending May 31st.

The standing of the various departments of the three divisions is as follows:

Suburban Plant

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. Hammond | 7. Oak Park |
| 2. Evanston | 8. Aurora |
| 3. Wheaton | 9. Special Estimate |
| 4. Joliet | 10. Harvey |
| 5. Waukegan | 11. La Grange |
| 6. Elgin | |

Construction

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Supplies | 5. No. Construction |
| 2. Building Cabling | 6. Cable Repair |
| 3. Shops | 7. Garage |
| 4. So. Construction | 8. Cent. Construction |

Maintenance

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Canal | 15. Edgewater |
| 2. Beverly | 16. Stewart |
| 3. Main | 17. Lincoln |
| 4. Austin | 18. Superior |
| 5. Wabash | 19. West |
| 6. Irving | 20. Douglas |
| 7. Lake View | 21. Wentworth |
| 8. Central | 22. Pullman |
| 9. Monroe | 23. Lawndale |
| 10. Oakland | 24. South Chicago |
| 11. Hyde Park | 25. Humboldt |
| 12. Kedzie | 26. Prospect |
| 13. Calumet | 27. Yards |
| 14. Rogers Park | 28. Belmont |

He Didn't Get By

By the Bard of Scranton Plant.

He started to work on a red "X" pole
Contrary to orders and rules.

He said the others were all afraid,
And he thought them a bunch of fools
With their Safety First and all that rot.
Said he, "I'd never fall, not I."

But the pole broke off and came tumbling
down,

And he found to his sorrow he didn't get
by.

He said "What's the use of inspection of
tools,

And putting a snap on a hammer?"

He condemned using goggles when drilling
a wall,

And all in no uncertain manner.

But it happened one day his platform
slipped,

All for the want of a guy,

And when he woke up in a hospital bed,

It came to him then that he didn't get by.

Inspection of ladders was always a joke,
"For a ladder's a ladder" said he.

And why you should use just plain com-
mon sense

Was a thing he never could see,

'Til it happened he stood on the topmost
step

Nailing a wire up high;

The ladder collapsed and he fell down—

One more case of he didn't get by.

Don't tell of the things that others have
done

Or the chances you took in the past,

But go tell the man who has just started
in

How to do his work safe, first and last.

Play the game safe, play the game fair,

Stop to reason it out, then do it with care;

For accidents come from a lack of thought,

And not doing your work the way that
you ought.

—Telephone News.

The Popular Disease

An ache in the back and a pain in the
head—

That's the Grip!

A choke in the throat and a yearning for
bed—

That's the Grip!

A river of heat, then a shiver of cold,

A feeling of being three hundred years old.

A willingness even to do as you're told—

That's the Grip!

A marvelous weakness, come on in a day—

A petulant wonder, "How long will it
stay?"

That's the Grip!

A season of fever, a season of freeze,

A quivering weakness that's felt at the
knees—

Say—if ever there was a hateful disease,

It's the Grip!

—Selected.

To Make It Easy for the Infirmary

The following remedies have been found
unfailingly efficacious for the complaints
they are coupled with. Try them.

For Weak Lungs—Purchase a nice cham-
ois-lined woolen chest-protector. Buy it
where trading stamps are given. Take it
home, hanging it on a convenient nail, and
leave it there. Stand in front of an open
window every morning and take ten deep
breaths. Get plenty of exercise in the open
air, and eat nourishing food.

For Headaches—Buy a large bottle of
anything that is guaranteed to cure a head-
ache instantly. Place it on the window-sill
in your bed-room. Throw it at the first
cat that disturbs your slumbers. Go to the
physician and tell him your troubles. If he
cannot help you, he will send you to an eye
specialist who will.

Indigestion and Dyspepsia—Ask the drug-
gist to fix up a bottle of something good.
Pour the contents into the sink, and sell the
bottle. Have your dentist clean your teeth
and fill the cavities. Control your temper.
Avoid eating things that you know disagree
with you. Eat moderately. In fact it would
be well if you left the table while you were
a bit hungry. Shut down on the midnight
lunches. If you are tired, rest before eat-
ing.—Prudential Insurance Company.

Can Any American Fail to Respond to This?

(From Public Service)

This little epic fell from the pen of a
mere "citizen soldier," some American
boy, who is laying his life on the altar of
liberty, that you and I may be free. Read
it and see if it doesn't lift you a little
higher in the scale of godly endeavor.
Read it and see if you, still left among
the living to enjoy your home and your
family and your pursuit of happiness, while
this boy, with as much right to these as
you have, goes out to bare his breast to
the beast of the jungle—see if you do not
feel a thrill to do all that lies within your
power to do for him and others like him,
who are giving up all for you:

"They say, who have come back from
'Over There,' that at night the troubled
earth between the lines is carpeted with
pain. They say that Death rides whistling
in every wind, and that the very mists
are charged with awful torment. They say
that of all things spent and squandered
there, young human life is held the least
dear. It is not the pleasantest prospect
for those of us who yet can feel upon
our lips the pressure of our mother's good-
bye kiss. But, please God, our love of life
is not so prized as love of right. In this
renaissance of our country's valor, we who
will edge the wedge of her assault, make
calm acceptance of its hazards. For us, the
steel-swept trench, the stiffening cold,
weariness, hardships, worse. For you, for
whom we go, you millions safe at home—
what for you?"

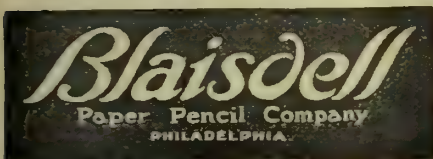
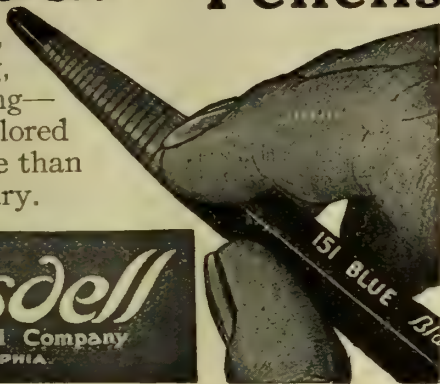
"We shall need food. We shall need
care. We shall need clothes for our bodies
and weapons for our hands. We shall
need terribly and without failure supplies
and equipment in a stream that is con-
stant and never-ending. From you, who
are our resource and reliance, who are the
heart and hope of that humanity for which
we smite and strive, must come these
things."

(Signed) Citizen Soldier No. 258.

...th District, National Draft Army.

Blaisdell Colored Pencils

Smooth writing,
long wearing,
quick sharpening—
the standard colored
pencils for more than
a quarter century.

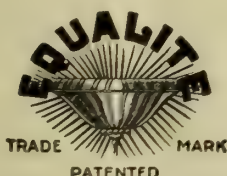


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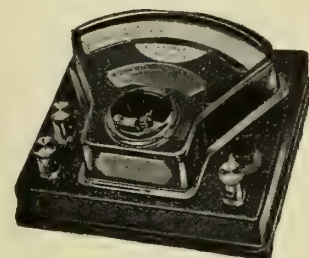
Weston

Model 1 D. C. Portable Voltmeter

They are guaranteed to an accuracy of 1/5 of one per cent. (in terms of full scale length). They are dead-beat. Each scale is hand-calibrated and has a mirror over which the knife-edge pointer travels. By bringing the pointer tip into line with its image, readings may be made within 1/10 of a division at any part of the scale. In mechanical and electrical workmanship, these Voltmeters practically attain perfection. In external appearance they are very handsome. The metal case has an exceedingly durable royal copper finish. The base is of selected mahogany, highly polished. Weston D. C. Instruments are especially designed for the accurate testing necessary in telephone service.

A full description of Model 1 Voltmeters will be found in Bulletin No. 501, which will be mailed on request.

Weston Electrical Instrument Co.
135 Weston Avenue Newark, N. J.
23 Branch Offices in the Larger Cities



"RIMCO" RUBBER INSULATED PLIERS

will more than
give satisfaction

The insulated handle affords perfect safety—every plier is tested to 10,000 volts. The semi-soft insulation is **non-detachable**—eliminating the danger ever present in pliers with detachable rubber sleeves.

"RIMCO" Rubber Insulated Pliers possess ample strength for any kind of telephone work. The semi-soft handle will not break or crack if dropped, like the hard rubber kind.

"RIMCO" Rubber Insulated Pliers will give you long and efficient service. Each pair bears a certified tag of O. K. and a guarantee against defects in materials and workmanship.

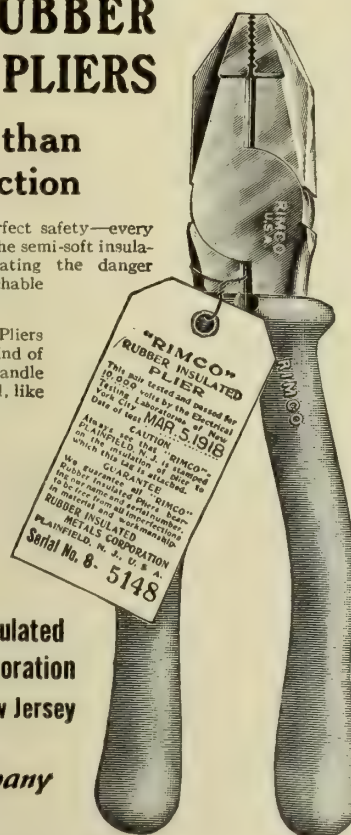
Write for literature.



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Metals Corporation
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Western Electric Company

And All Branches
Exclusive Export Agents
International Western Electric Company
Incorporated



Public Utilities Commission Rulings

Increase in Business, Residence and Rural Rates for Three-Year Period, Authorized—Tariff Held to Comply With Requirements of Interstate Commerce Commission

(Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania)
The Petroleum Telephone Company sought authority to increase its rates in Oil City for four-party and rural line telephone service by sixteen and two-thirds cents a month, and for all other service by thirty-three and one-third cents a month.

The city, in objections filed, conceded that the company was entitled to an increase in rates in view of the abnormal increases in cost of material and labor at the present time, caused by the war, but contended that the tariffs did not conform with the requirements of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that the proposed increase violated the maximum rates specified in the company's franchise granted in 1899.

It was held that, the city's complaint will be dismissed and the company permitted to put into effect the rates sought for a period of three years, and if conditions then require their retention the company may petition for a continuance thereof.

The tariff conforms to the requirements of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

While the legislature might delegate to a municipality the power to fix rates to be charged by a public service corporation for a definite term, such delegation of authority must be undoubted if it is to divest the legislature of its function. The legislature has delegated power to the Public Service Commission. No such delegation of power to municipalities is expressed in the Act of 1885, relating to telephone companies, nor is there any reason to believe that a contract for rates, if authorized by that act, would divest the power of the state to change the rates when necessary.

Since the passage of the Public Service Company Law, the policy of the state is to secure for the public adequate service at reasonable rates. It is manifest that adequate service cannot be rendered by the utility unless it is permitted to charge such reasonable rates as will afford an income sufficient to meet operating, maintenance and fair return obligations. To require the service which the public demands, without permitting a sufficient income to be received, would be futile, resulting ultimately in the destruction of the utility and loss to the public of all service. Present losses must be made up, or there must be a lowering of the quality of service.

It is the policy of the law to distribute the burdens imposed by necessity upon patrons or localities, served by public utilities, as equitably as possible, recognizing proper classifications, according to the service used or required, and the similarity

of conditions under which such service is rendered. It is inequitable that one person or locality should pay a higher rate than another for the same kind of service rendered under similar conditions. If the company is obliged to increase its revenues, and is prohibited by law from imposing any part of the increase upon certain municipalities, then it must impose all of the increase upon its patrons in territory where no ordinance prohibits it. The rate payers in such territory would be compelled to stand their own share of the increase, and also the share of others.

The inadvisability of municipalities, by fixed terms of ordinances, fixing the rates of fare or the character of service to govern for a long period of years, is most apparent in the present case. The state of the telephone art, at the time the franchise was granted, accepted a single wire or grounded circuit as a reasonable standard for telephone line construction. According to the strict letter of the ordinance, nothing more could be required of the respondent. It might ignore the discoveries and inventive genius of the elapsed years, cling to the language in the bond, and thus deprive the public of the more expensive and now necessary metallic circuit.

If the company were to make such contention, under the police power it could not succeed. If the rates imposed by ordinance were reasonable at the date of passage, but had become exorbitant, measured by any other standard than the ordinance terms, the rates, types of construction, or equipment would not be unalterable, or be beyond power of correction or review.

While rates in municipal ordinances may be enforced so long as they remain reasonable, and do not offend against other rate provisions of the Public Service Company Law, whenever, under changed conditions, they become unreasonable, inadequate or unduly discriminatory, they place a burden upon the public from which the public has a right to be relieved, under the police power, and all ordinances carrying unjust or inadequate rate provisions must give way, but such exercise of the police power does not invade the authority of municipalities or violate the sanctity of ordinance contracts.

Establishment of Measured Service Authorized

(Public Utilities Commission of Ohio)

It was held by the commission that the rates for furnishing telephone service in and about the city of Cleveland, set forth in the schedule of the Cleveland Telephone Company designated as P. U. C. O. No. 2, published and filed with the commission to become effective January 1, 1918, were and are neither unjust, unreasonable, excessive nor unlawfully discriminatory for the furnishing of respondent's service within the city of Cleveland as of January 1, 1918.

The service of the said Cleveland Telephone Company is inadequate as said company does not furnish prompt and efficient service to its subscribers; said inadequacy and inefficiency of service is largely due to the overloading of respondent's lines, an insufficient operating force and an unusual use of the service.

The adoption by the Cleveland Telephone Company of the recommendation of the commission's telephone department, that said respondent begin at once the substitution of measured service for its present service (installing the necessary apparatus and appliances first in its Main exchange and proceeding with such work, exchange by exchange, but rearranging its Prospect, Rosedale, Garfield and Eddy exchanges before undertaking the work of its other exchanges), and the substitution for the rates and charges set forth in respondent's schedule, P. U. C. O. No. 2 of the rates and charges set forth in respondent's schedule marked as First Revised Sheets Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 18, 23, 24 and 25 to P. U. C. O. No. 2, published by the respondent and filed with the Commission to become effective January 1, 1919, as rapidly as measured service shall be instituted, would be a reasonable and proper means of improving respondent's service. The adoption by the company of such recommendation as a means of improving its service and rendering the same adequate and efficient, is approved by the commission and authority to carry out the said recommendation is granted.

As to all other matters except the undertaking by the company of the work of increasing and improving its facilities and service, the investigation should be discontinued.

Municipality Cannot Barter With Police Power

(Wisconsin Railroad Commission)

The City of Wausau and the Wausau Telephone Company submitted to the Wisconsin Railroad Commission, on an agreed statement of facts, the validity of an ordinance of the city providing that the city should have the free use of certain of the poles and conduits of the telephone company. The commission held that the ordinance was ineffective in so far as it was intended to require the company to furnish the facilities involved to the city free of charge, since under the statutes and the decisions of the Supreme Court the telephone company required no franchise from the city to carry on business therein. That, moreover, the ordinance could not be sustained as an exercise of the city's police power, since the city had no right to barter with the police power or to exact for itself financial benefits as a condition of its exercise, since such power could be exercised only for the public good and welfare and not for public gain.

NOTICE TO READER:

When you finish reading this magazine place a one-cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employe and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers and sailors at the front. No wrapping—no address.—A. S. Bureson, Postmaster-General.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS



Copyright, Underwood & Underwood



Holding Up the Nation's Defense

The telephone played a tremendous part in this Nation's mobilization for war. It continues vital to the Government's program.

At the same time it has remained at the service of the whole people whose demands upon it grow apace with that of the Government.

The public is entitled to the best service that it is possible to render. But the public has a partnership in the responsibility for good telephone service.

It takes three to make any telephone connection: the person calling, the company, and the person called. Without the co-operation of all three the service suffers.

The telephone company can make the connection, but no words can be heard at

one end of the line which are not properly spoken into the transmitter at the other. The relation between the speaker and the hearer is the same as the relation between the orator and his audience. It cannot be maintained if the orator turns his back to the listeners or if the audience is inattentive.

Telephone traffic must be kept moving. Speak distinctly—answer promptly—and release the line as quickly as possible. Don't continue reading when the bell rings.

These seem little things to ask the individual telephone subscriber, but when the individual is multiplied by millions all over this country, it is easy to see how important it is that *all* should co-operate.



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AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES**

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One Policy

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Volume 8

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST, 1918

Number 1

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TAKES CONTROL OF TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND RADIO SERVICE

President Wilson, By Authority of Congress, Will Operate Commercial Wire and Wireless Systems For the Period of the War

By Executive proclamation, control of the telephone, telegraph and radio service of the country passed to the Government at midnight, July 31, 1918. President Wilson then became Commander-in-Chief of the Bell Telephone army, and made Postmaster General Burleson his Chief of Staff with a War Council, to carry the simile a step farther, composed of David J. Lewis, J. C. Koons and W. H. Lamar.



—Copyright, Clinedinst.

COMMITTEE FOR THE GOVERNMENTAL MANAGEMENT, OPERATION AND CONTROL OF TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SYSTEMS

Postmaster-General Burleson is second from the left in the picture. At his right is David J. Lewis and at his left are John C. Koons and William H. Lamar.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA A PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Congress of the United States, in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them, by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, bearing date July 16, 1918, resolved:

That the President, during the continuance of the present war, is authorized and empowered, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the national security or defense, to supervise or to take possession and assume control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable, or radio system or systems, or any part thereof, and to operate the same in such manner as may be needful or desirable for the duration of the war, which supervision, possession, control or operation shall not extend beyond the date of the proclamation by the President of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace: Provided, that just compensation shall be made for such supervision, possession, control, or operation, to be determined by the President; and if the amount thereof, so determined by the President, is unsatisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same such person shall be paid 75 per centum of the amount so determined by the President and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said 75 per centum, will make up such amount as will be just compensation therefor, in the manner provided for by section 24, paragraph 20, and section 145 of the Judicial Code: Provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to amend, repeal, impair, or affect existing laws or powers of the States in relation to taxation or the lawful police regulations of the several States, except wherein such laws, powers, or regulations may affect the transmission of Government communications or the issue of stocks and bonds by such system or systems.

And whereas it is deemed necessary for the national security and defense to supervise and to take possession and assume control of all telegraph and telephone systems and to operate the same in such manner as may be needful or desirable:

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by the foregoing resolution, and by virtue of all other powers thereto me enabling, do hereby take possession and assume control and supervision of each and every telegraph and telephone system, and every part thereof within the jurisdiction of the United States, including all equipment thereof and appurtenances thereto whatsoever and all materials and supplies.

It is hereby directed that the supervision, possession, control and operation of such telegraph and telephone systems hereby by me undertaken shall be exercised by and through the Postmaster-General, Albert S. Burleson. Said Postmaster General may

perform the duties hereby and hereunder imposed upon him, so long and to such extent and in such manner as he shall determine, through the owners, managers, boards of directors, receivers, officers, and employees of said telegraph and telephone systems.

Until and except so far as said Postmaster General shall from time to time by general or special orders otherwise provide, the owners, managers, boards of directors, receivers, officers and employees of the various telegraph and telephone systems shall continue the operation thereof in the usual and ordinary course of the business of said systems, in the names of their respective companies, associations, organizations, owners, or managers, as the case may be.

Regular dividends hitherto declared, and maturing interest upon bonds, debentures, and other obligations may be paid in due course; and such regular dividends and interest may continue to be paid until and unless the said Postmaster General shall, from time to time, otherwise by general or special orders determine, and, subject to the approval of said Postmaster General, the various telegraph and telephone systems may determine upon and arrange for the renewal and extension of maturing obligations.

By subsequent order of said Postmaster General supervision, possession, control, or operation, may be relinquished in whole or in part to the owners thereof of any telegraph or telephone system or any part thereof supervision, possession, control, or operation of which is hereby assumed or which may be subsequently assumed in whole or in part hereunder.

From and after 12 o'clock midnight on the 31st day of July, 1918, all telegraph and telephone systems included in this order and proclamation shall conclusively be deemed within the possession and control and under the supervision of said Postmaster General without further act or notice.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done by the President, in the District of Columbia, this 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1918, and of the independence of the United States the 143d.

(Signed)

WOODROW WILSON.

(Seal)

By the President:

FRANK L. POLK,

Acting Secretary of State.

—From the *Official Bulletin*, July 24, 1918.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by the act authorizing the President to co-ordinate or consolidate executive bureaus, agencies, and offices and for other purposes, in the interest of economy and the more efficient concentration of the Government, approved May 20, 1918, and by

virtue of all other powers thereto me enabling, David J. Lewis, Commissioner, United States Tariff Commission, is hereby detailed to the Post Office Department until further ordered, for such duties in connection with the control and operation of the telegraph and telephone services by that department as may be assigned to him by the Postmaster General.

(Signed)

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House,

July 23, 1918.

—From the *Official Bulletin*, July 26, 1918.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE

Washington, D. C., July 23, 1918.

Bulletin No. 1.

On July 23rd, Postmaster General Burleson issued the following order for the governmental control of the telegraph and telephone systems covered by the proclamation of the President dated July 22, 1918.

"John C. Koons, First Assistant Postmaster General; David J. Lewis, commissioner, United States Tariff Commission; and William H. Lamar, solicitor for the Post Office Department, are hereby appointed a committee for the governmental management, operation, and control of the telegraph and telephone systems covered by the proclamation of the President dated July 22, 1918, of which committee the Postmaster General shall be chairman."

In announcing the appointment of this committee the Postmaster General stated that while the committee would have charge of the governmental management, operation, and control of the telegraph and telephone systems, yet it would be necessary to divide the work to a certain extent and that Mr. Koons and the Postmaster General would have charge of the administration and organization of the service, Mr. Lewis and the Postmaster General of its operation, and Mr. Lamar and the Postmaster General of the finances.

—From the *Official Bulletin*, July 24, 1918.

Postmaster General Burleson has issued the following statement:

"I realize the immensity of the task which has been entrusted to me by the President's order. The telegraph and telephone service as conducted by those who have had the responsibility under conditions heretofore existing has been remarkably successful considering the unusual additions to their task and the unprecedented difficulties in the way of its full performance which have arisen out of the war—difficulties which could be overcome only by a unity of administration, particularly a unification of the use of the telephone and telegraph lines, which could not be realized without the aid of the government.

Opportunities Under New Order

"Under the President's order conditions are changed and greater opportunity is afforded to effect improvements and econo-

mies and a larger use by the people of these facilities which have become an imperative need in their everyday life. Whether advantage can be taken of these opportunities to improve this service to the public remains to be disclosed by experience. Every effort of the department will be directed to the accomplishment of this end. It will be the purpose of the Post Office Department to broaden the use of the service at the least cost to the people, keeping in mind that a high standard of efficiency must be maintained. I shall avail myself of an early opportunity to consult with those who have heretofore had the responsibility of directing the affairs of the various wire systems taken over and I doubt not will be greatly benefited by suggestions they may be kind enough to offer me. The operation or control of what are commonly called farmers' telephone lines will be interfered with only for the purpose of facilitating their connections with the longer lines. There will be no change affecting the press wire service except to improve it wherever possible.

Survey of General Situation

"Of course, no general policy has been decided upon and will not be until a most careful survey of the whole situation is had and a grasp of conditions as they now exist secured. I shall freely avail myself of all advice and suggestions which those in a position to make same valuable may be good enough to offer me.

"Whenever it is necessary to inaugurate any changes of policy announcement of such will be made through the Postmaster General.

(Signed)

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General."

—From the Official Bulletin, July 24, 1918.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

New York, July 31, 1918.

To Employés of the Bell Telephone Companies:

Under the authority of the law and by the proclamation of the President possession and control of the wire systems passed to the Postmaster General as of August 1st.

In a conference held in Washington at which were present the Postmaster General, the Government Operating Committee and representatives of the Bell Companies the Postmaster General expressed most emphatically his appreciation of the service which the Bell Companies were rendering and that such improvements possible to be made would be because of the additional power derived from the Government; he asked for the coöperation and assistance of those who had heretofore been responsible for the service.

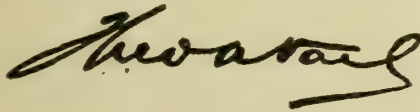
The Postmaster General was equally emphatic in the statement of his desire to conserve the service and properties of the companies with a view of returning them when called upon so to do to the owners

in as good condition as received; that it was his earnest desire that the owners should receive just compensation in the full sense for their use.

The Postmaster General, until other instructions are issued, desires that the conduct of operations shall continue as heretofore and also states that no changes will be made until after consultation and full and careful consideration.

To all who are identified with the Bell Companies—who have shown your fine sense of obligation and your loyalty and fidelity to the country, to the Public Service and to the property in the past and to whom the credit is due for the prestige and position of the companies in the public eye—it is asked and it is not too much to ask of you, that same loyalty, fidelity and devotion to the service under the new order of things; on your behalf, such loyalty, fidelity and devotion to service have been promised, knowing full well the spirit in which you would meet and respond to the request.

To do one's full duty in each position is the greatest obligation resting upon every person and is also the greatest opening to future preferment.



Statement by Mr. Sunny

To all Employés of the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies:

The exigencies of the world conflict, in which American soldiers are now taking so glorious a part, have, in the wisdom of the President and the Congress, called for Government possession and control of the wire systems of the country.

To those of us who compose the personnel of the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies, as to all Bell employés, has come this new call to the colors in the proclamation of the President, of July 22, 1918, which appears in full elsewhere in this issue of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS.

I have had occasion in times past to call upon the men and women of the Central Group for earnest and sustained coöperation in connection with the public service to which we are devoting our thought and energy. Your responses have been prompt and your efforts productive of excellent results, both for our companies and for the thousands of subscribers whom we serve.

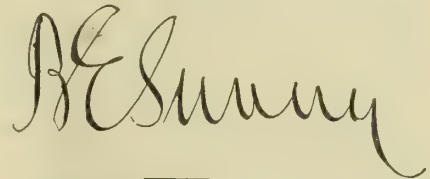
It is now a privilege which we all share, to give the Government renewed assurances of our ability and readiness to meet the heavy and increasing responsibilities resting upon the telephone service in these critical and stirring times.

The President's proclamation provides that until further orders of the Postmaster General, the operation of our lines will remain under the direction of the present officers, directors and employés of the companies forming the various Bell groups.

I know that I voice the sentiment of every member of our organization when I pledge our fidelity and faithful performance to the Postmaster General during the period for which our activities are under his supervision and direction. The same high purpose that has inspired in the past will prevail under the new order of things.

Our obligation to support the President at this trying time is the obligation that lies nearest our hearts. That we will meet that obligation to the fullest extent I am entirely confident.

Yours very sincerely,



Stockholders Need Not Worry

Thomas J. Lamont of J. P. Morgan and Company, commenting on the taking over of the wire systems by the government, issued the following:

"The Government's taking over of the telephone and telegraph lines for war purposes is a step which ought to prove very satisfactory to holders of securities in the companies in question. Postmaster General Burleson makes it clear in his announcement that the greatest care will be taken to conserve the properties and their permanent earning power. So that for the long future it would appear that investors in these great companies have little to fear for the stability and earning capacity of the corporation.

"As for the immediate future, the law under which the Administration has taken action states that 'just compensation' will be paid by the Government for the use of the properties—a rental which ought to be readily sufficient to meet all fixed and present charges, including dividends. Furthermore, the physical and financial condition of these telephones and telegraph properties is now so sound that we regard present holders of their securities as well warranted in being entirely content with their investments as they stand to-day."

President Theodore N. Vail is quoted as follows: "I am satisfied that the Government intends to do the utmost to maintain the service, conserve the property for the owner and to pay just compensation in a full sense."—*The Commercial & Financial Chronicle*, August 3, 1918.

Mr. Burleson to Employés

On August 1st, Postmaster-General Burleson, in a public statement, said: "I earnestly request the loyal coöperation of all officers, operators, and employés, and the public, in order that the service rendered shall be not only maintained at a high standard, but improved wherever possible. It is the purpose to coöperate and unify these services so that they may be operated as a national system with due regard to the interests of the public and the owners of the properties."



ALBERT SIDNEY BURLESON
—Copyright, Clinedinst

ALBERT SIDNEY BURLESON

Albert Sidney Burleson, Postmaster General of the United States, under whose direction the telephone and telegraph systems of the country will be operated under government control, is a Texan by birth.

Mr. Burleson was born at San Marcos, Texas, on June 7, 1863. He was educated at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, Baylor University, gradu-

ated from the University of Texas in 1884, and was admitted to the bar in 1885.

Mr. Burleson was assistant city attorney at Austin, Texas, from 1885 to 1890, and attorney of the Twenty-sixth Judicial District, Texas, from 1891 to 1898. He was a member of the Fifty-sixth to Sixty-second Congresses 1899 to 1903, Ninth Texas District; and 1903 to 1913, Tenth Texas District. Although re-elected to the Sixty-third Congress Mr. Burleson resigned.

He was appointed Postmaster General of the United States when President Wilson took office in March, 1913.

The Postmaster General has given careful study to the subject of wire communication and is convinced that a unification of the telephone and telegraph systems and their operation in combination will result in improvements to the service and greater flexibility, all of which will enhance their usefulness to the public. This thought is shared by Mr. Vail and other Bell officials. In fact they proposed some years back to bring about such a unification of facilities and methods. They were unable to do so however, as it was decided by the Attorney General that such an arrangement would conflict with the provisions of the Sherman Anti Trust Law, so the plan had to be abandoned. The exigencies of war have made a unification necessary and the results will be watched with keen interest by both the Postmaster General and those who have played so large a part in the development and perfecting of the different great wire systems of the country, acknowledged to be the finest in the world.

DAVID JOHN LEWIS

Despite limited opportunities for education, David John Lewis, tariff commissioner and member of the committee which will supervise the operation of the telephone and telegraph, has risen to a position of prominence through his own efforts.

Mr. Lewis was born near Osceola, Center County, Pennsylvania, on May 1, 1869. He never attended the public schools, but learned to read in a Sunday school. From the ages of nine to twenty-three he was employed in a coal mine. Meanwhile he studied law and Latin and was admitted to the bar in 1892. Since then he has been practicing at Cumberland, Md., as a member of the firm of McHenry and Lewis.

Mr. Lewis began his political career as a member of the Maryland Senate from 1902 to 1904. In 1908 he was a Democratic nominee for the Sixty-first Congress. He represented the Sixth Maryland District in the Sixty-second to Sixty-fourth Congresses from 1911 to 1917, and since April, 1917, has been a member of the United States Tariff Commission.

Mr. Lewis has been a student of telephone and telegraph problems for years and the Postmaster General will depend greatly upon the knowledge which this study has produced, in his task of directing and supervising the wire communication systems of the country.



DAVID JOHN LEWIS
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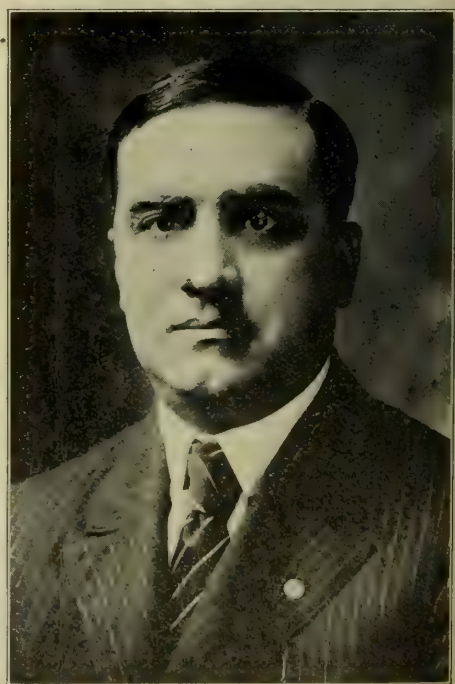
JOHN CORNELIUS KOONS

John Cornelius Koons, First Assistant Postmaster General and member of the committee which will supervise the operation of the telephone and telegraph, has devoted practically his entire business career to the postal service.

Mr. Koons was born in Patapsco, Carroll County, Maryland, on February 13, 1873. He was educated at Franklin High School, Reisterstown, Maryland.



WILLIAM HARMONG LAMAR
—Copyright, Clinedinst



JOHN CORNELIUS KOONS
—Copyright, Clinedinst

Mr. Koons entered the railway mail service, after a civil service examination, as substitute clerk at Baltimore, on March 20, 1895. The following year he was promoted to clerk, and advanced to the highest clerical grade. From 1906 to 1911 he was post office inspector, Kansas City division, and from April to October, 1911, was division superintendent of the railway mail service at Cleveland, Ohio. From 1911 to 1915 he was superintendent of salaries and allowances of the post office department at Washington and chief post office inspector from 1915 to 1916. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster General by President Wilson on September 1, 1916.

Mr. Koons served as chairman of the committee which developed the parcel post in the United States. He has made a study of government ownership of the telephone and telegraph, and compiled an exhaustive report in connection therewith.

Mr. Koons is a Mason, and a member of the National Press Club of Washington, and makes his home in that city.

WILLIAM HARMONG LAMAR

William Harmong Lamar was born at Auburn, Ala., on December 11, 1859. He received his degree of A. B. from Alabama Polytechnic, Auburn, in 1881; his L. L. B. from Georgetown University in 1884, and his L. L. M. in 1885. He began the practice of law at Washington, D. C., and Rockville, Md., in 1885.

Mr. Lamar was elected a member of the Maryland House of Representatives in 1894. From 1906 to 1913 he was Assistant Attorney, United States Department of Justice. On May 1, 1913, he was appointed Assistant Attorney General (now Solicitor) of the post office department.

Mr. Lamar is a member of the American Bar Association, Maryland Bar Association, Alpha Tau Omega and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, and the University Club of Washington. He is the author of Annual Reports of Solicitor for 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, published by the post office department. His home is in Rockville, Md.

As Solicitor for the post office department Mr. Lamar becomes the legal adviser of the Postmaster-General in matters pertaining to telephone and telegraph operation and control.

From "Over There"

Sergeant Major Niels R. A. Becker, formerly of the installation division, equipment department, Detroit, and now with the 409th Telegraph Battalion, writes interestingly of conditions "Over There" as follows:

"We are now in the town of Blere, Department of Indre et Loire, about twenty miles from Tours, and on the bank of the Cher river. It is a typical sleepy French village, but the country around is some of the prettiest I have ever seen. We are in the middle of what is known as the chateau

410th Is Over

News has recently been received that the 410th, formerly the Sixth Telegraph Battalion, has arrived safely "Over There."

The 409th, formerly the Eleventh Telegraph Battalion, has been in France for several months.

These two battalions are composed mainly of telephone men from the Central Group.

district, and almost every town has its chateau, or castle.

"One of the recent general orders gave permission to mention the name of the town in which we are stationed, as long as we remain in the service of supplies. This means that we are nowhere near the front, as can readily be seen if one is able to find Blere on the map.

"I have some friends here who have just been released from Germany where they have been held as prisoners since the outbreak of the war, and their experiences have been frightful. There were two girls in the family, and when they were released the eldest girl was kept in Germany where she is breaking stones on the roads as our chain-gangs do in the south at home. Women receive no more consideration from the boche than men, perhaps not so much. Living conditions are terrible. For example, butter costs about two hundred francs, or approximately forty dollars a pound. Wheat bread is, of course, a thing of the past, and often the people have nothing to eat but raw vegetables, and roots eaten as they are picked from the fields.

"The family I mention had their money all taken from them, and they had to beg for everything they got. When they were released they made their way back to France through Switzerland, traveling in

wagons, or walking. They did not have a decent meal from the time the boche released them till they were over the Swiss border, and in the hands of friends. Some days they ate nothing at all. On the whole the Germans treated them very well, that is, they seem to have quieted down from their former methods of kultur, as applied to civilian prisoners.

"The 409th Battalion is now a mere shadow of what it used to be, as we have men spread the whole length and breadth of France, and I expect they will, to a very great extent, remain so till the end, which, let us hope, will not be very long in coming."

John M. Clark Dead

John Marshall Clark, former president of the Chicago Telephone Company and a pioneer Chicago business man, died August 6th at his summer home in Marion, Mass. Mr. Clark was eighty-two years old.

Mr. Clark was born at White Pigeon, Michigan, in 1836 and came to Chicago in 1847. He started his career as a civil engineer. During the Civil War he served as a general under Brigadier-General Stough at the battle of Apache Canon. At the close of the war he returned to Chicago and for many years was prominent in the leather business, being a member of the firm of Grey, Clark and Engle. It was while he was a member of this firm that in 1897 he was elected president of the Chicago Telephone Company, holding office until May 10, 1901, when he was succeeded by John I. Sabin.

Mr. Clark was at one time active in politics, being Republican candidate for mayor against Carter Harrison, Senior, in 1881. Later he was a member of the Board of Education, Collector of the Port of Chicago, and was president of the first board of civil service commissioners in 1895. Mr. Clark was a member and former president of the Chicago Club, also a member of the Calumet and Commercial Clubs. His Chicago residence was at 847 Michigan avenue.

Mr. Clark was very popular among his associates and was particularly esteemed for his generosity and kindly interest in his employes. The news of his death was received with genuine regret by all of the older employes of the company, who knew him during his term as president.

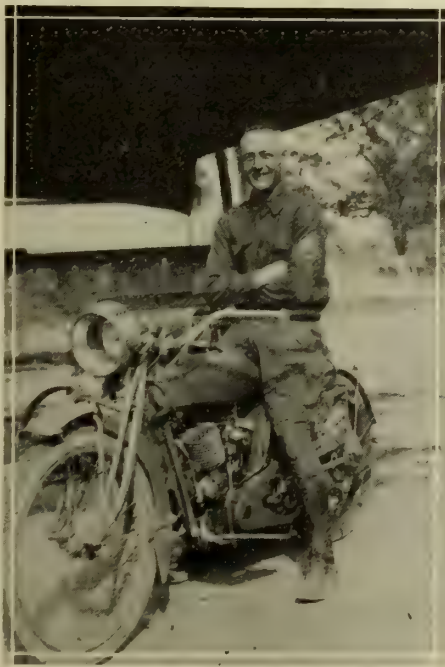
The funeral took place in Marion, August 9th.

Caldwell Shows the Huns

Sergeant Herbert Caldwell has shown the Huns the stuff that is in him. He has been awarded the Croix de Guerre for bravery.

To use his own saying, "You remember the war cross the little Frenchman had on, well I have gotten one just like it with two stars on the ribbon."

Sergeant Caldwell left the Yards office, Chicago, to enter the service on October 1, 1917.



SERGEANT HERBERT CALDWELL

THE MONTH IN OHIO, INDIANA AND ILLINOIS

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

General Offices, Chicago

Miss Laura Ellen Laughlin, Correspondent

Miss Laura E. Laughlin, stenographer for the Receivers and BELL TELEPHONE NEWS correspondent for the general offices, Chicago, has obtained a leave of absence and is now at Sunnybrook Farm, South Haven, Mich. Miss Laughlin has been in ill health, but it is hoped that a few months of farm life will bring her back with more vigor and life than ever. She writes that farm life agrees with her. Cream with lumps in it, freshly laid eggs, fried spring chicken, roast duck and a few other choice tid-bits, obtained only in the country, make Miss Laughlin's associates wish that they could hie themselves to Sunnybrook Farm and remain there the rest of their lives.

E. A. Rossrucker of the general traffic engineer's office spent a delightful two weeks, pitching hay on a farm in northern Wisconsin. This particular farm will doubtless yield an enormous crop of hay.

Miss Knust, another patriotic member of the chief engineer's office, devoted her vacation to hoeing potatoes on a farm near Cedar Lake, Ill.

Miss Harrop of the stenographic department has returned from a fishing trip to Paw Paw Lake, Mich. She reports that "nary a fish did she see," but thoroughly enjoyed her vacation.

Miss Coutts of the general traffic engineer's office and Miss Sedlack, assistant to the chief clerk for the chief engineer spent their vacations in Iowa City.

Miss Ruth N. Robertson of the general traffic engineer's department was married on June 29th, at the home of her parents in Chicago, to Corporal Harvey Sites, of the Depot Brigade, Eighty-sixth Division, Camp Grant. The wedding was a pleasant surprise to the bride's associates. When Mrs. Sites returned from her vacation and wedding trip she found her desk decorated with red, white and blue streamers, and an American flag with several wedding bells suspended over it. The desk was also illuminated by a beautiful boudoir lamp, presented by mem-

bers of the department. When Corporal Sites heard of the gift and celebration in honor of his bride he sent her co-workers a box of cigars and a five-pound box of candy.

Hold Your Liberty Bonds!

The American who buys a Liberty Bond and forthwith sells it has performed only half a service for his country. To buy bonds and then sell them immediately tends to make the war burden of the country heavier instead of lighter, as it decreases the market value of the bonds.

Liberty Bonds are the safest and soundest and one of the best investments in the world. To sell them unless imperatively required is not good business, is not good Americanism. Therefore, make this little additional present sacrifice and help defeat the kaiser. Buy war savings stamps, too.

Ohio Division

D. H. Morris, Correspondent Columbus

Akron District

The Central Union Telephone Club of Akron, recently spent a delightful Sunday at Brady Lake. One of the interesting events was watching the soldiers of Quartermaster Companies A, B and C line up for their noon rations.

Miss Gertrude Parker, toll instructress at Akron, has returned from a visit in Cincinnati and Hamilton.

Mrs. Jesse Ullum of Akron, has returned after a severe illness.

Miss Helen Gardner of Akron, has announced her engagement to Mr. Rauchsneider.

Miss Kathleen Snyder, toll observer at Akron, spent her vacation in Detroit.

Miss Gladys Warjon, district chief clerk, spent her vacation in Little Rock, Ark.

Miss Gladys Bartholomew of Akron, has resigned to accept a position with the Commercial Printing Company.

The Akron traffic department expresses sincere sympathy to the family and friends of Miss Mary Johnston, who died recently.

Although old Sol continues to send his rays to seventy in the shade, Miss Mabel McDonnell, toll chief operator at Akron, is still knitting sweaters.

Miss Caroline Stockton, formerly clerk in the commercial department at Canton, was recently married to Lieutenant John Lawlor of the 308th Engineers.

Miss Wilma Kerstetter has accepted a position as clerk in the commercial department at Canton.

D. B. Hunt has been appointed manager at North Canton, succeeding Ray Hyman, resigned.

Miss Mary Miller of the commercial department, Canton, spent a week's vacation visiting friends in Youngstown.

Miss Mayme Girt, formerly evening supervisor at Canton, has been appointed evening chief operator.

Manager C. E. Norris, Miss Ida Krebs, cashier, and Miss Lillie Shanbruch, clerk, of the



MRS. HARVEY SITES AT DESK DECORATED BY HER ASSOCIATES IN HONOR OF HER MARRIAGE

Canton commercial force took an active part in the recent war savings campaign. Over \$4,000 worth of stamps were sold in the cashier's office during the week of the drive.

Columbus District

In the death of Dr. Washington Gladden, pastor emeritus of the First Congregational Church, Columbus has lost a beloved citizen and the nation has lost one of its most broad-minded, intellectual and religious men. Confined to his home for several months by a paralytic stroke, the doctor was enabled through the thoughtfulness of several of his parishioners to hear each Sunday the preaching of the new pastor and the singing of his favorite hymns. A special transmitter was installed on the pulpit and connected by a private line to a Bell telephone at the bedside of the aged clergyman.

General Chairman E. A. Reed of the Franklin County War Savings Committee arranged a big drive for stamp sales during the week of June 24th. Twenty teams were sent out to get subscriptions for the maximum amount of \$1,000 each and the names of such subscribers were placed on a "Victory List" on bulletin boards fastened to the iron fence surrounding the state capitol. The Boy Scouts, School Sammies and other regular committees engaged in stamp sales were also hard at work and a house to house canvass was made for subscriptions by workers organized by the Republican and Democratic County Committees. J. T. Daniels had charge of the noon-day meetings at which the teams reported, and D. H. Morris captained a team which secured more than \$75,000 in pledges.

The Americanization Committee of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce staged a beautiful ceremony on July 4th when several thousand foreign-born American citizens marched to the capitol grounds in groups according to nationality. There they sang patriotic songs, took the oath of allegiance to the flag and listened to addresses by Governor Cox and Ignace Jan Paderewski, the great Polish musician. Delegations of Austrians, Hungarians, Serbians, Roumanians, Greeks, Italians and Belgians with smaller groups of many other nationalities were present, and they made a beautiful picture as they massed on the west front of the capitol, each carrying an American flag and wearing badges labelled "America Our Country."

Major E. F. McCampbell, formerly state physician for the Ohio Division Benefit Committee, now stationed at Camp Pike, was a Fourth of July visitor in Columbus.

The traffic department is rapidly crowding all other departments out of the telephone building. The engineering department recently moved over to Gay street and its former quarters are now occupied by the district traffic office.

A Message to Our Employees

CHICAGO, July 15, 1918.

At this time every loyal citizen, man or woman, is thinking how he or she can best serve our country and help win the Great War for justice and liberty. Our service flag in the General Offices shows that out of our total of more than 10,000 employes, some 500 have gone into active service, ready if need be to make the supreme sacrifice. The majority of you, however, will be compelled for various sufficient reasons to render your service at home, and our brave army "Over There" must be loyally supported by a great industrial army at home, both of which are indispensable to victory. You are part of that industrial army, and your faithful and loyal service in maintaining the telephone service is indispensable to the nation and the cause. This thought has been finely expressed by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, from whose address to the employes at the Schenectady plant of the General Electric Co., on June 15, 1918, we quote the following excerpt:

"I want to say to you men, you skilled laborers, you turbine builders, you constructors of gears and electrical apparatus—your place is here. Gentlemen, every day that you turn out more and better equipment for our Army and Navy, you are as truly fighting as are those brave men in the mud and glory of France."

RECEIVERS, CENTRAL UNION TELEPHONE COMPANY.

A. D. Lewis, special agent at Indianapolis, has been assigned to special work assisting C. S. Maltby, agent for connecting com-



MISSSES LEILA GORBY AND LILLIAN HERDT
East exchange, Columbus, operators.

panies at Columbus. Mr. Lewis is dividing his time and retains supervision over the directory advertising and railroad contracts for Indiana.

A Genius at the Art

WANTED—Accurate Stenographer-Clerk. State age and qualifications.

The above advertisement inserted by a division official in the Columbus *Dispatch* brought forth the following application. The applicant is apparently a real genius in the art of stenography.

W-930—*Dispatch*: I note your requirements as aired in the newspaper and hasten to make inquiry as to this strenuous business that takes such an extraordinary stenographer. Your advertisement appeals to me strongly—stronger than prepared mustard, as I have searched Europe, Airopé, Irop and the States in quest of someone who could use my talents to the best advantage.

When it comes to this chin music proposition, I have never found a man, woman or dictaphone who could get to first base with me, either in fancy or catch-as-catch-can. I write shorthand so fast that I have a specially prepared pencil with a platinum point and a water cooling equipment that I have had constructed at an exorbitant expense—a note pad made of asbestos composition, covered with human hide, ruled with sulphuric acid and stitched with cat-gut.

I use the A-Wignition, double unit exclusively and will guarantee to deliver my rated horsepower under either A. L. A. M. or S.A.E. standard. I have been passed by the National Board of Censorship and am guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906. I run with my cut-out open at all speeds, and am, in fact, a guaranteed double copper riveted, seamless, hand-buffed, hydraulically welded, dropped forged and oil tempered specimen of human lightning on a .45 frame ground down to one-thousandth of an inch. At hot air juggling you have nothing on me.

If you wish to avail yourself of the opportunity of a lifetime, call Main 9896, but unless you are prepared financially and physically to pay the tariff for such services, don't bother me, as I am so nervous that I cannot stand to have my dress-maker measure my clothes. Spare your time and money unless you want to pay at least seven dollars a week, in cash, or its equivalent.

ALIOUS GETTHERE.

Columbus Service Complimented

A real compliment is paid to the Columbus operating force in the following letter: District Traffic Chief O. H. Kirkland,

Central Union Telephone Company,
Columbus, Ohio.

"In connection with my brief visit to your office this afternoon, permit me to state that I desire to meet, in an official capacity, the supervisor of hotel exchanges, who was not in, at that moment. You will

kindly arrange for an interview, at your earliest convenience, and inform me of the hour appointed.

"After a stop of almost two weeks at this hotel, barring a hurried trip to Pittsburgh, I desire to compliment your management on the most excellent service accorded me, both day and night, by the several young ladies in this exchange.

"My stay in Columbus will be of one, possibly two months' duration.

"I thank you.

(Signed) "D. W. DUNN,
U. S. Expeditor."

What it Costs to Make a Good Citizen

A man comes to America, takes out his first papers, declares his intention of becoming an American citizen. In the course of time he takes out his full citizenship papers, pays a few dollars in fees, and in his mind that settles it. Maybe it settles his citizenship in his mind—but it doesn't make him a citizen.

Because a man has a paper telling that he has complied with the technicalities of citizenship, does not make him a good citizen. It is going to cost more than that to make your son one. It is going to cost us friendliness and a certain amount of personal effort.

If a man comes into your shop and is ignored or sneered at by his fellow workmen who are Americans; if he is disputed with and the final understanding is a punch in the jaw or a curse—those are the things America means thereafter to him. Those things are your explanation of Americanism. A man is more or less than human if he doesn't give as bad as he gets; that's the history of humanity. On the other hand, there are few men in this world who are not ready to give a nod or a "hello" in return for a nod or a "hello." Americanism is to the foreigner or newly made citizen what you and I make it for him.

At this time when our boys are giving their lives that democracy and decency may live, the man who does not do his individual part of kindness and good feeling to clinch the citizenship which "first" and "second" papers have bestowed, is failing his own son, if that son be on the fighting line; is failing his own wife if that wife's house is not to be invaded; is failing the memory of his father who fought to make men free in this country, is failing his forefathers who fought to give men a chance, a flag and a country. A chance and a flag and a country which the foreign-born citizen has sought, as the chance, the flag and the country which he believes to be best for him and his.

The man who chooses this country for his own, pays to you and to me a compliment that can't be matched.

Whether or not we are to have good citizens from these foreign-born is up to you and to me.

—U

Mr. Daniels Becomes Secretary of Chamber of Commerce

James Taft Daniels, district manager at Columbus, has resigned to become secre-



J. T. DANIELS

tary of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce. He succeeds George W. Gillette, who has become associated with the F. and R. Lazarus Company.

Active in chamber of commerce work for years, Mr. Daniels has been a very successful chairman of the membership committee and has served on many other committees. He was recently elected a director of the chamber. He is also a past



MISS MARY PAGE
Toll operator at Columbus.

president of the Columbus Rotary Club and a member of numerous other business and social organizations in the city. He brings to his new work many qualifications which insure his success, and not the least of these will be the good will and hearty coöperation of a host of friends accumulated during his long residence in Columbus.

"Jim" Daniels was born on a Massachusetts stone farm and after leaving school came west in 1900 and entered the employ of the Central Union Telephone Company at Indianapolis as a collector. After serving as clerk, assistant cashier and right-of-way agent he was employed as a canvasser in Anderson, Muncie and other Indiana cities. In the latter part of 1902, he was appointed subscribers' agent at Columbus, under George Bush. In 1903, he served for about six months as manager at Portsmouth, and was then manager at Newark for about a year. Returning to Columbus in 1904, Mr. Daniels served in the office of Division Superintendent E. A. Reed, until in 1906, he was made manager of the Columbus exchange. From January, 1912, until February, 1915, he was special agent in the office of the commercial superintendent, for the next two years was traffic superintendent of the Ohio division and in May, 1917, was made manager of the Columbus district. It is safe to say that few employes of the Ohio division were more widely known or universally liked than Jim Daniels and his many friends while regretting his departure all wish him every success in his new field of endeavor.

Indiana Division

D. H. Whitham, Correspondent
Indianapolis

Division Offices

Another modern hotel, thoroughly equipped in all departments with Bell Telephone service has been opened in Indianapolis. It is known as the Lincoln and is located at the corner of Kentucky avenue and Washington street. The new hotel was built and is owned by Indianapolis people and its manager Wm. R. Secker, a former Indianapolis man was connected with the University and Columbia Clubs for a number of years. The Lincoln is seven stories in height but it is planned to increase it to fourteen at the conclusion of the war. It has about 250 telephone stations and the hotel management is well pleased with the service.

Miss Case has returned to work after an absence of several weeks, caused by spraining her knee.

Mrs. Don Carl Bray, of the contract department, is spending her vacation with her husband who is a member of the Band of the 151st Infantry, Headquarters Company at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Miss Armstrong, cashier, and Miss Conley one of her tellers, have been granted leave of absence for six months which they will spend in California and Kansas City respectively.

Indianapolis District

Main Office

Miss Hazel Rapier, assistant day chief operator, was recently married to R. C. Norwood.

Miss Edna Pettycrew, local operator, was recently married to Private Emmett McGinley of Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Misses Margaret Fisler, Esther Costello and Edith Freund have been promoted to supervisors.

Miss Ona Ritchie has been transferred to the North office.

Miss Anna Richmond has been transferred to the Belmont office.

Miss Elsie Holtman has been transferred from the repair department to the plant department. Miss Martha Flynn has succeeded her as repair clerk.

North Office

Miss Reva Hulse has been promoted from senior operator to supervisor.

Miss Bessie Loehmann, assistant chief operator, went to Chillicothe, Ohio, to spend a two weeks' vacation and was married to Sergeant Wacker of Camp Sherman on June 29th. The North girls join the many other friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wacker in wishing them happiness.

Miss Opal Hatley has been promoted from operator to senior operator.

Mrs. Olive Watson has returned to her work as supervisor after several weeks of sickness.

Mrs. Hazel Salge recently went to Kensington, Kans., to attend the funeral of her uncle.

Mrs. Elva Nichter spent a recent week end at Camp Taylor. She visited her husband, who is in training there.

"Mother" McWhinney spent a day with the North girls, teaching them how to knit socks for our soldiers and sailor boys from the Central Union Telephone Company.

Miss Clara Hinz has been promoted from chief operator's clerk to repair clerk.

Woodruff Office

Miss Beulah Culley, supervisor, was recently married to John Fogarty, Jr.

Miss Georgia Jacobs has been transferred from the Main office and promoted to the position of supervisor at Woodruff.

Misses Clara Conner and Catherine Lime have been promoted to senior operators.

Irvington Office

Misses Tessie Johnson and Eva Callahan of the Belmont office have been transferred to Irvington.

Miss Blanche Fisher, operator at the Main office, has been transferred to Irvington.

Prospect Office

The girls of all the offices are taking an interest in the tennis tournament. Among the active members are the following: Mabel Miller, Mamie McAtee, Lena Dubois, Louise Dubois, Emma Buick, Edith Temmerman, Mary Kennedy, Marie Driscoll, LaVonne Galloway, Ernestine Bell, Jane Watson, Mildred McKinzie, Elinor Jackson, Ruth Fislar and Lillian Baumgardt. Matches are played daily.

A number of girls recently enjoyed an outing at Garfield Park.

Miss Carrie Trimborn pleasantly surprised her many friends by her marriage while on vacation.

Misses Helen Brown and Marcella Hal-loway have been visiting friends in Middletown.

Miss Rose LaMonica, a telephone supervisor from Arkansas, was a recent visitor. She was pleased and interested in many things that she saw in the Indianapolis telephone operating rooms.

Training School

Miss Julia Wright, now Mrs. Carl Shook of Cleveland, Ohio, recently entertained the department at a farewell party. The evening was spent in music and dancing, and although the regret over Miss Wright's leaving Indianapolis was uppermost in everybody's mind, a delightful evening was enjoyed. Miss Wright's lovable disposition has endeared her to a wide circle of friends, who join in wishing her happiness.

Miss Lucy Wright is back in the training school after teaching in the public schools.

Miss Spencer and Mr. Rabe of Chicago have completed their course in the local school and are now taking the toll training.

Toll Items

Miss Grace Perisho, toll supervisor, has returned from Hattiesburg, where she was married to Harry Boston, of the Medical Corps.

Miss Grace Harkins, assistant chief operator, has returned after an illness of several months.

Miss Edith Meyers has resigned to be married.

Misses Ethel Harrington and Leah Wilson have returned after illnesses of several weeks.

Miss Edith Scott has been promoted from senior operator to the observing department.

A number of toll girls gave a picnic at Fort Benjamin Harrison recently. Several representatives of the Medical Corps were guests.

Observing Department

Miss Ethel Glass, toll observer, has been seriously ill for several weeks, but is now convalescent. Miss Edith Scott has been filling the place of Miss Glass.

Miss Lillie Solomon has returned from leave of absence on account of illness.

Employment Department

Miss Margaret Cooper, employment supervisor, recently enjoyed two weeks' vacation. As Miss Cooper is the *active owner* of a war garden, she spent most of her time wrestling with potato bugs and tomato worms. She must be working for a prize.

Repairing the Ravages of War

By Mrs. Adaline McWhinney

On July 3rd, the writer, in company with another Central Union welfare supervisor, attended a luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce, given by the welfare workers in Indianapolis, in honor of Miss Margaret Curtis of Boston, Mass., who is touring the United States under the auspices of the

American Red Cross. She has recently returned from France where she has been a leader in assisting the refugees who come into Paris.

The pathetic stories told by Miss Curtis brought the war and its dreadful ravages very close to us. She said that about forty percent., or about five hundred of the refugees who arrive in Paris daily, are cared for by the Red Cross. Old and real young compose the number. These are sent from the part of France devastated by the German army, where they have been held prisoners for some time. The work that the Red Cross has done, and is doing, is marvelous, carrying out the oft repeated pean, that the "Americans, oh, the Americans, are wonderful." Whenever a room or building is needed and available it is given free of charge for the relief work going on.

An English officer whose wife was a cousin of Miss Curtis, in eulogizing the Americans, said: "A few days ago an attache of the army came to my quarters and asked me if I wanted to see a miracle. I told him I did not believe in miracles. He quickly said, 'Neither did I, but I do now. Come with me and I will show you a miracle.' I went out a bit where the 'Sam-mies' were laying out a railroad. Believe me, they *were* laying the ties, rails and spiking them home, and as I walked along, the construction of the railroad kept up with me. Such organization, such coöperation, such zeal and such an achievement, I never dreamed could be possible. This is one of the many marvelous things you Americans are doing."

One feature of the relief work as Miss Curtis described it was that of repairing. Everything that a soldier wears and his equipment are repaired when necessary. Train loads of shoes, uniforms, underwear, hats, caps and all equipment are sent to this point in Paris, where sheds and sheds are turned into work rooms, and hundreds of women (after the articles have been thoroughly cleansed), are working at sewing and mending the apparel of the army. In one part of this vast place of renovation, is a group of men mending shoes, boots, hats, caps and all saddlery.

A young American officer, after saying he was from Detroit, asked the usual question, "Where are you from?" Miss Curtis answered, "Boston, Mass." He laughed very heartily and said, "You had better go back and talk to those men in that shed mending shoes. They are crazy to get to the front but are from Lynn, Gloucester and Danbury, where they have worked at shoe and hat making all their lives, and are now put to this repair work so necessary. They are awful sore; they want to get into the fighting."

Miss Curtis described the condition of the old men and women among the refugees in a most pathetic manner; and said their nervous condition was pitiable. One old woman in describing her experience in her home town which was occupied by German soldiers, told of the extreme vigilance

of the Germans. The seven o'clock curfew laws are absolute and binding. The soldiers know to the last word every article owned by these poor people. Should the people own hens, the exact number was known, and an egg for each hen was demanded every day. Should the number of eggs fall short, a fine of twenty-five cents for each egg was imposed. The old woman in recounting this story very naively remarked that she could not imagine what kind of hens they had in Germany. In case it was necessary to use an egg in the owner's family, when extreme age or illness required, permission had to be asked, and one franc, or twenty-five cents paid for it. Miss Curtis told us that while the refugees were not starved, the food that they had poorly nourished them, and their entire worldly possessions were carried in their hands.

In speaking of the reconstruction work done by the English and American quakers, Miss Curtis paid them a warm tribute. She said she was like most everyone else who might think that reconstruction meant rebuilding homes, churches, etc., but could not conceive either how this could be done, first, because of dearth of building material. Even if material could be obtained, there is the lack of transportation facilities, to say nothing of the labor, but the reconstructionists have gone ahead, and from the ruins of the homes, have gathered enough material to roof the cellars and bring order out of the chaotic ruins, and make a semblance of homes. The people are very grateful, as the makeshifts really do possess a sort of comfort. The relief committee in charge distributes to these homemakers beds, mattresses, sheets, blankets, pillows with slips, a table, a chair for each member of the family, and a stove and what clothing is needed. The gratitude of these people is indeed touching, for the work of reconstruction has kept the family life sacred, and many of these people were most comfortable in their circumstances before the fortunes of war left them destitute.

Let us be proud and thankful that we are Americans, for America is on the "crest of the wave."

Let us rejoice in our peaceful homes, and think no sacrifice too great for us, to make the whole world a safe, decent place to live in, and let us pray for the time when these poor refugees in war-torn Europe may know peace and be once again happy possessors of comfortable homes, never more to fear the mailed hand of the hated Hun.

Mr. Wampler Now General Manager

Frank Wampler, general superintendent for Indiana for the past three years, has been appointed general manager for Indiana. Mr. Wampler is well known throughout the state. He was for several years agent for connecting companies and later was district superintendent and district commercial manager.

Mr. Wampler has not only a large

acquaintance among telephone men, but is well known in other activities. He is a member of the State Council of Defense



FRANK WAMPLER.

and for a time was its secretary. He has since continued active on various committees.

Mr. Wampler succeeds J. W. Stickney, who has been assigned to special work, reporting to the receivers.

Down on the Farm

Mrs. John Meehan, mother of Misses Katherine and Helen Meehan, clerks in the Rockford commercial department, recently entertained the employes of the department by giving a chicken dinner at her home on a farm about twelve miles from Rockford. The trip was made by automobile with Mrs. T. R. Beane, of the commercial department at the wheel and after covering many miles of country roads she landed her passengers safely at their destination. A table loaded down with wonderfully good things was waiting and needless to say the guests did full justice to the repast. After dinner the farm was explored, and the girls can now tell corn from oats and sheep from pigs.

In the evening the guests were invited to a barn dance at a neighboring farm. It proved to be a real old-fashioned country dance, with the fiddlers seated on an improvised stage of hay, sawing out tunes of long ago, nearly ready to be classed as ancient, but which furnished much amusement. Last but not least gallon after gallon of ice cream was served with home-made cakes. After dancing as long as possible to the "jazzy" music the guests made the return trip about 1:30 and voted Mrs. Beane the "gold watch" for a good driver on country roads.

Red Cross Work Appreciated

The following appreciative letter was recently received:

Mr. W. H. Archer,
Bell Telephone Company
Indianapolis, Ind.

"My dear Mr. Archer: In behalf of the Junior Red Cross I wish to thank you very much for your kind assistance which has made possible the success of the Junior Red Cross bargain store managed by Miss Edna Heaton and a committee of young women.

"Through your generosity which enables them to operate without expense, they have been able to make a very nice sum of money for Red Cross purposes and at the same time to be of service to many people who have little money to spend.

"We appreciate your kindness very much indeed. "Very truly yours,

(Signed) E. H. KEMPER McCOMB,
Local Director, Junior Red Cross.

Railroad Telephone System at Indianapolis

The U. S. Railroad Administration consolidated ticket office at Indianapolis was opened about August 1st, with an elaborate telephone system consisting of

A two position switchboard; twelve trunk lines; one connecting trunk to Big Four Railway; one connecting trunk to Pennsylvania Railway; one connecting trunk to Union Station Information; one terminal to agent's desk; one terminal to assistant agent's desk; seven terminals from switchboard to ticket agents and information counter.

A two position order board for the use of Pullman assignment clerks with four lines to switchboard and seven lines to ticket agents and information counter.

One desk stand with base removed and stem permanently fastened to counter, for both switchboard and order board terminals—lines terminating in two line lamps (no bells or buzzers used) and keys to hold and answer calls.

The telephone operators will give information to parties calling to the extent of their ability. Otherwise connection will be made to information clerks.

Motor Corps Appreciates Telephone Service

The commanding officer of the Motor Corps of Indiana recently wrote as follows to the Indianapolis office in appreciation of service rendered:

"This headquarters wishes to take the present opportunity of extending to you our thanks and appreciation for your kindness in supplying us with telephones and telephone service at our office 612 North Capitol avenue.

"This organization deeply appreciates this act of courtesy and kindness, which exemplifies once again the loyalty and patriotism of the Central Union Telephone Company in all matters pertaining to assistance in the war work of our country."

Northern and Southern District

Miss Dulcie Morical, instructor at the South Bend exchange, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, is improving.

Miss Blanche Loan, toll supervisor at South Bend, spent a recent week end visiting friends in Peru.

Miss Evelyn Hazen, traffic chief at South Bend, has been ill for several weeks.

Miss Katherin Smith, instructor at South Bend, spent a recent week end visiting friends in Chicago.

The instructors at South Bend are busy, as a class of eight local students and three toll students has been started.

Miss Carrie Belle Gerber, toll supervisor at South Bend, was absent for a week recently on account of illness.

Miss M. B. Stowell, cashier in the South Bend commercial department, enjoyed a two weeks' vacation visiting friends in Niles.

The girls of the South Bend commercial department, enjoyed an outing at St. Joe, Mich., recently.

Miss Chritina Foraker, formerly of Knox, Ind., has accepted a position as toll operator at the South Bend exchange.

Cut-over at Logansport

On the night of June 8th, a new four position No. 1 toll board was cut into service at Logansport. It replaces an old board that has been doing duty there for several years.

The Logansport employes for a long time had been looking forward to the night when a switchboard more suitable to handle the traffic would be cut into service and improved quarters would be provided.

The new office occupies the entire second floor of a newly constructed bank building.

The installation was made by the Western Electric Company; and the cut-over was in charge of John Blair of the Indiana division engineering department.

Miss M. Gaghyan is chief operator at Logansport and I. V. Green, is manager with headquarters at Peru.

Preferred Coasting

An officer on board a warship was drilling his men.

"I want every man to lie on his back, put his legs in the air, and move them as if he were riding a bicycle," he explained. "Now commence."

After a short effort, one of the men stopped.

"Why have you stopped, Murphy?" asked the officer.

"If ye please, sir," was the answer, "Oim coasting."—*Pittsburgh-Chronicle-Telegraph*.

Stop blowin' your coffee, Sammy! What do you think saucers was made for, anyway?—*The Bulletin*.

Illinois Division

A. J. Parsons, Correspondent
Springfield

Jacksonville District

Miss Carrie Henderson, collector at the Jacksonville exchange, recently enjoyed a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Nora VanHyning, toll operator, and Velma VanHyning and Kathryn Tuite local operators, have recently accepted positions at Jacksonville.

Miss Agnes Tobin, night chief operator at the Jacksonville exchange, has resigned, to enter the Sacret Heart Convent at Springfield. Miss Nellie Conkle local operator succeeds Miss Tobin.

J. L. Wood of Alton, has accepted a position as cable repairman for the Jacksonville district. Mr. Wood has worked for the company at Alton, for about fourteen years.

Centralia District

Harry Benham has accepted a position as inspector for the Murphysboro Telephone Company at Herrin.

Miss Cecil Skelcher has accepted a position as local operator for the Murphysboro Telephone Company at Carterville.

H. O. Dockery, formerly inspector for the Murphysboro Telephone Company at Cairo has accepted a similar position at Herrin.

Misses Marie Hickman and Marie McCullom have been employed by the Murphysboro Telephone Company as operators at Royalton, Ill.

Miss Clea Bailie, manager's clerk for the Murphysboro Telephone Company has resigned. She is succeeded by Miss Lena Dunbar.

The Royalton office of the Murphysboro Telephone Company has been moved to new quarters.

E. S. Shehorn, formerly in the service of the Murphysboro Telephone Company as inspector at Benton, Ill., has been re-employed as inspector at West Frankfort.

Misses Caroline Voigh and Edith Dean have been employed as local operators for the Murphysboro Telephone Company at West Frankfort, succeeding Misses May O'Daniel and Helen Worham.

Miss Gertrude Sheehan, collector for the Murphysboro Telephone Company at DuQuoin for several years, has resigned. She is succeeded by Miss Ruth Jones.

Miss Elsie Watson, local operator for the Murphysboro Telephone Company at Carterville, was recently married to Chester Weise of St. Louis.

The work on the rebuilding of the toll line between Metropolis and Joppa has been resumed, under the direction of Robert McCammon, line foreman for the Murphysboro Telephone Company.

Homer Lemon, student repairman for the Murphysboro Telephone Company at Anna, has resigned to accept a position with the Pitcher Telephone Company at East Dubuque, Ill.

Miss Bernice Utley, chief operator for the Murphysboro Telephone Company at West Frankfort was recently married to Carl Cantral. Mr. and Mrs. Cantral will make their home at West Frankfort.

Frank Hill, inspector at Harrisburg, A. E. Boswell, wire chief at Carbondale, and A. M. Halbin, wire chief at Herrin for the Murphysboro Telephone Company, reported for military service under the June call.

Mrs. Florence Ledbetter, chief operator for the Murphysboro Telephone Company at Anna, who was recently married and was granted a leave of absence of a month, has returned from Harrisburg, Penn., where Mr. Ledbetter resided. Her husband has entered a military camp.

Rockford District

The toll force recently entertained in honor of Mrs. Cleo Durkee Brown, whose marriage to Lieut. Thomas Brown took place several weeks ago. A picnic had been planned but because of inclement weather luncheon was served in the office dining room. Mrs. Brown was presented with a Maderia embroidered luncheon set.

Miss Esther Graeff, senior operator, spent her vacation at her home in Polo.

Mrs. Olive Bear, toll clerk, spent her vacation in Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Miss Cecelia Burke, senior toll supervisor, spent her vacation in Galesburg, Aledo, Rock Island, Moline and her home in Freeport.

Miss Ella Larson spent her vacation at Davenport, Ia.

Misses Linda Scheel, directory clerk, and Blanche Pfanstiel, traffic clerk, have returned from Milwaukee, where they spent a part of their vacations.

Miss Helen Meehan, clerk in the commercial department, has returned from her vacation spent at her country home near Belvidere.

Misses Edna Wilmarth, cashier, and Agnes Nolan, clerk in the commercial department, have returned from vacations.

Miss Katherine McGrath, service observer for the Rockford exchange, enjoyed her vacation at home.

The employes of the Rockford exchange have recently presented Mrs. Ida Munthe Van Arsdale, traffic chief, with a Liberty Bond. Mrs. Van Arsdale's marriage was announced in the July NEWS.

Quincy District

Miss Clara Coens instructor at Quincy, spent her vacation at home.

Miss Josie Dover, supervisor at Quincy, was married to Chas. F. Hildebrand on the eve of the groom's departure to join the colors at Camp Gordon, Ga. Mrs. Hildebrand will remain in the service.

Miss Anna Mitchell, traffic chief at Quincy, enjoyed her vacation at Chicago and Great Lakes.

Forty Quincy operators recently enjoyed a picnic lunch at South Park. A heavy rain storm spoiled their preparations for a

dance and they were obliged to eat their lunches in the shelter house. They all reported a splendid time despite the rain.

Miss Mamie Brandt, local operator at Quincy, has been transferred to Detroit, Mich., and writes she likes her new position.

Miss Hughes, secretary and Miss Wiley, chief operator for the Mississippi Valley Telephone Company of Carthage, Ill., were visitors at the Quincy exchange recently.

N. E. Mann, manager of the Western Illinois Telephone Company of Macomb, Ill., was a recent visitor at the Quincy exchange.

Miss Loyola Halligan of the commercial department and several of the traffic force at Quincy recently enjoyed a trip to Camp Elmwood where they had lunch and proved expert dish washers. For a little exercise they then rowed a boat to the head of the bay to view the damage done to the Indian Grave Levee, which had been broken by the high waters of the old Mississippi. The river also flooded a thousand acres of farmland and the girls rowed over what a few days before had been wheat and corn fields.

Misses Helen and Alma Huseman, supervisors at Quincy, enjoyed their vacations at home.

Go and Get War Savings Stamps

With pledges for nearly \$75,000,000 worth of War Savings Stamps in the hands of the various county chairmen of Illinois, sales are bound to remain large during the remainder of the year if the general public will consider those pledges an actual obligation of honor and will take the necessary steps to see that they are fulfilled.

Most of the pledges were so worded that it devolves upon the mail carrier of the state to deliver the stamps and collect the money. The number of pledges runs actually into the millions. Naturally, in such a vast undertaking, the margin of error is large. Pledges may be lost or mislaid. Individual carriers may be overworked and fail to make deliveries. Signers of pledges may be away from home when the carrier calls. The stamps may not be delivered regularly for any one of a dozen good reasons.

But the signer of the pledge should not feel that he has done his duty unless he actually gets the stamps. If for any reason the stamps are not delivered to him he should go after them. They are on sale at all postoffices and all banks, and at thousands of other places where merchandise is sold. It will be harder to find a place where one cannot purchase a War Savings Stamp than one where one can.

The brand of patriotism represented by a man who will not take a little personal trouble to aid his government will not win wars. These are not rocking chair times. Our soldiers must go out and look for the enemy, and defeat him. Those of us who stay at home cannot sit around and only

do a little something for the government when someone comes around and asks us to. It takes constant, hard, active work of all of us to defeat a nation like Germany.

Ten Demandments

Up in Canada there is a successful business concern that expects, as most successful concerns do, that every employé shall do his full duty. To assist him in the task, that concern places conspicuously before him these "Ten Demandments":

1. Don't lie. It wastes my time and yours. I am sure to catch you in the end, and that is the wrong end.

2. Watch your work, not the clock. A long day's work makes a long day short; and a short day's work makes my face long.

3. Give me more than I expect, and I will give you more than you expect. I can afford to increase your pay if you increase my profits.

4. You owe so much to yourself you cannot afford to owe anybody else. Keep out of debt, or keep out of my shop.

5. Dishonesty is never an accident. Good men never see temptation when they meet it.

6. Mind your own business, and in time you'll have a business of your own to mind.

7. Don't do anything here which hurts your self-respect. An employé who is willing to steal for me is willing to steal from me.

8. It is none of my business what you do at night. But if dissipation affects what you do the next day, and you do half as much as I demand, you'll last half as long as you hoped.

9. Don't tell me what I'd like to hear, but what I ought to hear. I don't want a valet to my vanity, but one for my dollars.

10. Don't kick if I kick. If you're worth while correcting, you're worth while keeping. I don't waste time cutting specks out of rotten apples.—*Houston Post*.

Our Chance to Sacrifice

"Inside the steel ring about Belgium a whole people of seven and a half million imprisoned bodies and sorely beset souls has made constant, universal, terrible sacrifice for nearly four years to maintain a spiritual and (to the extent possible in the face of machine guns at street heads and in open places) a physical resistance to the German juggernaut. The Teuton government in Belgium has kept up, ever since the days of invasion, a persistent attempt to break down this resistance by brute force, insidious intrigue, and open invitation to an easier life.

"But the Belgians have chosen suffering and sacrifice rather than surrender of national and personal honor.

"The French morale, after an inconceivable sacrifice of men, money, and material, was never higher than now. England has given most of its best and is now giving

the rest and living a life of repression quite beyond our present understanding. Italy is living on polenta and fagiolini. All these people are making the superlative sacrifice. Our opportunity is beginning.

"We must try to put ourselves somewhere near them in this common opportunity and need for individual repression of luxury and comfort. We are with them heart and soul and Army and Navy in this great struggle against darkness and catastrophe. But we must also be with them as individuals, as a hundred million earnest and eager individuals committed to go the limit."—Vernon Kellogg, *North American Review*.

"Whose God is the Belly?"

In his letter to the Church of Philippi, the apostle Paul refers to certain persons "whose god is the belly." We fear the members of this cult are still alive and that some of them are among us today. We are in the midst of a great struggle for our dearly-bought liberties, the issue of which depends upon the endurance and self-sacrifice not only of our soldiers at the front but of every man and woman in the nation. We have been assured by competent men who have made an expert study of the question that we are threatened with a world famine by reason of the great number of men in all the belligerent countries who have been withdrawn from production since the beginning of the war, and that unless we practice the strictest economy, especially in the use of certain food products, such as wheat, meat, and sugar, there is grave danger that our soldiers may not receive a sufficient supply to keep up their strength.

And yet in the face of this peril and the sacrifices being made for them by our brave boys at the front, there are those among us who are apparently unwilling to deny themselves any luxury in the food line which they once enjoyed. The deprivation involved in a meatless or a wheatless meal or in giving up rich cake for a while, to conserve the supply of sugar, is so paltry in comparison to the sacrifices and sufferings of the men at the front that it brings the blush of shame to be compelled to acknowledge that there are any among us bearing the name which has come into such world-wide honor who are not willing to deny themselves even to this small extent. Our boys lying out in the trenches in the cold and mud and rain, enduring the unspeakable horrors of shell and poison gas and liquid fire, in hourly peril of their lives, may go hungry, but these devotees of the belly-god must have their meat and wheat bread and cake as usual.—*The Canadian Bulletin*.

Dad's Confession

"Father" said the small boy, "What is constructive criticism?" "Constructive criticism, my son, is your own line of talk which if offered by someone else, would be called ordinary faultfinding."—*Exchange*.

The Sacrifice Hit

Reprinted from Grand Rapids News.

Reverend G. P. T. Sargent, rector of Grace Episcopal church, at a little Red Cross meeting of parents and children a few days ago talked for a few minutes on "The Sacrifice Hit."

We know of no illustration that can bring to the American mind in this moment a clearer definition of duty than "The Sacrifice Hit."

And we are charmed that the thought comes from a minister of the gospel—one who with equal ability can preach a good sermon and play a good game of baseball.

Picture this whole upheaval as a game of American baseball. You will find every phase of this, our national pastime, pictured in its vast ramifications.

On July 31, 1914, there were three men on bases—England, France, Russia. Belgium came to bat. Belgium made the sacrifice hit—the most heroic sacrifice recorded in history. Ever since, Belgian men and women, Belgian fathers and mothers, Belgian children have made sacrifice hits and taken sacrifice blows.

The game rushed on. The visiting team, stronger, heavier and trained after forty years of mad preparation, tore through the innings and scored and scored.

Then France came forward with its sacrifice hit. It was the hit that took Italy to first base and England around to third. Russia went out.

Still the game went on. Run after run was scored on fouls by the boche team. For some time the Great Umpire of nations seemed to have forgotten the team that fought for home, for freedom, for justice. Sacrifice after sacrifice brought more blood, more suffering, more devastation to the defenders of freedom.

Imagine sitting on the bench, one who knew the game of baseball—a man well along in years, whose scraggly beard was a joke to the rooters for the invaders. He knew the game from the first pitch of the ball till the last man was out. He knew it because he lived it according to the rules. He knew that no game of baseball could be won by sacrifice hits only. Somebody had to make a home run.

Then came the worst of all fouls, the Lusitania. Again the bases were full. Again the result hung in the balance and all the happiness that mankind had built up was at stake. All had sacrificed until there was little left.

The big fellow came to bat. The enemy jeered and scorned. Ten million men and \$10,000,000,000 was the first swing. It was a swing the equal of which has never been recorded in the annals of international baseball. The big fellow hit the ball on the nose, and it's going yet.

His men and his money began traveling toward the batter over more than half of the earth's surface. The aggressors have not yet recovered from that memorable swat. But the batter stands there ready

for the next throw. He is playing a game which he knows and to which his whole being has been dedicated for upwards of a century and a half—the game of freedom.

Make this distinction: This batter will not make a sacrifice hit. He is determined to knock the ball into Potsdam, and he has the strength, the courage, the will and the ability, PROVIDED:

We make the sacrifice hits at home.

When Uncle Sam went to bat, another game of baseball began here at home. It is now a game within a game. The final outcome depends as much upon the sacrifice hits we make here at home as it does upon the batter abroad. England, France, Italy can sacrifice little, if any more. And if you know anything about baseball, you know that someone has to sacrifice a hit to bring the men home who are on bases.

The sacrifice hit is comparatively new in baseball. Early in the history of the game, players batted far and high and played the game on strength and skill alone. That is now the German game, and we have vowed that brute strength shall not rule the earth. There was a time when players of baseball were opposed to the sacrifice hit. It brought them none of the glory that came to the batter who could smash out a home run.

That's all gone now. A little bunt that sends the ball idly rolling toward the pitcher, is a glorious play in the game of American baseball.

Have you thought of how many of these sacrifice hits you can make for the batters in France? Do you realize that every moment of your life you are standing at the home base in this great world game of baseball with your bat in your hand, and that it is in your power to send our men around the bases and back—back home?

If you can't figure it out any other way, keep this picture before you. Keep it before you in all the drives and campaigns which are our method of rooting and sacrificing for our team. Keep it in mind in this war saving stamp drive, which is one of the biggest sacrifice hits made in the war. Keep it in mind when your comforts are imposed upon, when you pay your taxes and contribute in countless ways to the cause for which we are playing this game.

There was a time when the man who could bring in three men on bases and himself with a home run was the hero of the day. Now he shares his glory with the player who makes the sacrifice hit. We are confident that the big fellow at bat in Europe will make the runs that will cinch the game for our side. We are confident that our players in the field will not muff the flies or let anything get by on or above the ground capable of being stopped by human resistance.

Are we as confident that we at home will make the sacrifice hits necessary to

keep the game going? The whole principle for which we are fighting is based upon the sacrifice hit—upon the proposition that all men are created equal and as such each is his brother's keeper.

It is as beautiful a principle in the course of men as the sacrifice hit is in a game of baseball. Our whole conception of liberty is one of sacrifice. If there is ever to be peace on earth and good will to men, it must come at the price of man's willingness to make the sacrifice hits that are necessary for the liberation of his brother as well as of himself.

Taking it all in all, this war, as it concerns the allied nations, is a sacrifice hit for the future, for those who are now children and for their children. Were it not for these, there would be no need of this terrible cataclysm. We would then be content to be slaves, because it wouldn't be worth the price to fight. But man is not thus constituted. The dearest thing he has is his own, his children and their safety and happiness.

So, when you make a sacrifice hit, through your Liberty Bonds, your Red Cross, your savings, you are in reality making a sacrifice hit for that which you hold nearest and dearest in life. And, more, you are making safe those principles which man in all of civilization has striven to attain for himself and his society, the right to live and go his way in pursuit of happiness.

Make your sacrifice hits often and big. Make them tell upon your life and that of your neighbor. When this is all over you will be paid with the same record that comes to the batter in the game who brought victory through a sacrifice hit. It is a wonderful sensation to win a game of baseball through a sacrifice hit. Every American lad knows what it means and it is in that spirit that our boys are now making the big hit "Over There."

Be able to look them in the eye when they return to our shores with the pennant of world freedom flying at the mastheads of our craft, and to say within your own heart that you did yours with "a sacrifice hit."

Unconstitutional

A part of the program of the big day at Lathrop on the Fourth of July was unwillingly carried out by a donkey. That long-eared father of Missouri mules was placed in a tent and over the entrance were the words, "See the Beast of Berlin for the small sum of one silver dime." Big crowds went in, but came out with a profound secret; nobody outside was told what was within. Curiosity took the people in. The parent of mules that are now world famous in helping to can the kaiser had to stand up all day under that tent at Lathrop and be disgraced by being referred to as the Beast of Berlin. Such treatment was unconstitutional.—Richmond (Mo.) *Missourian*.

Telephone Conservation

By Allard Smith, General Manager,
The Cleveland Telephone Company.

Mrs. Cleveland House Wife, who used to call her grocer and market three or four times a day, now does all of her ordering in three or four calls a week—she gives a little advance thought to her immediate future requirements.

Frivolous and unnecessary calling by servants and children having ceased, the lines are now open for incoming essential calls.

Mr. Cleveland Business Man, in many concerns and offices, is converting employes' idle time into productive effort by eliminating frivolous and unnecessary telephone calling. This saving in labor and expense pays for hundreds of essential telephone calls.

A lawyer formerly called the same concern seven times every morning, upon seven different matters. Now, by a little advance planning, he combines these matters and includes the entire seven in one telephone call.

By similar organized calling a large wholesale house has reduced its outgoing calls one-third, and still transacts the same volume of business by telephone—thus, also saving much time on the part of its employes.

Organization and advance planning in telephone calling is just plain business efficiency. This is the verdict of the telephone users in Cleveland.

Subscribers have generally noted a substantial betterment in service already as a result of the message rate—conservation of telephone use plan, which became operative July 1st on all lines in the Main and Prospect exchanges and on two and four-party residence lines in all exchanges, in accordance with the Utilities Commission Order No. 1367, issued April 4th:

PRINCIPAL MESSAGE RATE CHANGES AS PER SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 1, 1918.

Main and Prospect Exchanges.

Individual business line.....	\$4 a mo.	{ Includes 67 out calls. Next 33 calls 4½c each Next 50 calls 4c each All other calls 3c each
Private exchange trunk line.....	\$4 a mo.	
Additional private exchange trunk lines..		
.....		
Private exchange switchboard.....		
.....		
Private exchange stations.....	.50c each a mo.	{ Reduction from \$1
Extension telephones.....	.50c each a mo.	

Individual residence line....	\$3.75 a mo.	{ Includes 83 out calls Next 50 calls 4c each All other calls 3c each
Two-party residence line.....	\$3 a mo.	
Four-party residence line.....	\$2 a mo.	{ Includes 50 out calls All other calls 4c each

As rapidly as is practicable, all telephone service will be placed upon the message rate plan. In the meantime, there becomes effective on such lines as remain temporarily upon unlimited service an increase of two dollars a month for business telephones and one dollar a month for single line and fifty cents a month for two-party

line residence telephones. Permanent relief with respect to service and revenue can only be secured through the change in the method of supplying service as well as the rates therefor. The old schedule of rates was adopted more than twenty years ago, when the number of telephones was but 5,000, as compared with 98,500 at the present time.

From eight to fourteen engineers, experts and accountants of the Utilities Commission made an exhaustive investigation into all the company's affairs and past, present, and future plans. They investigated in great detail, expenditures, income, engineering plans, construction completed, and every phase of telephone operation. This investigation was requested by the City of Cleveland.

The commission approved the work in progress and ordered the company to proceed upon a progressive program, to establish message rate service at the earliest possible date in all of its exchanges. Even under the difficulties of doing work in these war times, the entire organization is diligently and vigorously engaged in the carrying out of this order. Compliance with this order will secure for subscribers satisfactory telephone service at reasonable rates, equitably distributed among all users.

The telephone plays a very important part in the great industrial and commercial activity in this city, which is extensively engaged in manufacturing and supplying the materials of war and army requirements. Cleveland will soon have high grade telephone service, befitting the large important city that it is.

Cities, like the people who comprise their population, have personality and individuality—Cleveland stands forth as possessing intelligent citizenship. The Cleveland Telephone Company fully recognizing this fact "laid its cards on the table," through the medium of the press, advertising, and publicity pamphlets.

The company, realizing fully that the strongest asset it can have is the good will of the people and its subscribers, is coöperating with the commission and the city in the working out of Cleveland's problem in utility service.

The Soldier-Lineman

The picture on the front cover of this magazine shows one of the most important factors in the conduct of the war against autocracy—the soldier-lineman.

The men who build and maintain the lines of communication are soldiers in every sense of the word. Wearing steel helmets and gas masks they are exposed to the greatest dangers, and bravery and devotion to duty under fire have won them unstinted praise.

Message Rate Service in Cleveland

By W. F. Johnson, Traffic Supervisor,
The Cleveland Telephone Company.

If you paid two dollars a month for electric light and burned it continuously, the lighting company would be compelled to go out of business. If you didn't use it at all and paid two dollars a month you would be the loser. That is the flat rate service proposition in a nutshell, and that is the condition under which The Cleveland Telephone Company operated from the date of its organization up to July 1, 1918.

Twenty years ago the flat rates were established, and while the business was in its infancy, and the use of the telephone had not become second nature with the public, the flat rate method of charging answered the purpose with a fair degree of success.

As the business grew, however, it became more and more apparent that the entire scheme of charging for telephone service was fundamentally wrong. The flat rate plan was unfair to subscribers, because they were all charged alike for the same class of service while the number of calls made by each subscriber varied to a large extent. The small user was paying more than he should and the large user was paying less than his share.

Under normal conditions, with unrestricted use of the telephone, the problem of giving a uniformly good service was one that taxed the efforts of the entire organization. Then came the abnormal war conditions and, notwithstanding the unprecedented efforts and action taken by the entire organization, the equipment of the company was strained almost to the breaking point. In spite of the most diligent work of the operating force, a large percentage of whom necessarily had the experience of only a short period of service, the number of uncompleted calls, slow answers and errors in operating, materially affected the grade of service which the individual subscriber expected to receive and which the company desired to furnish.

The problem resolved itself into the question,—how can the nonessential traffic, which amounts to at least thirty per cent. of the total, be eliminated, thus allowing us an opportunity to devote all our time and efforts to the essential traffic? The answer was unmistakably, "Message Rate Service."

The gas companies have found it impossible to allow unlimited usage of gas at a specified flat rate sum a month; the street railway companies have never found it practical to allow the public to ride as frequently and as far as they wished for a stipulated sum a month; and the telephone company has found that the same logic applies to the usage of telephone service.

A new schedule of rates, with the message rate plan as the basic element, was carefully worked out; the experience of other large cities operating on this basis

was considered, and after much thought and study had been given to the proposition, a new schedule of rates was submitted to the Utilities Commission on November 30, 1917, to become effective on January 1, 1918. This schedule would have placed all four party lines on a message rate basis and would have increased the rental on the flat rate lines. This plan was merely a temporary expedient to meet operating expenses until January, 1919, at which time the company proposed to abandon entirely the flat rate basis of charging for service. It was thought advisable to allow one year to install the necessary equipment and prepare for operating on a message rate basis.

The Utilities Commission approved the new 1918 rate schedule to become effective January 1st. The City Council of Cleveland, however, was of the opinion that, inasmuch as Cleveland was operating under a home rule charter, the power to regulate telephone rates and other utility matters rested with it. The city, therefore, obtained an injunction, preventing the new rates from going into effect until the Supreme Court could decide who had authority to O. K. the new rates.

While the case was pending, the city requested the commission to send its telephone experts to Cleveland and investigate the justice of the company's request. This was done, and from eight to fourteen engineers, experts and accountants of the Utilities Commission made an exhaustive investigation into all of the company's affairs and past, present, and future plans. They investigated in great detail expenditures, income engineering plans, construction completed, and every phase of telephone operation.

As a result of this investigation the commission approved the work in progress and ordered the company to establish message rate service at the earliest possible date, in other words to place the proposed 1919 schedule in effect as quickly as equipment and operating arrangements would permit. On May 1st, therefore, message rate service was placed in effect on all four party lines and remained in effect for nine days, when it was discontinued by mutual agreement between the city and company until such time as the Supreme Court would decide the question still pending.

These nine days of message rate service on four party lines gave a very good demonstration of what could be expected when the message rate plan was in full effect. The traffic was reduced to such an extent that even though the operators were inexperienced in ticketing calls, there was a very marked reduction in errors and a more prompt answer in the offices where four party lines predominated.

In June the Supreme Court decided that the Utilities Commission had full jurisdiction over all questions of utility rates, and on July 1st all flat rate party lines in all offices were placed on a message rate basis. The individual flat rate lines in the Main and Prospect offices were placed on a reg-

istered message rate basis July 1st and 8th, respectively.

As rapidly as the register equipment can be installed at the remaining offices, the individual lines will be operated on the same basis as at Main and Prospect; and when this work is completed, Cleveland will be a complete message rate city.

The results of this change have been very gratifying and have proven the wisdom of the move. The expected elimination of unnecessary calls and wasteful use reduced the daily number of calls by 200,000. This decreased load allows the operating force more time to concentrate on the necessary calls, resulting in an improvement in all service items. The criticisms in regard to service have taken a slump, and interference on party lines, which had always been an aggravating condition, has been almost wiped off the slate.

With this more conservative usage "busies" are less frequent, and there is every assurance that the service will continue to improve as the operating forces become more accustomed to the new methods.

With more than one hundred thousand tickets being made out each business day, all of which have to be sorted and counted, the accounting department had a new prob-

lem to face. A small army of ticket sorters had to be recruited and trained; ticket counting machines that are marvels of human ingenuity were installed; arrangements were made to record the readings of seven thousand or more meters; and many other new conditions had to be met and provided for.

The telephone using public has taken very kindly to the new arrangement and a readjustment of telephone usage in all the large establishments is going on apace. The commercial department extended all possible coöperation to the large users of service to assist them in conforming to the new conditions. A considerable number of establishments have requested the installation of pay stations where formerly the public was permitted to use their flat rate telephones indiscriminately. In practically all large business houses the personal calls of employes have either been abolished or the employes are charged for each personal call.

Many other changes are taking place, and when the new order of things is firmly established, the operating force will have a uniform and conservative traffic load to handle each day where formerly the load would vary from 50,000 to 100,000 calls in two consecutive days.

The electrically operated registers connected to individual lines are operated by means of a key on the switchboard. At the close of a conversation the operator depresses the register key associated with the pair of cords on which the parties have been connected, there being a register key for each pair of cords on the position. A green pilot signal in front of the operator lights up when the register key is depressed, indicating that the call has been properly registered. It is impossible to register more than one call on a connection without removing and reinserting the plug, so that the subscriber is amply guarded against being charged more than once for a call.

Telephone Man's Anti-Submarine Plan Favorably Received

Fred E. Winslow, formerly of the maintenance department, Chicago, recently received a very interesting personal letter from a member of the U. S. Anti-Submarine Board. The letter was in answer to a solution of the submarine problem sent by Mr. Winslow in the summer of 1917, and informed him that his plan was being tried on a rather extensive scale with very satisfactory results. The letter also stated that the idea was looked upon favorably as a practical solution to the problem which has had the attention of the best technical men and inventors since the beginning of the war.

Mr. Winslow's friends and associates are proud of the fact that still another name, long connected with the telephone work, is added to the long list of those serving the highest interests of our country. For obvious reasons the details of Mr. Winslow's plan cannot be printed.



LIEUT. F. E. NORWOOD
Formerly construction inspector, Chicago, now with the 469th Telegraph Battalion "Over There." He is wearing the "Go to Hell Cap."

Three Stars in Mr. Hill's Service Flag

The service flag which hangs in the window at the home of Vice-President H. F. Hill of Chicago, bears three stars. They represent Mr. Hill's three sons, two of whom are in the navy and one in the army.

Major Horace F. Hill, Jr., the oldest of the three, is in command of the 113th Field Signal Battalion, National Army, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss. Major Hill was formerly district commercial manager for the Central Union Telephone Company at Indianapolis. He had been for several years in the Signal Corps of the Indiana National Guard, and at the time war with Germany was declared was a captain. He at once offered his services to the government, was commissioned a captain in the Officers' Reserve Signal Corps, and was shortly afterwards promoted to major. Major Hill was the victim of a very serious illness last spring and underwent an operation for appendicitis at the camp hospital. He has fully recovered and rejoined his command.

Charles Lawrence Hill, the second son, enlisted as a second class seaman in the navy, and is now located at the Great Lakes Training Station. He was formerly assistant construction superintendent of the Chicago Telephone Company.

Russell J. Hill, the youngest son, enlisted in the navy as a third class electrician, July 1st. He had finished his first year at the University of Wisconsin when war was declared. Last fall when time to return to the university came, he announced to his father that he did not intend to go back. "Out of the thirty-two fellows who roomed at my fraternity house, all but two have gone to war. I am not going back. I am going to enlist," he said.

Mr. Hill persuaded his son to enter Armour Institute at Chicago and take a technical course, but he refused to remain any longer than this spring. His technical training enabled him to secure the appointment of third class electrician. At this writing he is located at the Municipal Pier, Chicago, where a large number of young men are training for active service.

A Letter From Mr. Hibbard

The following letter has recently been received by General Manager W. R. Abbott of the Chicago Telephone Company, from Angus S. Hibbard who as stated in the June News has gone to France to do Red Cross work:

Paris, July 9, 1918.

"Dear Rufus: Your letter of June 17th just received and the first to reach me from America. It looks so good with the Chicago postmark I feel like framing it and hanging it on the wall. I had a fine trip over and a most interesting two weeks since arriving here. The various Red Cross

"The Red Cross work has surely done much to help keep up the morale of French troops and population working in conjunction with similar work of the French people, and it is doing great things in connection with our own forces as the number increases. Our soldiers made a fine impression in Paris on July 4th, several thousand parading. Comparatively few are brought in here. The French soldiers are a fine sturdy lot and look the great fighters that they are.

"In visits to hospitals in and around Paris I have talked to a lot of our boys, particularly the marines, who stopped the boche at Chateau Thierry. They say the boche is a coward and won't stand up and fight and that he can't shoot anything at over 200 yards. The marines were knocking them down at 800 and 1,000 yards and picking their men. Our fellows are plucky and cheerful and having the best of care. They all want to get back on the front.

"Paris is as beautiful as ever but is strange in many ways. The streets are full of soldiers by day and dark and deserted at night.

"I spent a pleasant evening with Colonel Dawes re-

cently. He is doing work of which we may all be proud. Byllesby is on his staff and is in London.

"It is surely an interesting experience to have a small part in the civilian end of this big game which, just now, is the only thing in the world and which must be fought out to a finish. I shall have much to tell, when I get home, which may not be written. Things happen in rapid succession and the days pass quickly. It is no joy ride or pleasure party to be here, but every one is contented to dig and do the best he can.

"The telephone service here is fierce and every one says he will appreciate ours in the U. S. when he gets home.

"Give my best regards to my friends whom you may meet.

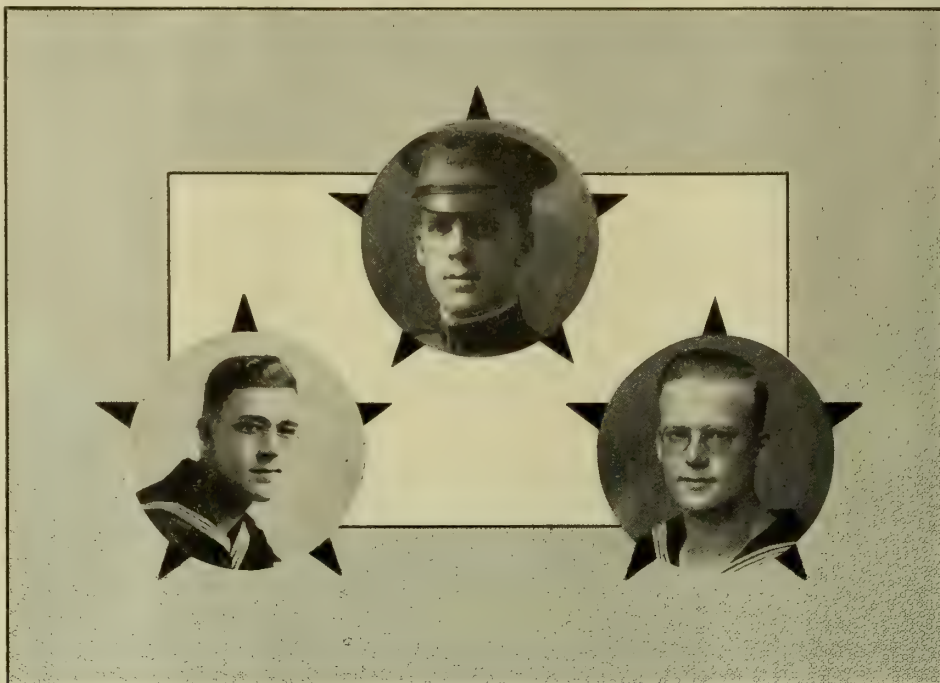
"Best of luck,

ANGUS S. HIBBARD."

A Candid Bride

He—People say you married me for my money.

She—Well, I had to give them some reason. —Exchange.



VICE PRESIDENT HILL'S THREE SONS WITH THE COLORS.

At top—Major Horace F. Hill, Jr. Below at left—Russell J. Hill, electrician in the navy; at right, Charles Lawrence Hill, seaman.

branches have been so busy that their activities have not been coordinated as much as they would like and brought into one picture. Mr. Gibson has given me a job, in which I am at present, on the staff of the general manager with the rank of captain.

"Red Cross services are being rendered in about 150 cities and towns all over France and also in connection with about 3,500 French hospitals. The Military Bureau—Red Cross—has to do with hospitals, canteens, rest stations, farms, recreation huts and other activities affecting U. S. and French soldiers. The civil branch deals with refugees, mutiles, work rooms, searchers, home service, sanitariums, asylums, etc., the stores, with docks and warehouses, and the transportation, with motor service, garages, etc. The plant and staff are necessarily mobile to meet the changing conditions of service and the problem of organization set up on which I am working with Mr. Gibson's assistant, is the most interesting I have ever tackled. A fine lot of men are in charge and it is a pleasure to work with them.

Saving—My Experience

By John Toman, Jr.
Accounting Department

I have been asked to write something regarding my very moderate success in saving during my twenty-six years of employment with the Chicago Telephone Company. No doubt my readers have all heard the popular song of several years ago, "Every Little Bit Added to What You've Got, Makes Just a Little Bit More." This, I believe, is the secret.

I was raised in a modest home where extravagances were unknown and the value of money fully appreciated. My associates were people of about the same financial standing and there was no pretentious display. I began work very young as I was the mainstay of the family and was required to contribute a good share of my wages toward their support.

At the age of twenty-three, I embarked on the sea of matrimony. I chose as a wife a young woman I had known from girlhood. She was possessed of qualifications which have been a great help to me in saving some of my salary each pay day. I attribute my success, to a great extent, to the manner in which my "better half" made use of her allowance as applied to our household expenses. By using good judgment in buying provisions, etc., money was saved. I think it is too common nowadays for young couples to plan their homes on a scale beyond their purses. The location of the home and the quality of furniture and clothes are not everything. We always have bought for cash. Charge accounts are apt to keep one "hard up" all the time. Besides prices are higher at stores that run accounts.

As our small savings accumulated, I naturally began to think seriously of the proper manner of investing. It then occurred to me that for a man in moderate circumstances a two-flat building was probably the most substantial investment, provided he does not take on too large a debt. Accordingly, I had one built, paying on it my savings of twelve years. I was able to live without much expense then because of the rental I received from my tenants. Under this arrangement, I was enabled to accumulate more money. No doubt, I saved considerable money by using all my spare time when at home in keeping the building in good condition. I have been a "jack-of-all-trades" around the house and very seldom has it been necessary for me to require help from painters, plumbers or other mechanics.

I also carry life insurance policies with "Pay back" savings features. In spite of the high cost of living, I am glad now to



JOHN TOMAN, JR.

be able to help our country's glorious cause in purchasing Liberty Bonds, Thrift Stamps and donating to our Red Cross.

Realizing the handicap of a person without much schooling, I long ago decided to make every effort to see that our two children should obtain a good education. I wish to advise all my younger fellow-employees to go to night school while young in order to acquire the equivalent of a high school education at least. It will mean money later on. It is like saving as it increases one's resources.

More About Chicago Telephone Company Ambulance

General Manager W. R. Abbott has received another letter regarding the ambulance presented by employees of the Chicago Telephone Company for use on the French front. A picture of the car was enclosed.

The letter reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. Abbott: As I promised you in my last letter, I am enclosing a photograph of the car that the employees of your company contributed. The number on the side of the car, 394, has now been changed to 22. The U. S. Government serial number has been painted on the radiator, and a fox, the section mascot and insignia, has been painted on each side of the body on the rear panel. Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ARTHUR U. CROSBY."

The Unifying Influence of the War

"In my own mind I am convinced that not a hundred years of peace could have knitted this nation together as this single year of war has knitted it together, and, better even than that if possible, it is knitting the world together. Look at the picture: In the center of the scene four nations engaged against the world, and at every point of vantage showing that they are seeking selfish aggrandizement; and against them twenty-three Governments, representing the greater part of the population of the world, drawn together into a new sense of community of purpose, a new sense of unity of life."—*From the President's Red Cross Speech.*

Circumstantial Evidence

A Dorchester man who never yet remembered to mail a letter intrusted to him, has been cured. His wife, who had suffered much from his failing, administered the dose.

The mail is delivered at their home before the breakfast hour, which is comparatively late.

"Did you have any mail this morning, dear?" asked the lady one morning recently.

"Only a circular," he answered as he bit into a crisp slice of toast.

"Huh!" said the wife. "By the way, did you mail the letters I gave yesterday?"

"Sure I did," was the righteously indignant reply.

"Well," answered his wife, with an eloquent smile, "it's queer, then, you had no letters this morning, because one of those I gave you to mail was addressed to you."—*Boston Herald-*

Don't Blame the Chaplain

It won't do to be too hard on the American chaplain who, when asked how the battle was going, said the Yanks were giving the boches "beautiful hell." Chaplains are human and there's a measure of saving grace in the adjective. Anyhow, he told the truth.—*Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.*



CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY AMBULANCE NOW IN USE
ON FRENCH FRONT

Preparing Vegetables for Exhibition

From a Pamphlet Issued by the University of Illinois

It is one thing to grow good vegetables; it is quite another thing to win prizes with them. One may be a large and successful grower, but an unsuccessful exhibitor. On the other hand, one may be a small and only a fairly good grower, and yet a very successful exhibitor. In other words, it is the judgment used in picking out the specimens that counts. A very fine exhibit can sometimes be selected from comparatively few vegetables of seemingly ordinary quality.

In exhibiting animals, only one individual is commonly shown. The same is true of some vegetables, as when the entry lists call for the largest pumpkin, watermelon, or squash, the tallest stalk of corn, etc. In such cases, only the points that are necessary to make a first-class specimen need be considered. In exhibiting most vegetables, however, several specimens are called for, and in such cases the relation of the specimens to each other becomes an important factor.

Factors Involved in Making a Group Exhibit

Collecting the Specimens.—In collecting specimens for a group exhibit, the best results are likely to follow if three distinct selections are made, one in the field, one just before starting for the exhibition hall, and one when the exhibit is being finally placed on the table.

The first sample should be a large one, and should be chosen from as large a quantity as possible, using an ideal specimen as a standard. If root-crop specimens can be chosen when the crop is being dug in the fall, so much the better.

If the exhibit is not to be made at once, the first sample should be stored under proper conditions. Cold storage may be advisable for some crops. Extreme care should be taken to avoid bruising. It may be well to wrap some kinds in paper or to pack them in sawdust or sand.

The second sample should be taken from the first one just before starting for the exhibition hall. Only those specimens which are in excellent condition and which are in every way high-grade individuals should be taken. This sample may be small,

but should still be large enough to allow considerable latitude for the final selections. In making both the preliminary and the final selections, the following details should be kept in mind.

Uniformity.—Of all the points in a group exhibit that influence a judge, uniformity is without doubt of greatest importance. All score cards assign a large value to it. The various specimens should be uniform in all

are likely to differ greatly in degree of ripeness. Exhibition specimens should be as uniform in this respect as in all others.

The uniformity should extend throughout the group and not only among those specimens in view. Many a half-bushel of potatoes or onions which has a beautiful appearance at the top, loses the prize because of small or inferior individuals below. A conscientious judge always delves to the bottom of every basket, box, or bag.

How to Secure Uniformity.—The best way to secure uniformity is to make the selections from the largest quantity possible. As already suggested, a high-class specimen that is ideal for the variety in every way should be used as a standard. If enough others to match it cannot be found, it may be necessary to select another standard that is not quite so good. By following this plan, almost perfect uniformity can usually be secured, provided there are a sufficiently large number of individuals to choose from. It is a much better method than to pick out one specimen here and another there, and then place them together for the exhibit.

Type.—Every vegetable is characterized by what is called its type. This is the combination of the size, shape, and color most common for the variety.

The specimens should be of a size that is typical for the variety. Extremely large size for the variety, though it may be a desirable thing from the market standpoint, would be a point against an exhibit with a judge who knows his business. Of course, there is considerable difference in the size of some crops in different seasons, and this should be taken into account both by the exhibitor and by the judge.

The specimens should not be under-colored, neither should they be too highly colored for the variety. The Ben Davis apple is not a vegetable, but it illustrates this point very well. This apple has considerable color, but not what would be called high color. One might, by careful selection, pick out specimens of such high color that they would not be easily recognized for the variety. They might really be finer looking apples than typical Ben Davis stock, but the abnormally high color would be discounted by an expert judge.

Second Annual WAR GARDEN EXHIBIT

BELL TELEPHONE
GARDEN
ASSOCIATION

Roof of
Bell Telephone Building, Chicago

EXHIBIT OPENS
AT 11 A. M. MONDAY,
AUGUST 26TH.

\$50.00 in prizes

EXHIBIT YOUR FLOWERS,
VEGETABLES
AND CANNED PRODUCE

PROFESSIONAL JUDGES WILL
AWARD PRIZES.

respects, including size, shape, color, and degree of ripeness.

Sometimes, one or two particularly large or highly colored individuals are found, but others cannot be found to match them. There is a great temptation to include such specimens, but as a rule it is better to discard them and to select others that harmonize with the remainder of the group. Some crops, like muskmelons and tomatoes,



NORTH DIVISION, CONSTRUCTION, WAR GARDEN PLOT, CHICAGO, AFTER CULTIVATION AND PLANTING

The specimens should be typical in shape for the variety, no matter how undesirable this may seem to be. Early Jersey Wakefield cabbages normally have pointed heads. Sometimes, however, there is considerable variation in a strain of seed, and heads might be selected that were fairly round. These might look better for some purposes, but they would be discriminated against by a careful judge. The characteristically pointed heads should be selected when this variety is shown.

It should be stated, however, that a size a little larger and a color a little richer than typical for a variety are permissible in exhibition specimens; in fact, these are advantages in their favor. However, neither should be carried to the extreme.

Absence of Blemishes.—It is important that exhibition specimens be free from all worm-holes, diseased spots, rots, bird picks, and bruises. The roots of root crops should not be broken or cut off. The stems of eggplants, peppers, watermelons, squashes, and pumpkins should be left attached, while those of tomatoes and muskmelons should be removed. A blemish from any of the above causes, or the presence or absence of stems in cases where these are not desired, would be a decided point against an exhibit.

Quality and Condition.—With some vegetables quality is an important matter. However, it is seldom tested in an exhibit un-

less competition is very close; it is judged largely from the color and condition. As to condition, the specimens should be at their very best at the time they are being judged. Melons and tomatoes should be ripe, but not over-ripe. Celery, lettuce, cabbage, string beans, peas, and parsley should be fresh and crisp. Ripe onions should be fully matured. The root crops must not be shriveled.

Both the quality and condition should be normal for the variety at the time of year the exhibit is shown. For instance, one would not expect late celery to be in prime condition for eating in September. A competent judge would probably give the prize to late celery which was still pretty green at that time, other things being equal.

Trueness to Name.—All the specimens in a group should be of the same variety and be true to the name specified in the entry list. One or more specimens of another variety will disqualify an exhibit.

Placing the Exhibit

The exhibit should be so placed that it will give the judge a good first impression. If it is necessary to use one specimen that has an insect injury, or which does not fit with the others as well as desired, it should be placed so that the imperfection will not be in view. The best-looking sides should face the top or the outside. Such crops as tomatoes should be placed with stem ends all up or all down, according to which looks

the better. Of course, the wise judge always examines all the specimens in detail, but no one is free from influence by first impressions.

If plates or baskets are used, these should be as neat as possible. Wooden plates and baskets can be improved in appearance by dipping them in pink, blue, or green dye. When labels are used for naming, these should be neat but inconspicuous. A scrap of paper used as a label never gives the judge a good impression.

Competition Between Varieties

The entry lists often call for the "best half-bushel early potatoes," "best peck onions," "best variety muskmelons for market," "best half-dozen peppers," etc. In such cases one variety is shown against another, and the difficulties are increased both for the exhibitor and for the judge.

For instance, the entry list might call for the best half-dozen ears of sweet corn, and there might be an exhibit of Extra Early Adams and Stowell's Evergreen. No one doubts the superior quality of Stowell's Evergreen, but it might happen that a judge would be justified in giving the prize to a good group of Early Adams corn and refusing it to a fair exhibit of Evergreen. In other words, more is expected of Evergreen in quality than of Adams, and this must be considered in showing and judging such an exhibit. On the other hand, if the entry list called for the "best six ears



THE FARMERETTES ARE BUSY AT MARGARET MACKIN HALL, WARRENVILLE

sweet corn for home use" the judge might be justified, with the same exhibit, in giving the prize to the Stowell's Evergreen. For home use quality is extremely important, and it should be given extra weight in making the decision in such a case.

Again, if the entry list called for the best shipping watermelon, a variety like the Tom Watson, which is only of fair quality but a good carrier, would have a decided advantage over Kleckley Sweet, a melon of very fine quality, but too tender-rinded to endure long shipment. Thus, the purpose for which the products are intended must also be taken into account by exhibitor and judge.

The adaptation of varieties to special climates or soils should also be considered. However, this is not so important a matter with vegetables as with fruits.

Competition Between Collections

In exhibiting general collections, each group should be selected as carefully as if it were to be shown separately. The larger the number of kinds and varieties the better, but it is never advisable to include poor specimens in order to increase the size of the exhibit. It is well to show each variety in about the same amount and manner that individual groups are shown, though considerable variation is permissible and this is often an aid in securing an artistic arrangement.

It is well to include as large a number of well-known kinds and varieties as possible. By all means, no important crop of the locality should be omitted. It is distinct advantage to have all varieties correctly named. The adaptability of the kinds and varieties to the soil and climate should be kept in mind.

In displaying collections, artistic arrangement is very important. No definite directions can be given for accomplishing this, as it is a matter which each exhibitor must

work out for himself. If there is a wall in the background, a very nice arrangement can usually be made if the bulky and coarse vegetables are placed at the rear, and the smaller ones in front. When the specimens are arranged on a table with walks on all

rangements will permit. Goldenrod, foxtail, asparagus tops, and even thistle flowers can often be used effectively for framing and decorating a collection.

Canning Recipes

The executive committee of the Bell Telephone Gardening Association of Chicago has been asked to furnish various kinds of recipes for canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables. Members are requested to send to the secretary, H. I. Thomas, Room 1601, recipes that they have given a thorough trying out and which they recommend to friends and neighbors. The best recipes will be published in the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS.

The Fall Garden

If you have space in your garden it is not too late to plant leaf lettuce, radishes, fall and winter spinach, bush beans, turnips, beets, Swiss chard, and parsley.

Cultivation

Frequent shallow cultivation should be given garden crops now by keeping the surface of the soil turned. A dust mulch is formed which prevents the evaporation of moisture from the soil and keeps down the weeds.

Watch the Weeds

Are you taking care that all weeds and grass are kept out of your garden, that the soil is kept loose and that all spaces in your garden are kept working? It is not too late to plant dwarf beans and peas as well as many other vegetables.

The Patriot

Listen, my children, and you shall hear Of a patriot's work in this present year. He didn't ride through the roads at night, To rouse the neighbors to arm and fight, But he went to work with a spade and hoe, And he made ten bushels of 'taters grow.

—Team Work.



AN UNDERGROUND ARTILLERY TELEPHONE STATION AT FORT SILL, OKLA. American boys are given intensive training for this work, and proof of its value is demonstrated by the splendid manner in which the Hun is being beaten back "Over There."
—Copyright, Underwood and Underwood

sides, a good appearance can be secured by building up the center so that the vegetables can be placed in terraces. Vegetables which match each other in general nature, and those whose colors do not clash, should be placed as near each other as the general ar-



TELEPHONE LINEMEN GOING THROUGH A COMMUNICATING TRENCH "OVER THERE" Note the telephone wire strung along the trench at right and the great coils of wire on top of the trench.
—Copyright, International Film Service.

Of Interest To Our Girls

Conducted by Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst

Vacation Snaps

Already we are hearing about lovely vacations and our pages have a holiday look with the snaps our travelers have taken on their journeys. In these hot August days we can hardly believe some of our girls have been snow balling, but we have the picture to prove it. Oh, well, she was "up in the air" anyway, and now that much of the travel seems to be going that way we need not be surprised at anything. Of course 14,000 feet used to seem pretty high, and perhaps another year this trip may be made by aeroplane instead of by a cog railway. On the Great Divide where two of these snaps were taken, we have the double wonder of snow balling on one side of the "top of the world" and gathering forget-me-nots on the other.

Not one of the least pleasures of a vacation is the opportunity of making new friends. After a formal introduction (we insist on that) Mary and her friend in the picture were hobnobbing together in a jolly fashion. His name is "Lightning" and she wonders whether he was so named because he was so slow or because he was so fast when dinner was in view. Anyway, he was a safe and faithful companion in the perilous journey to Mt. Manitou. Nine thousand feet above the sea a sure-footed little beast may be preferable to the lightning express.

Coming down from the heights a little, I must tell you of one of the pleasures I have had this summer. I had a most delightful introduction to beautiful Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. It was brought about by an invitation to spend the week end at the opening of the Eleanor Camp for the season. To be introduced by the Eleanor Club to Lake Geneva is to become a friend and lover at once. The lake itself is a gem, large enough to supply interesting steamer trips, boating or canoeing, and, of course, bathing. The wonderful woods all about the shores make a splendid camping ground or back-ground for the many elegant residences about the lake. The Eleanor Camp itself is de-

lightfully located, and the tent cottages, named after the birds, are romantically set among the trees. The artistic assembly hall makes a centre for delightful gatherings, and on the night of my arrival, I saw



MISS HELEN CAREY

the impressive ceremony of the candle lighting, which symbolizes the beautiful friendly spirit of the girls.

One of the happiest events of the little trip was finding eight or ten of our own girls who had come for their vacations, and

who claimed me at once as their own special friend. A letter from one of the girls, whose snaps adorn one page, will tell how one girl enjoyed her two weeks.

"Dear Mrs. Dewhurst: Just a few lines to let you know what kind of a time we had at Eleanor Camp. I wish you could have stayed, as we had wonderful weather after you left. We had a dandy hayrack party one afternoon. Had four hayracks and rode from our camp to Delavan Lake. We spent another afternoon at Steever's Training Camp, and went through the trenches and dug-outs which were very interesting. There was something doing all of the time and I didn't miss anything. I have enclosed a few snap shots to let you see for yourself what a good time I had. Eleanor Camp is surely a wonderful place and I shall go there every chance I get and hope to meet you out there again.

"NORMA BARKER."

"Edgewater Exchange Monitor."

Next month shall we have more snaps? It is good to know that your vacations are a success, and a picture tells a long story without words.

Off for France

Miss Helen Carey, supervisor, Toll office, who has been with the Chicago Telephone Company seven years, has volunteered for telephone service with the American Expeditionary Force in France, and is on her way there with a group of other telephone girls who have responded to the call from different parts of the United States.

Miss Carey will be missed, not only in her office, but by the Strolling Players Club in South Park, of which she has been a member for some time.

On July 29th, four volunteers from the far west came through Chicago on their way to New York. They were Miss Margaret Mahoney, evening chief in San Francisco; Miss Jessie Brown, assistant chief in the long lines department, San Francisco; Misses Grace Knall and Laura Gridley, supervisors from Los Angeles. They were met by Mrs. Moore, Mrs. O'Hara, Miss Young and Mrs.



MISS NORMA BARKER, VACATIONIST

At left—The "Ringed Victory." In center, above—On the rocks at Lake Geneva. Below—Write your own caption. At right—Ready for a plunge.

Dewhurst, who introduced them to Miss Carey, who was to join their party in New York in a few days. After lunching at the LaSalle Hotel, they resumed their journey to New York. The visit was short, but it was long enough, for those who met them, to observe the fine spirit of the girls, who had responded with such fine patriotism to serve "Over There."

The Peaceful Warrior

I have no joy in strife,
Peace is my great desire;
Yet God forbid I lose my life
Through fear to face the fire.

A peaceful man must fight
For that which peace demands—
Freedom and faith, honor and right,
Defend with heart and hands.

Farewell, my friendly books;
Farewell, ye woods and streams;
The fate that calls me forward looks
To a duty beyond dreams.

Oh, better to be dead
With a face turned to the sky
Than live beneath a slavish dread
And serve a giant lie.



MISS ELIZABETH ROCKWELL ROBY
Graduate of Smith College and Instructor in Traffic Department, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who is serving as an operator "Over There." Miss Roby's brother is in France with the Twenty-ninth Engineers.

Stand up, my heart, and strive
For the things most dear to thee!
Why should we care to be alive
Unless the world is free?
—Henry Van Dyke.

The American Flag

It flies to-day on the Seven Seas. In two continents, and on islands of the Pacific and the Caribbean. American soldiers carry it reverently.

In battle it shines over men who are paying a debt we have owed to France since a time when the Flag itself existed only in spirit. Our airmen bear it above the Italian Alps.

Dumb, it speaks all languages. It tells civilized Europe more in an instant than all the orators could say in a year.

A crude, inartistic combination of bold colors, it is the most beautiful thing in the world.

Its stars change in numbers, but its meaning is as changeless as the blue of a cloudless noon.

If all statues vanished and all statesmen died, the Flag would still show the way.

No one man is particularly associated with it; no woman, except Betsy Ross and the bronze lady of New York harbor.

A thousand years hence, when men read of the Great War with the same distant curiosity that they to-day offer toward the Rome of Gibbon, the Flag will be as it is now.

It is not the banner of the sword, or ambition, or empire, but of mankind's undying desire for universal Liberty.—New York Sun.



MISS MARY KELSYNSKI

Upper left—Gathering forget-me-nots on one side of the Great Divide. Lower left—Mary and the faithful "Lightning." In center—Two sure footed steeds. Upper right—Snowballing on the other side of the Great Divide. Lower right—Summering on a snow-clad peak.

ARTISTIC CREATIONS THAT HAVE CAPTURED THE TRENCHES OF POPULAR FAVOR

Mid-Season Models Go Over the Top and Give the First Hint of Early Autumn Fashions—Lines Remain Simple, but There is an Emphatic Tendency Toward Greater Trimming



GUIDE TO PATTERNS

Left to right: Blouse No. 7784. Sizes 34 to 46. Skirt No. 7677. Sizes 24 to 34. (Each pattern 25 cents.)—Dress No. 7669. Sizes 34 to 46. (Pattern, 25 cents.)—Dress No. 7676. Sizes 34 to 44. (Pattern, 25 cents.)—Blouse No. 7755. Sizes 34 to 42. Skirt No. 7707. Sizes 24 to 34. (Each pattern, 25 cents.)—Blouse No. 7761. Sizes 34 to 42. Skirt No. 7708. Sizes 24 to 32. (Each pattern 25 cents.)

By Maude Hall

The new creations designed for mid-summer wear are interesting because they give vague hints of fashions for early autumn. The Paris dressmakers are protesting against the reports printed in America that their usual exhibitions would be abandoned this season. Without discounting the French productions, it may be said that there will not be a very great change in the line of clothes for the coming season. Simplicity will continue to be the keynote of the well-dressed woman's wardrobe.

Large use will be made of jersey fabrics

in the development of late summer and early fall gowns, greater variety having been given to the new jerseys both as regards design and coloring. Because lines are to be slender and skirts narrow, more trimmings will be necessary to camouflage features that might appear too revealing

Patterns for Bell News Designs

The designs shown on these pages are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

without decoration of some kind. For a distinctive model tan jersey with a dark brown satin stripe is employed. Brown satin forms the string sash, the hemstitched collar, the cuffs and the buttons. Narrow braid outlines the buttons which are used generously upon the pockets, cuffs and front of the dress. After mention of the details, which are strikingly smart, little remains to be said of the dress itself, for its lines are long and slender, with but little fullness to be held in by the string sash.

There was a time when advance models were remarkable chiefly for their ugliness, but things have changed. Perhaps because few of the new designs exhibited here boast of any striking features, there are suprisingly few ugly frocks among them, which is more than usually could be said. Materials and trimmings are scarce now and will become scarcer, so that it is no time to exploit eccentricities. Dresses which are to be reproduced by the newly recruited army of home dressmakers must be of a style that can be copied successfully and without exhorbitant cost.

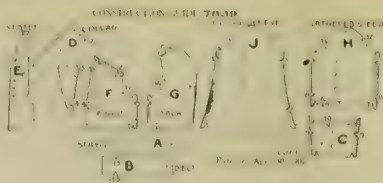
A dress which may be pronounced pretty is developed in raisin charmeuse satin, the skirt being in tunic effect. There is a deep hemstitched hem in the tunic, which is straight and gathered under a wide belt of self-material with picoted edges. The waist fastens at the front below a deeply open neck that is finished with a collar edged with tiny frills of chiffon. Buttons of black velvet in the shape of tiny moulds overlap one another over the fastening at the front, giving an unusual touch to the decorative note. Chiffon frills edge the cuffs which trim the sleeves.

Tunics in the hand of a clever dress-maker are perpetually new, despite the fact that they have been in vogue for several months. With skirts growing narrower and narrower the tunic will become more indispensable, hence it will be necessary to treat it in as varied ways as possible to save it from commonplaceness. Most unusual is a white taffeta frock trimmed in green and white foulard silk. The skirt has a tunic gathered at the top and draped to a point at one side. Below the belt, and extending beyond the hips, there are buttons of self-material trimming one side of the tunic. The flare sleeves are three-quarter length, trimmed with turn-back cuffs.

HOME DRESSMAKERS' CORNER

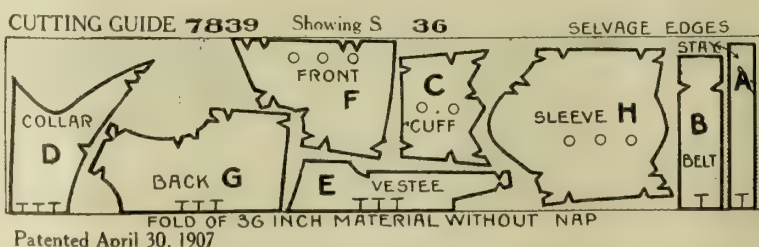
Specially Prepared for the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS by the Pictorial Review

A blue silk crêpe de Chine is one of the practical designs to select for a "best frock" for it can be worn all the year round and is unfailingly good looking. The model shown here is simple, so that the girl who does her own sewing need not hesitate to attempt it. As illustrated the model requires six and one half yards forty-four inch crêpe, with three quarter yard ribbon for the belt. No trimming other than the braid is required. The blouse closes at the left side front, and the open neck is finished with a large collar having deep points. A yoke effect is formed by the back being extended over the shoulders to the front of the waist. The inset vest may be finished in V-shaped or square outline. It extends below the



BLUE SILK CREPE DE CHINE TRIMMED WITH BRAID IN SELF-COLOR

Blouse No. 7839. Sizes 34 to 50 bust. (Pattern 25 cents.) Braiding No. 12321, blue or yellow. (Pattern 15 cents.) Two-Piece Tunic Skirt No. 7677. Sizes 24 to 34 waist. (Pattern 25 cents.) Braiding No. 12426, blue or yellow. (Pattern 15 cents.)



Patented April 30, 1907

waistline, being held in closely with the belt which is slipped through slashes in the vestee. Braid trims the vestee and forms a border on the two-piece skirt.

In order to secure good lines for the frock the cutting and construction guides should be studied minutely. The dress-making lesson this time deals with the cutting and construction of the waist. To cut, first fold the material in half so that there are no wrinkles in it. Now take the collar back of the vestee and place on the goods so that the triple "TTT" perforations will rest along the lengthwise fold. The stay and belt, with single "T" perforations are also placed along the lengthwise fold.

There now remains to be cut the front of the waist, the cuffs and the sleeve. Each of these sections is laid on the crêpe so that the large "O" perforations rest on a lengthwise thread.

Now, to make the waist, first gather the front on the shoulder between the "T" perforations. Close under-arm and shoulder seams as notched. Next, gather the front and back at lower edge between "T" perforations. Sew stay to lower edge of blouse with center-backs even; bring small "o" perforation in stay to under-arm seam and double small "oo" perforation to front edge of front. Fold stay through the center and fell remaining edge over seam. Lap ends of stay in front matching large "O" perforations (which indicate center-front) and finish for closing.

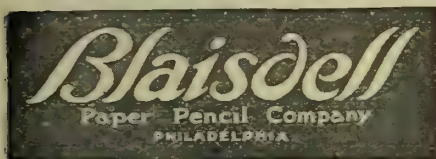
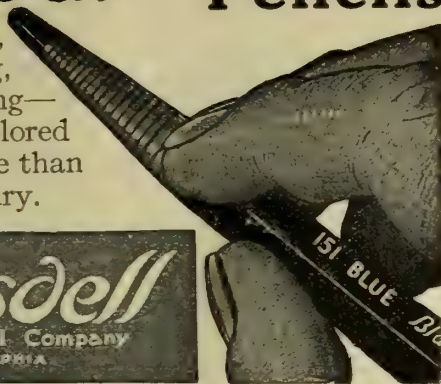
Sew the collar to neck edge, with center-backs even and to the front edge of the front, matching the notches. The vestee and tunic should be braided before they are cut. Slash the lower part of the vestee between small "o" perforations and finish the edges of slash to slip belt through. Slip vestee underneath the front of blouse, matching single large "O" perforations and bringing the front edge of front to line of double small "oo" perforations in vestee. Stitch right side to position, from upper edge to the lower double "oo" perforation and finish the left side for closing. The vestee may be worn on the outside, or slipped under the belt as illustrated.

Take the sleeve and close seam as notched. Underface the sleeve, from lower edge to two inches above the line of small "o" perforations and roll on the perforations to form a cuff. Sew sleeve in armhole with notches and small "o" perforations even, easing in any fullness between the notches. Hold the sleeve toward you when basting it in the armhole.

Fold the belt through the center and stitch notched edges together. Arrange the belt around the waist, slip through the slashes in vestee and close at the left side. If preferred, the vestee can be worn on the inside of the blouse.

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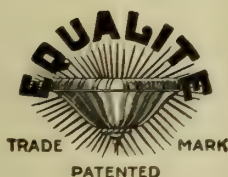


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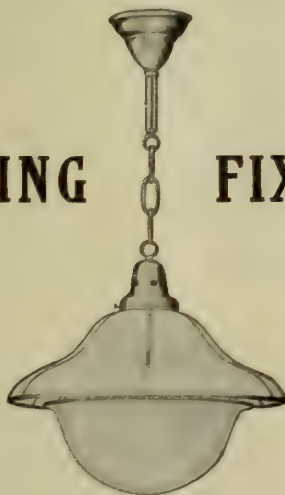
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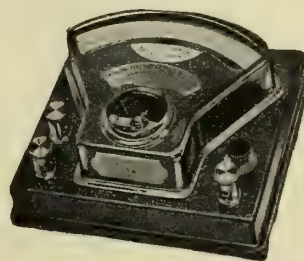
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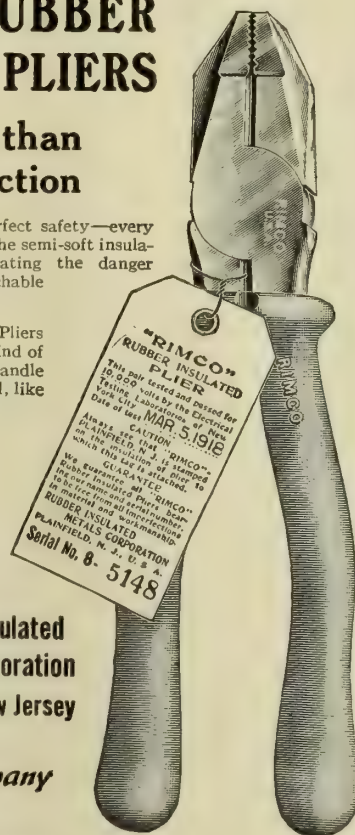
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STOP AND THINK—ANSWER TRUTHFULLY. ARE YOU DOING ALL YOU CAN FOR SAFETY?

THE ALLIES OF SAFETY ARE: GOOD HEALTH, INTELLIGENCE, THOUGHTFULNESS AND CAREFULNESS.

Food for Thought

The telephone field has but few hazards compared with other fields of industry. However, the situations that are really dangerous do not cause the greatest number of accidents; the simple, ordinary things do. Hazardous situations are soon recognized and safeguarded, and because the attending dangers are realized, necessary precautions are taken by workmen, and accidents from such sources are few. If we can think safety and thus avoid accidents where real danger exists, we should be able to avoid them entirely. It is merely a matter of cultivating the habit of thinking safety for yourself and others. When acquired this habit will become like walking and talking, a voluntary and natural act of the human mechanism. If this (Should we call it a miracle? Why should we?) can be accomplished, a record of industrial accident prevention will be established.

There are two exchange districts in the territory of the Chicago Telephone Company in which the plant department has reported no "lost time" accidents for over two and one-half years. The conditions in these districts do not differ materially from those in many other districts. Is this not proof conclusive that the majority of our accidents are avoidable? This does not mean that the good work is confined to these two districts; other districts and divisions have also made excellent progress in behalf of patriotism and humanitarianism. In general, there has been in the last two years a marked decrease in the number of our accidents, but there is still plenty of room for improvement. We have used the word "patriotism," because the preservation and conservation of man power in this dark hour of war is obvious and is a generally recognized patriotic duty.

While most accidents are caused by some careless act on the part of the person in-

jured, it does not necessarily indicate that the injured one is always at fault. An accident may be caused by some lack or defect in equipment, or to some carelessness or thoughtlessness on the part of someone else. Numerous accidents occur in

THE BEST SAFETY BOOSTER OF ALL



GOOD BYE, DADDY. DON'T GET HURT!

and about subscribers' premises, some of which may be caused by the arrangement of their properties, etc., and over which we have no control. Care on the part of the injured person would in ninety-five cases out of a hundred have prevented the accident. For example, people as a rule are very careless about the condition of their basements and often leave old lumber, boards, etc., lying around. Many of our nail accidents are due to this cause, but is this the fault of the subscriber? It is his basement

and our men should be careful and watch their step. Can we blame the subscriber if one of our men while making repairs, or while running wires, stands on a box, barrel, washtub or something else not intended for the purpose, and is injured? A screw driver is an innocent and harmless tool if it is kept in good condition and is properly used. Still our men are constantly injuring their hands with this same little tool.

One would naturally think that most of the accidents classified as pole accidents would occur on the pole itself, in going up or coming down. This is not the case, however. The men realize that there is a certain element of danger and voluntarily exercise precaution, consequently few accidents occur above the bottom pole step. Many of them are the result of using a fence or shed as a means of reaching the first pole step or stepping or jumping on some sharp or pointed object in the alley or the street as a man descends.

It cannot truthfully be said that there are any especially hazardous conditions on our stairways, in our hallways or about the floors of our offices. Still the number of accidents classified as slipping, tripping and stumbling were, during the year 1917, fourteen per cent. of the total number of accidents reported, and seventy per cent. of these were suffered by women employes. What is the cause? Think it over.

That familiar slogan, "The Chance Taker is the Accident Maker" expresses a correct diagnosis of the cause of most accidents, and its companion, "The Best Safety Device Known is a Careful Person," suggests the best way of preventing them.

The following are some of our recent accidents. When reading them over put yourself in the place of the injured person and consider what you would have done to prevent the accident.

A painter was standing on a box, placing

Probate Bonds**Fidelity Bonds for Fraternal
Orders****Residence Burglary Insurance**

The AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY OF NEW YORK is equipped with unexcelled facilities for handling these classes of business.

The Fidelity bonds of the employees of the Central Group of the Bell Telephone Companies are carried by the American Surety Company.

Forty Branch Offices, over 13,500 agencies, and private wires from the Home Office to its Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago offices, enable this Company to render service that is more than a promise.

**American Surety Company of
New York**

100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

Chicago Branch Office,
Continental & Commercial Bank Bldg.
M. L. Jenks, Manager

**In Peace or
War Thrift is
Patriotism..**

3% Interest Paid in
Our Savings Department

**THE NORTHERN
TRUST CO..BANK**

N.W.COR.LASALLE & MONROE STS.,CHICAGO
CAPITAL \$2,000,000 SURPLUS \$2,000,000


WABASH 640

will put you in touch with personal and experienced insurance service for getting most reasonable rates and broadest protection for your property, household goods, automobile, baggage and jewelry against fire and theft.

Get our advice—our firm is manager of the insurance department of the A. T. & T. Co.

MARSH & McLENNAN

INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
INSURANCE EXCHANGE
CHICAGO



Note Protection at Corners ➔

Blake Insulated Staples

Unequaled for telephone and bell wiring. The fibre insulation prevents troublesome short circuits and grounds. 4 sizes. Pat. Nov. 1900. Write for samples.

Blake Signal & Mfg. Co.
Boston, Mass.

"Staysalite" Torch

The Invention of an Experienced,
Practical Telephone Man



It stays alight in a wind.
It is small and light in weight.
It is lit and extinguished in a moment, as wanted.
It burns alcohol without odor or noise.
Has no adjusting parts to get out of order.
Can be carried in the lineman's belt.
It is hung directly on the wire under the joint to be soldered.
Can be used as a small heater or soldering iron.
It is provided with a cup for holding soldering paste.

MATHIAS KLEIN & SONS
Canal Station 62 CHICAGO

a can of oil on a shelf. The box tipped, and losing his balance, the man was thrown to the floor. He twisted his ankle, and the oil can, on which he had lost his hold, struck and cut his head.

An installer working in the basement of a subscriber's premises while stepping around a baby carriage and a go-cart, bruised his left shoulder by striking it against a gas meter shelf.

A carpenter was using a chisel and hammer to split an old shelf that he was removing from a booth, when the shelf suddenly loosened and flew up. His hand struck the sharp edge of the chisel.

An installer was cleating wire to the ceiling in a subscriber's basement, when the screw driver which he was using, slipped off the screw head and cut the second finger of his left hand.

An installer let himself drop from the bottom pole step and when he landed turned and sprained his right ankle.

A janitor mopping a floor, struck and cut his finger on a putty knife that he was carrying point upwards in the rule pocket of his overalls.

A matron in one of our exchanges while filling a cup with water from a hot water urn, allowed the water to flow over and scald her left hand.

An operator leaving her position at the board, bumped into a chair that was standing in the aisle and received a painful injury.

While a cable helper was riding on the running board of a motor car, the machine struck a deep rut in the road. The door, to which the man was clinging pulled open and he fell to the road. Both of his hands were badly skinned and his head was bruised.

An operator was hurrying down the stairs in one of our offices when her heel caught on the edge of a step and she fell about three steps. A severe headache and a slight injury to her spine resulted.

A Few Health Tips

We are not doctors, but we have learned a lot of things that the doctors are not always ready to talk about, as so many are shadowed by pills and plasters.

In the first place, there is nothing like the natural medicine of air. Lots of it. Outdoor air. Cold air. The automobile is a blessing because it has taken millions into the air. It is too bad that it is really a luxury.

But, no matter. Legs are God's kind of automobile given to all. And legs are able to take you most anywhere. So walk. Early—and miles each day. Into the country and up hills. Drink barrels of water. Quarts anyway. It will put elasticity into your muscles and spring into your step and color into your cheeks.

Eat simple food and do it slowly. And keep happy while you do it. Bear in mind that there are thousands of people who would be happy just to get food to eat. Or

at least enough to make them what God meant them to be.

And take at least fifteen minutes each day to exercise. You don't have time? Well then take it. For you will, some day, have to take time to die. Why not now take time to live?

Remember that the minutes you now take to breathe and eat and sleep and exercise, mean years added to the other end of your life that will paint glow across your soul as the sun begins to hide in its splendor.

"The common sun, the air, the skies,
To him are opening Paradise."

—Dayton Herald.

Accident Prevention Trophies

This month the Chicago accident prevention trophies will be in the possession of Mr. White of the Joliet district; Mr. Holloway, supplies and Mr. Cerney of the Canal exchange.

The standing of the various districts in the three divisions is as follows:

Suburban Plant

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. Joliet | 7. Oak Park |
| 2. Elgin | 8. Aurora |
| 3. Harvey | 9. Waukegan |
| 4. Wheaton | 10. LaGrange |
| 5. Evanston | 11. Special Estimate |
| 6. Hammond | |

Construction

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Supplies | 5. Central Construction |
| 2. Cable Repair | 6. South Construction |
| 3. North Construction | 7. Garage |
| 4. Building Cabling | |

Maintenance

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Canal | 15. Edgewater |
| 2. Beverly | 16. Lincoln |
| 3. Main | 17. Stewart |
| 4. Austin | 18. Superior |
| 5. Wabash | 19. West |
| 6. Irving | 20. Pullman |
| 7. Lake View | 21. Wentworth |
| 8. Central | 22. Lawndale |
| 9. Monroe | 23. Humboldt |
| 10. Hyde Park | 24. Prospect |
| 11. Oakland | 25. South Chicago |
| 12. Calumet | 26. Douglas |
| 13. Kedzie | 27. Yards |
| 14. Rogers Park | 28. Belmont |

Stop! Think!

There never was an "accident."

'Twas just the lack of care;

This was the only reason,

Every time and everywhere.

So, stop! and THINK! before you act;

And, I pray you, don't forget.

A pound of "prudence" always saves

A carload of "regret."

Be sure you're right before you start,

In EVERYTHING YOU DO;

Be prompt, but be deliberate;

Remember this is true;

You know not what may happen,

Fellow-workman, don't forget,

A single drop of "prudence" saves

An ocean of "regret!"

A "fool-proof" tool was never made;

There ne'er was such a tool;

The thing itself is made all right,

'Tis YOURSELF that plays the fool!

Stop, and THINK before you use it,

Don't be careless and FORGET!—

Just a little timely caution

Will prevent some deep "regret!"

Remember, you are none too wise;

Then, do not your brain abuse;

Drink, if you must, while loafing,

But at work, "CUT OUT THE BOOZE."

A muddled head can't think straight;

And some day you'll FORGET!

Your orphans then will realize

Something deeper than "regret!"

—The Anode.

Who Loses Through Accidents?

The Workman

Loses limbs and sometimes his life.

Loses time and wages.

Loses earning power.

The Wife

Loses her husband.

Loses support for her children.

Loses comfort and happiness.

The Child

Loses the guidance of his father.

Loses a chance to get an education.

Loses an opportunity to learn a trade.

—Staley Fellowship Club Journal.

Bites and Stings of Insects

These are really very slight wounds in which poison has been introduced with the production of a considerable amount of irritation. For mosquito bites, ammonia is the best remedy, as the poison is an acid. The same remedy is also good for other insect bites, including spiders' stings. The sting should be pulled out if it sticks in the wound. Afterward cloths moistened in cold water, wet salt or wet clay will relieve the burning.—Cincinnati Telephone Bulletin.

Since We're in the Fight.

Let's win it, the fight for the freedom of earth!

It's ghastly, it's grim, and no matter for mirth.

We may have been loath, have been slow, to begin it,

But now we are in it, let's win it! Let's win it!

Let's put aside boasting of what we can do,

And strain every sinew to see the thing through!

Let us waste not an hour, let us waste not a minute,

But since we are in it, let's win it! Let's win it.

Let's win it! Away with all selfish desires!

Let us think of our children, remember our sires!

Up, up with the Flag, every star that is in it!

The fight is our own, so let's win it! Let's win it!—Life.

Mr. Grant Appointed Manager of Western Electric Government Department

The *Western Electric News* announces the appointment of Harry L. Grant as manager of the new Government department of the Western Electric Company.

This department, as its name indicates, has been organized in order that the resources of the company may be placed at the disposal of the Government to a greater extent than has been possible in the past. Its headquarters will be at 463 West Street, New York.

Mr. Grant was for many years sales manager of the Chicago house of the Western Electric Company, and last year went to

New York to prepare for his new position. He is well known among Chicago telephone men, and all his friends and business associates join in wishing him success in his new work.

More "Smoke" Cards

Post cards acknowledging receipt of the "smokes" sent to the boys of the 409th Telegraph Battalion in France by the employees of the Chicago Telephone Company continue to reach the office of Vice-President H. F. Hill. Below are some of the comments on the cards:

"A package of good old smokes from the States sure does make a fellow happy, and shows that the people of the States have not forgotten the boys."

"We have all enjoyed the gifts very much. It goes to show that we aren't lost in the shuffle."

"Thank you very much for the package of smokes. There is nothing that one could send from the States that would be more appreciated. It's hard to get good tobacco here, and there is nothing I could enjoy more except sitting down to Mother's table once more."

"I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your box of tobacco and cigarettes, and also to thank you very much for them. You can rest assured there was many a happy boy over here when we got them. It made me think of home when I got the box, as I have a sister in your service."

79 CORT. ST.
N.Y. CITY.

ESTABLISHED
1906

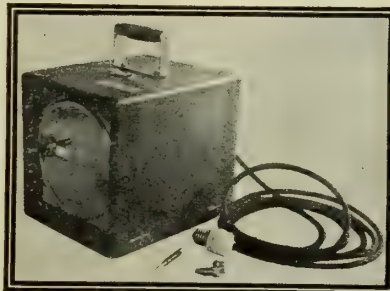
TELEPHONE
1692 CORT.

C.I. DAVIDS & SON

FINE WRITING INKS
MUCILAGE, WHITE PASTE, ETC.

How do you clean your switchboard plugs?

There is only one really satisfactory way, and that is by the use of a

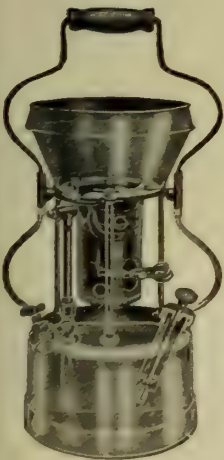


**Perfect
Portable
Plug Polisher**

Manufactured by
**CONNECTICUT
DYNAMO & MOTOR CO.**
IRVINGTON, N. J.

Distributed by
Western Electric Company

UNIQUE Furnaces and Torches



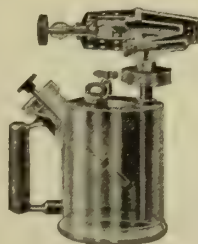
Unique Furnaces and Torches burn kerosene oil, generate quickly, and give about twice as much heat as can be obtained from gasoline.

The combustion is so nearly perfect that there is practically no unburned carbon to clog the burner and generator.

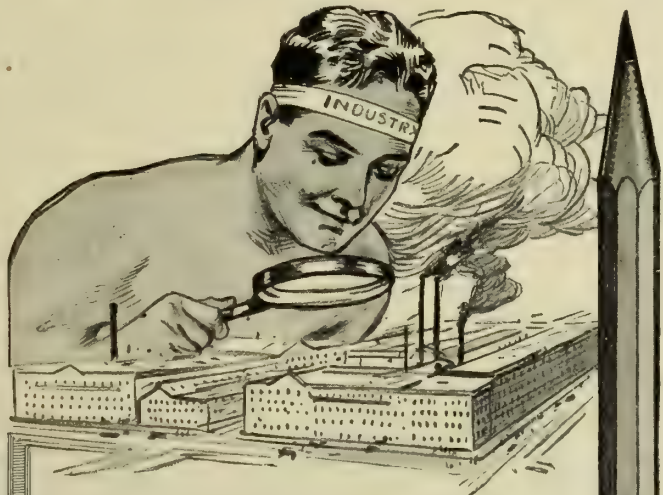
They are indorsed by fire underwriters because they are safe; by telephone companies because they are economical and durable, and by cable men and line men because they

eliminate trouble and bother.

Write us today and we will send you our literature describing these articles, and demonstrate to you every claim that we make for them.



THE OAKES MANUFACTURING COMPANY
TIPTON, INDIANA



Van Dyke Pencils

*An American Product of Science
Applied to Pencil Industry*

MADE IN 16 DEGREES OF LEAD
6B SOFTEST TO 8H HARDEST

14 CENTS IN STAMPS will bring you a VAN DYKE Pencil and VAN DYKE Eraser for trial. Name your vocation—there is a grade of lead best suited for your work.

EBERHARD FABER, New York

VAN DYKE Pencil EBERHARD FABER U.S.A. 600 - HB

Public Utilities Commission Rulings

Water Company Authorized to Abolish Flat Rates and Adopt an All-Metered Service—Flat Rates Condemned

(Public Utilities Commission of Illinois)

In re Dixon Water Company the commission held that petitioner should be permitted to sell water to all private consumers by meter measurement, and should proceed to purchase all consumer-owned meters, or to substitute a utility-owned meter, and should meter the flat rate customers.

Any basis of charge for water service, to be equitable to both the consumer and the utility, must be predicated on the cost of that service. Flat rates based on the number and kind of fixtures installed, attempt to charge the amount of water that would be reasonably used through the connected fixtures, and this rate, therefore, is an attempt to distribute the cost of service among the consumers in accordance with the amount of water that they would normally use. When a consumer has an abnormally large use or wastes the water, this basis of charge, namely, the number and amount of fixtures, ceases to be an index to the amount of water consumed. As there is no incentive to save water, nor penalty for extravagant use under the flat rate, such a rate is conducive to waste of water, and therefore stands condemned, when a more equitable basis of charge for service is available. The commission believes that the only way the cost of service can be divided equitably between consumers is to determine the actual amount of water consumed by each consumer, and to charge for same in accordance with some fixed schedule per thousand gallons or cubic feet. The commission has held, without exception, that meters should be used and that flat rates should be abolished.

Ten Per Cent. Increase in Interstate Rates of Express Companies Authorized

(Interstate Commerce Commission)

The express companies of the United States applied for permission to increase all interstate express rates by ten per cent.

Wells Fargo and Company, and the Adams, American and Southern Express companies handle more than ninety-five per cent. of the total express traffic. Considering said four companies as a unit, their operating revenue (includes only the amount remaining after deducting payments of about fifty per cent. of gross revenues for express privileges) from domestic transportation was \$47,852,600 for the first seven months of 1916 and \$56,747,089 for the same period of 1917, but their operating income decreased from \$3,675,694 to a deficit of \$508,527, which would have been approximately \$321,776 but for the inclusion of income and war taxes. Had all the rates of the four companies been ten per cent. higher, their operating income for the period would have been \$4,444,231. At the time of the hearing, statistics for only the first seven months of 1917 were available. The smaller com-

panies showed substantial increases in operating income. Later statistics showed similar results.

It was held that as it is apparent that the Adams, the American and the Wells Fargo Companies, which together transact about eighty-six per cent. of the total express business, and the smaller companies in a somewhat lesser degree, require the additional revenue which the proposed increased rates would yield, to enable them to afford adequate service and to meet constantly increasing costs of operation, the proposed increase will be authorized. Accepting as approximately correct the estimated additional revenue which the increased rates will yield, it is far from certain that under a continuance of present separate operation it will be sufficient to offset the increases in wages and other operating costs.

Increase in Street Railway and Interurban Rates Authorized—Ordinance Requiring Extensive Improvements and Additions Held Unreasonable Under Present Conditions

(Public Service Commission of Indiana)

The Louisville and Southern Indiana Traction Company et al., sought authority to increase passenger rates between Jeffersonville and Louisville and between New Albany, Indiana, and Louisville, Kentucky, from five to ten cents; to discontinue the sale of six tickets for a quarter in Jeffersonville and New Albany; to charge a straight five cent fare in said cities; to reduce the school book ticket in Jeffersonville from forty to thirty-five rides for one dollar; to increase the fare from Jeffersonville to New Albany from five to ten cents; to discontinue transfers from interurban at Jeffersonville; and to increase commutation rates.

The commission found that, allowing petitioners a seven per cent. return upon the fair value of their property, and three per cent. reserve for depreciation on property not heretofore depreciated, excluding lands, materials and supplies, that present rates would not yield sufficient revenues to meet said charges and operating expenses, excluding any allowance for going value or working capital. The commission also found that the company had not actually earned the amount it was justly entitled to earn, except in 1914, and under abnormal and temporary conditions in 1917.

On March 30, 1918, the city council of New Albany passed an ordinance reciting that the quality and character of service rendered was insufficient and bad, that the tracks on certain streets needed rebuilding, and ordering the companies to reconstruct said tracks and to provide and run suitable sanitary and comfortable street cars on a fifteen-minute schedule; the whole to be completed before December 1, 1918, under a penalty of \$50 a day thereafter.

The commission held that petitioner has justified the proposed increase as prayed

for, and is authorized to put the same into effect, except that it shall continue to issue transfers, and shall issue and sell twelve commutation tickets for eighty-four cents.

Under Section 110 of the Shively-Spencer Utility Commission Act, the ordinance of the city of New Albany is prima facie reasonable, but under Sections 57 to 71 of said act, the commission has jurisdiction to declare the ordinance unreasonable, in which case it is wholly void and cannot be modified or changed in any way by the commission. Under the abnormal conditions prevailing, the requirements of the ordinance are unreasonable, and the companies shall not be required at this time to comply therewith, on account of the difficulties and long delays in obtaining the materials required and the extraordinary construction costs.

Edwards v. Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Co.

(Corporation Commission of Arizona)

Complainant sought an order requiring the telephone company to reinstate her telephone, it having been removed for failure to pay a toll charge of \$9.25 for a certain conversation held between New Orleans and complainant's telephone at Prescott, Arizona. The call originated at New Orleans, and at first complainant refused to allow the charge to be reversed, but the commission found that later she gave such permission and the call went through. After this proceeding was started, the company, at the request of the commission, reinstalled the telephone, pending a decision on the merits of the case, and the company, deeming this a new service, required complainant to sign a contract.

The commission held that, as the company is expected to and must collect its bills for service, and to permit bills to run for indefinite periods would cause great losses, lay a burden upon other users of the service, and create unjust and unlawful discrimination, the refusal of service for failure to pay the toll charge was proper and complaint will be dismissed.

As the reinstallation of the telephone was a matter of courtesy extended to the commission by the telephone company, such reinstallation could not affect the rights of the parties in the proceeding and, therefore, the commission would consider the right of the company to refuse continuation of the service for non-payment of the bill.

As there could be no motive for the operator at Prescott accepting any responsibility or taking any chance, and as complainant at first refused to accept the charge, and the Prescott operator had transmitted this information to the El Paso operator, whose records showed that later on information was received that the call would be accepted, such facts constituted persuasive evidence that after refusing to allow the call to be reversed complainant gave different instructions.

NOTICE TO READER: When you finish reading this magazine place a one-cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employe and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers and sailors at the front. No wrapping—no address.—A. S. Burleson, *Postmaster-General*.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS





Atkins "AAA" Non-Breakable Hack Saw

Blades—the Non-Breakable Saws, Save Time and Money. They're the economical kind to buy. Time is surely money this year, and labor is scarce, therefore, you should use "AAA" Blades instead of trying to "get along" with poor ones. **YOU CAN EASILY AFFORD "AAA" BLADES;** in fact, you can't afford any other kind.

With Atkins Blades, the work will be done quicker, easier, better.

Write for Sample

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc. "The Silver Steel Saw People" Established 1857

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Indiana
Canadian Factory, Hamilton, Ontario Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster, N. Y.

Branches carrying complete stocks in all large distributing centers as follows:

Atlanta
Chicago
Memphis

Minneapolis
New Orleans
New York City

Portland, Ore.
San Francisco
Seattle

Vancouver, B. C.
Sydney, N. S. W.
Paris, France

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy

Universal Service

One System

Volume 8

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER, 1918

Number 2

THE MONTH IN OHIO, INDIANA AND ILLINOIS

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

General Offices, Chicago

Miss Laura Ellen Laughlin, Correspondent

C. R. Woods, general traffic engineer, accompanied by his family, spent part of his vacation touring the southern part of Illinois. He visited Starved Rock, near Ottawa, and enjoyed a fine trip, as Starved Rock affords the most beautiful scenery in the state. Mr. Woods' family had many opportunities to sit quietly and observe the scenery, as the blow-outs and punctures were fast and furious; one puncture in particular, Mr. Woods says, took an hour and a half to repair, although he was assisted by his eldest son. He reports, however, that the roads were in fine condition, except for the fact that in some long stretches the ruts were two feet deep. He does not advise anyone to make the trip after a rainy spell unless accompanied by a derrick.

S. S. Ries, of the accounting department, is on leave of absence. He is with the war work department of the Y. M. C. A.

E. J. Farrell, assistant treasurer, and family, spent their vacation visiting friends and relatives at Washington, D. C.

The chief engineer's service flag now contains one gold and eight blue stars.

E. F. Potter, formerly of the plant engineering department, has enlisted in the

Tank Corps and is now at Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa.

William O'Day, of the treasurer's office, has under cultivation several feet of ground in his back yard and has strong hopes for his pumpkins and cauliflower. He recently adopted a fox terrier and is now calling for help.

P. B. Best, of the traffic engineering department, and his family, spent a delightful two weeks fishing, swimming and having a general good time at Lake Geneva, Wis.

James Clarence Dooley, of the treasurer's office, accompanied by his family, recently spent his vacation at McHenry, Ill. Mr. Dooley said that his chief occupations were catching bullheads and swimming. He caught so many bullheads, he reports, that the natives of McHenry, who exist chiefly on this kind of fish, have petitioned him not to return next year, and even at this date Mr. Dooley is searching in geographical records for new bullhead fields in preparation for next summer. He looked young and handsome upon his return, because he lived in his bathing suit for two solid weeks. Mr. Dooley claims that two more summers of similar treatment will restore a luxuriant growth to his now entirely unprotected dome. All that is evident so far is a scarlet colored scalp.

Ohio Division

D. H. Morris, Correspondent Columbus

Akron District

Miss Gretchen Beatty, toll chief operator, and Miss Helen Simmer, toll instructor, at Canton, spent their vacations in Detroit and vicinity.

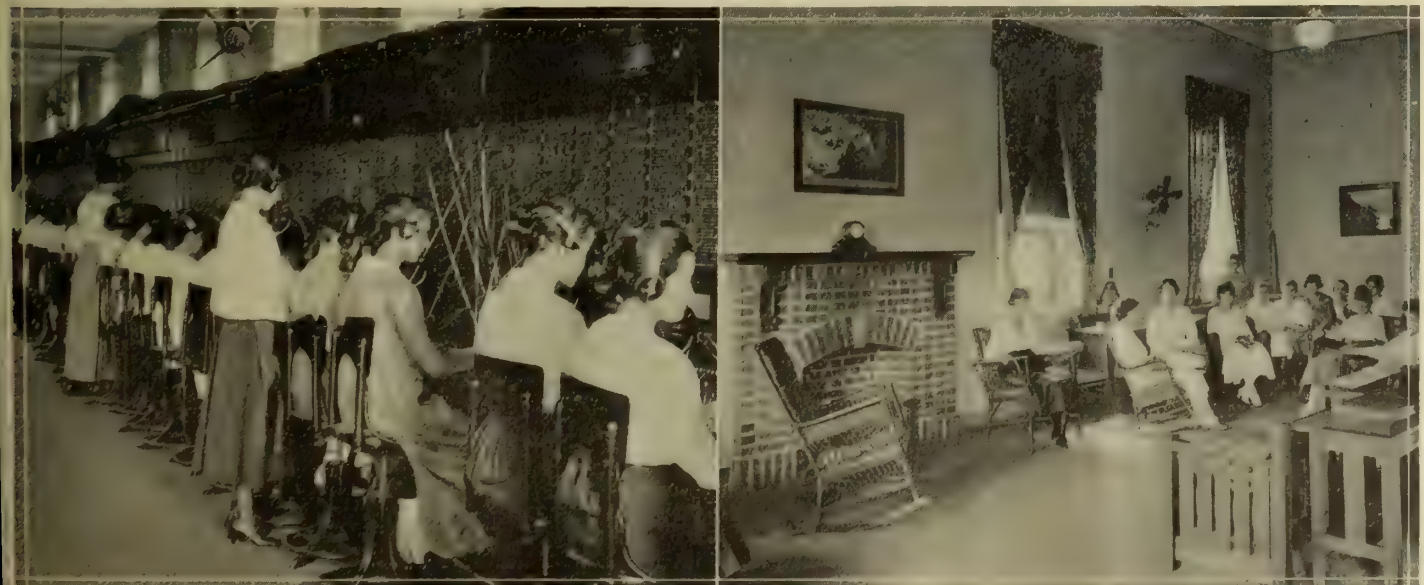
Miss Ida Moegling, traffic chief at Canton, visited friends and relatives in Chicago during her vacation period.

One hundred and fifty Canton employes recently held an outing at Lake Park. Sports and games of various kinds were enjoyed and prizes consisting of war savings stamps were awarded. One of the most interesting events on the program was a tug-of-war between the local and toll operators. The teams were very evenly matched, but the local operators finally proved the stronger. A picnic dinner was served.

Miss Martha Tomaseck was recently appointed local instructor at Canton. Miss Tomaseck spent two weeks at Youngstown training for her work.

H. Johnson, plant chief at Canton, accompanied by Mrs. Johnson, spent a vacation at Lakeside.

Miss Ida Krebs, cashier at Canton, recently took an automobile trip to the Adi-



OPERATING ROOM AND REST ROOM AT AKRON EXCHANGE

rondack mountains with a party of friends.

Commercial Agent E. J. Ross of Canton has been transferred to the Youngstown exchange as chief clerk.

Dayton District

Miss Hilda Herzel, night operator at Dayton, was recently married to Stanley W. Wones.

Miss Leona Hogden, operator at the Dayton East office, has been promoted to the position of supervisor.

Miss Ella Leathley, operator at the Dayton East office, has resigned to be married.

The girls of the Dayton East office gave a picnic at Lakeside Park recently. After a delicious picnic supper the evening was spent in dancing.

Miss Eva Bernheisel, chief operator at the Miamisburg, Ohio, office has resigned. Miss Estella Dutcher succeeds her as chief operator.

Miss Loretta Markhoff, Miss Ida Deis, and Miss Redelle have returned after a two weeks' vacation in New York City.

Miss Bertha Aylsworth, repair clerk at the Main office has resigned to be married to Clyde Boley of the plant department.

From Major Schaffer

A letter was recently received by W. G. Palmer, district plant chief at Toledo, from Major K. D. Schaffer, formerly district plant chief at Toledo, and now in the signal service "Over There." Major Schaffer writes:

"We had a very good trip across. Came through England and after rambling around France awhile we landed here. You will have to guess where "here" is but we are right where we exchange compliments with Fritz every day.

"This is a great game—just a continual sleet storm job with shells taking the place of sleet. The only kind of permanent work we do is a buried cable and we are putting in quite a lot of that. I have a big ditching machine that sure puts down the ditch when the Boches don't get nasty and shell us off the job. We usually manage to get away with it in one way or another. The details will have to wait until I come home. The hours are whatever the job requires, and the wage question never comes up. I will sure have to readjust myself when I get back on a civil job.

"Sincerely yours,

"KIP."

Breaking the Ice

"I'm quite a near neighbor of yours now," said Mr. Bore. "I'm living just across the river."

"Indeed," replied Miss Smart; "I hope you'll drop in some day."

Lancaster Employés Outing

The annual outing of the Lancaster employés of the Central Union Telephone Company was held on August 8th at Co-



A JOY RIDE IN A TIN FLIVVER
Manager Putnam and Lineman O'Gara and Miss Stout, commercial clerk, at picnic of Lancaster Employés.

lumbia Park. More than fifty were in the party and everyone thoroughly enjoyed the occasion. Piano music was furnished throughout the afternoon and evening and Misses Ame and Bess Wolfe and Laura Baxter rendered vocal selections. A picnic supper was served.

The following attended the outing: Manager W. E. Putnam, Lucile and Dorothy Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Nothacker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leonard and their two children Dorothy and Paul, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Wolf and family, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Balthaser, Mrs. W. A. Steiner, Misses Ame and Besse Wolf, Mae

Mrs. Frank Outcalt and two children, Ralph Harman, Misses Glenna and Lucile Sout, Hazel Stoneburner, Genevieve Steiner, Bessie Grimm, Ruby and Laura Baxter, Duetta Widener, Mary Hyle, Helen Gray, Elizabeth Kane, Madge Ludwig, Mrs. Miriam Shockley, Misses Mary Joquel, Nellie Moore, Clara Hummell, Lucile Sherburn, Gladys Pfeiffer, Jessie McCann, Violet Wood and Mary and Catherine Tague of Columbus.

Columbus District

The Columbus commercial department has a number of new employés: Mrs. Bessie Waugh and Miss Alice Vanatta are new arrivals in the contract department; Mrs. Maude B. Chilcott is a clerk and Miss Pauline Westlake a stenographer in the manager's office; Miss Hazel M. Lacey is utility clerk; Misses Mary T. Carter, Martha Downey and Mary C. Deming are clerks in the collection department, and Miss Edna Darling is station clerk.

Mrs. Kathryn M. Toor, who has been with the company fourteen years, and for the last few years directory clerk, has resigned to accept a position as stockkeeper with the Cadillac Company of Columbus. Mrs. Anise Butler was transferred from the contract department to succeed Mrs. Torr.

Miss Sarah L. McGrath and Mrs. Helen Beck have returned from a ten days' automobile tour through Kentucky. They visited Lexington, Louisville and the Mammoth Cave, and report an enjoyable time.

Miss Helen McCoid of the contract department spent a recent Sunday at Camp Sherman.

Miss Helen Rohe recently spent a few days at Buckeye Lake.

Mrs. Clara Grice, assistant cashier, spent a two weeks' vacation in the country. She reports that the fried chickens were ripe, and that she gained six pounds in weight.

J. C. Mangan, formerly commercial agent at Columbus, who left recently for Camp Sherman to enter the National Army pleasantly surprised his many friends by announcing his marriage to Miss Ada Gease. The bride is a sister of John C. Gease, commercial agent at Columbus.

A very enjoyable dinner was given J. T. Daniels at the Athletic Club on the eve of his leaving the organization to become secretary of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce. Those present were E. A. Reed,

J. W. Cherry, H. C. Breininger, R. S. Eide, R. E. Manley, C. S. Maltby, D. H. Morris. The good wishes of all present were extended to Mr. Daniels. A fine traveling bag was recently presented to Mr. Daniels by the employés of his office.

A War Savings Society has been organ-



LANCASTER EMPLOYEES AND THEIR FAMILIES ENJOY ANNUAL PICNIC AT COLUMBIA PARK

Conrad, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sites, Mr. and Mrs. Joe O'Gara and family, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Noles, Russell Noles, Mr. and

When you buy War Savings Stamps
you do not give—you receive.

ized by the employees of the engineering department. It will be known as the Central Union Engineers War Savings Society. J. S. Cave has been elected president and E. F. Morrill, secretary. The following motto, contributed by Miss Sarah Warnett of the department, has been adopted as a slogan of the society:

"It's bad to be a spendthrift,
But worse to be a miser,
So let's all buy thrift stamps,
And help lick the kaiser."

Miss Violet Wilder of the Main exchange, Columbus, was recently married to Leo Slater.

Toledo District

Miss Marie Weiker has been appointed clerk in the commercial manager's office at Toledo. She succeeds Miss Fogelson.

Misses Fuller, Rahilly and Greene have been acting as vacation clerks at Toledo during the vacation season.

Miss Krabill, stenographer at Toledo, spent her vacation renewing acquaintance with the folks in the "Old Hum Town," Napoleon, Ohio.

Misses E. Weiker, Mac Aleese and Connaire of Toledo spent their vacations there. They say the bathing was fine.

Miss Cook was up in the wilds of Michigan for her vacation.

George Bebell of Toledo drove the Dodge to Cedar Point and other resorts.

The new Broadway exchange building at Toledo will be a credit to the company and a big improvement in that section of the city.

The new Pontiac exchange at Toledo will be a busy one.

Commercial Agent Valois of Toledo went fishing on his vacation.

Work on the new \$20,000,000 plant for the Air Nitrate Corporation is well started. Two individual business lines and two long distance terminals have already been installed there. The completed plant will have a private branch exchange with ten or more trunks and over one hundred stations.

A private branch exchange consisting of two trunks and seventeen stations has been installed in the new munition works of the Grant Motor Car Corporation at Findlay.

Attorney Alva J. Russell has answered his country's call and gone to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C. Mrs. Russell, who is commercial clerk at Findlay, was formerly Miss Clela Johnson and has been in the employ of the company since December, 1916.

The new building at Findlay before being occupied by the telephone company has been serving in a very useful way by housing the headquarters of the Hancock County War Savings Committee. E. M. Staples,



MAIN EXCHANGE, COLUMBUS GIRLS
POSING AT OLENTANGY PARK
Left to right: Misses Elizabeth Cronin,
Juanita Harner and Margaret Evans.

manager of the Findlay exchange is county chairman of the war savings work.

Miss Ruby Perry, formerly chief operator at the North Baltimore exchange, has accepted a position in the plant department at Findlay. The North Baltimore exchange has been sold to the Wood County Telephone Company.

W. L. Bostwick, wire chief at Findlay, spent his vacation at Fremont, Mich. Mr. Bostwick inspected several farms and con-



MRS. WILLIAM EVANS
Formerly Miss Elsie McIlvane, toll supervisor at Columbus. Mr. Evans is at Camp Sherman.

templated buying, but decided that Ohio was the only place for him.

Manager E. M. Staples of Findlay has received an interesting letter from R. J. Heller, manager at Galion, Ohio, who is temporarily located at Erie, Colo. Mr. Heller is very much pleased with Colorado.

Misses Gertrude Rethinger, Mildred Simonds, Gladys Johnston and Verna Flick have accepted positions as local operators at Bowling Green.

Miss Ruby Perry, chief operator at North Baltimore has been transferred to the Findlay, O., plant department. Miss Hattie Mays has succeeded Miss Perry at North Baltimore.

Miss May Connoles, traffic chief at Fostoria, recently spent a few days at her home in Columbus, Ohio, with her brother, Serg. C. R. Connoles, who was home on a furlough from Fort Hancock, New Jersey.

Miss Lauretta Toeppe, of Fostoria, spent a week's vacation at Toledo and Helena.

Miss Tessie Glasgow, clerk in the plant department at Fostoria, has returned from a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Lillian Wolensnider, manager's clerk at Fostoria, recently enjoyed a vacation with friends in Bucyrus and Marion.

R. C. Adamson, wire chief at Fostoria, has been transferred to Sandusky.

Miss Flick, Toledo Main chief operator, has returned from St. Louis, Mo., where she spent a profitable week visiting the traffic department of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.

Miss Hazel Beckwith, evening chief operator at Toledo, spent her vacation at the Y. W. C. A. conference in Oxford, Ohio, and Bellevue, Ky.

Miss Sadie Beckwith, operator at the Main exchange, Toledo, spent her vacation in Detroit, Mich.

Miss Catherine O'Brien, school principal at Toledo, spent her vacation in Chicago.

Miss Mollie Flynn, night chief operator at Toledo, spent her vacation in Marshall, Mich.

Miss Clara Kiefer, supervisor at the Main office, Toledo, has returned after a long absence on account of sickness.

Mrs. Kathryn Mann of Toledo recently spent a week at Chicago. Her husband is a yeoman at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

The Blue Bell Club of Toledo gave three picnics at Central Park Grove recently.

Miss Grace Rood has accepted the position of paymaster at the Bowling Green exchange. She succeeds Miss Dorris Re-pass, transferred to the traffic department.

R. J. Heller, manager of the Galion exchange, who is at Erie, Colorado, on account of his health, is improving.

Miss Mary Walsh, formerly stenographer

Help your Government and yourself
at the same time—buy War Savings
Stamps.

Buy War Savings Stamps to the ut-
most of your capacity, and then increase
your capacity by saving more.

in the manager's office at Toledo, recently underwent an operation for appendicitis.

Miss Adeline Yeager, stenographer in the office of the district plant chief at Toledo, who has been ill for the past few months, has returned from Mercy Hospital. She hopes to return to work soon.

Good Service Appreciated

The following letter is a distinct compliment to the Columbus operating force:

"Columbus, Ohio, August 1, 1918.

"Miss Mayme Walsh,
Toll Chief Operator,

Central Union Telephone Company.

"My dear Miss Walsh:—May I take this occasion to thank you for the excellent service rendered by your toll operators and particularly the supervisors. Our operator, Mrs. Lantz, reports one hundred per cent. efficiency and courtesy on our calls.

"The coöperation of your department has been of the greatest assistance in this important war work and this is just to say that we do appreciate it. Yours very truly,

"U. S. Food Administration in Ohio,
(Signed) M. C. McSHANE."

Our men in the army and navy do not expect luxuries. Should we at home expect them? Buy necessities and War Savings Stamps.



RALPH B. COLE
Formerly lineman at Lancaster, now "Somewhere in France" with the Signal Corps.

MY FIRST VISIT TO THE WINDY CITY

By C. E. Jones of Toledo, Ohio.

After very careful and deliberate planning, of which a great deal was required, particularly from a financial standpoint, the day was set on which I would visit the Windy City (Chicago).

After informing my friends in Chicago several times in as many years that I was about to depart I finally did succeed in getting started.

The preliminary was somewhat of a task purchasing tickets, securing a place to sleep on the train, preparing the necessary baggage, both of my suits (one a beautiful Palm Beach) of which I think a great deal. However, I got started. The trip on the train was a long and tedious ride and not being used to sleeping on trains I did not get a very good rest, but little did I care, knowing I was out for the time of my life.

I arrived safe and sound in Chicago, August 27th at 7:15 a. m., and after a hearty breakfast at one of the city's best advertised lunch counters, I was all set for the big doings.

I wish to say right here that I practiced looking at our only tall building in Toledo, for six weeks to enable myself to appear familiar with such things and try to deceive the population of Chicago.

My first call was at the general offices of the Central Union Telephone Company



THESE COLUMBUS GIRLS ALWAYS ANSWER "HERE." THEY HAVE HAD A PERFECT ATTENDANCE SINCE JULY 1, 1917. Front row, left to right: Misses Helen Marlow, Main operator; Clara McGuire, toll operator; Anna Shoemaker, North supervisor; Mary Shesky, Main supervisor; Gladys Meeker, toll clerk; Loda Nagle, pay station attendant, and Grace Hull, toll clerk. Back row, left to right: Misses Daisy Cook, North operator; Mary Brock, night chief operator, East exchange; Hilda Wood Poole, night chief operator, North; Mary Frohock, evening chief operator, East; Lillian Houseman, toll operator, and Lillian Miller, toll clerk.

where I met many friends, who had a very elaborate program prepared.

The first trip on the program was a visit to the wonderful plant of the Western Electric Company, which was reached after a very strenuous ride on the elevated train (my first experience). Wonderful the way they do go. The day was spent very delightfully in viewing the wonderful machinery, manufacturing of various parts of equipment, cable, etc.

I could help noticing the number of beautiful girls employed at this plant and the way in which they performed their duties. However, Mr. Lampman, of the general offices, who accompanied me, hurried me through the various departments so rapidly that I did not get a chance to make the acquaintance of any of the girls.

That evening J. S. Baker entertained me at the opera house, where I saw a show entitled, "A Tailor Maid Man." I cannot say that I liked it very well, as there was "no chorus."

The next day I was entertained by my friends at a "double header" between the Cubs (?) and Cleveland and I wish to remark at this time that those "Big League" games are fine, as I do not get a chance to see such delightful "National Sport" very often. After the game I was delightfully entertained at one of Chicago's famous bathing beaches where I saw many of Chicago's fair mermaids. I was not permitted to remain at this place very long, however, as we were to visit an amusement park called Riverview.

My last day in the city was not quite as strenuous, for which I was thankful, as my nerves were somewhat shattered, not being used to such a fast pace. My very kind friend, H. W. Lindaman, escorted me to the Western Electric Company's plant at 500 South Clinton street where I visited the office of Supply Agent Setter, the man who worries over our requisitions and supplies.

That evening Messrs. J. S. Baker and Lampman entertained me royally at a very exciting play entitled, "The Black Crook," a wonderful play, with a cast of fifty people, mostly girls, only three men. I imagined that the baggage and wardrobe of the entire troupe could be transported in a common match box. As soon as the performance was over we started for the depot and with the exception of a couple of stops on the way nothing of importance happened.

In conclusion I wish to say that I was most royally entertained, and if at some future date I am able to procure enough money I am going to make the trip again.

P. S. I forgot to mention the place where I ate my meals, a very novel place, the Automat Restaurant. You just get a



D. H. WHITHAM

handful of nickels to insert in the slots provided for the purpose and remove your food from pigeon holes similar to the lock-boxes for mail in our post office at Toledo.

I wish to thank my friends of the general offices at Chicago for the courtesies extended me.

Indiana Division

D. H. Whitham, Correspondent
Indianapolis

Division Offices

Miss Helene Pommerening, of Mr. Green's office, her sister, Miss Martha Pommerening, of the Toll department; Miss Nelle Lusk, also of the Toll department, and Miss Edith Timmerman, chief operator at Prospect, spent their vacations at the Pride-a-Wee cottage on Lake Maxinkucke.

M. M. Fuller of the commercial department, has returned from his vacation at Lake Wawasee. Although dark complexioned, he is still "truthful?" and claims 123 fish of from one-half to one and three-quarters pounds. Grasshoppers were one cent and worms two cents apiece (war prices). However, as fish is brain food and fresh air invigorating, his apparent freshness is noticeable.

The following letter was recently received:

Dear Mr. Archer: Permit me to express my appreciation of your courtesy in furnishing a 'phone for the use of our city organizer, Mrs. Webb, at her Delaware street office.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. E. BARNARD,

Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

Indiana Thanks Kansas for Mr. Whitham

A product of the Sunflower State and with the advantage of a Kansas wind to start him off when a small chap, D. H. Whitham has been breezing along ever since and is now division commercial superintendent for Indiana. He was born in Butler county, Kans., on July 15, 1876. After finishing his early education at the public schools he attended Salina Normal University at Salina, Kans., graduating in 1897. For the next seven years he was an instructor in public schools, State Normal and business colleges.

In 1904 Mr. Whitham came to Indianapolis, taking employment with the Central Union Telephone Company in the office of Division Superintendent L. N. Whitney. Since then he has acted as chief clerk to the division superintendent, special agent on consolidations and mergers, agent for connecting companies and division commercial agent reporting to the general superintendent. His general experience in the office and field fortifies him with a practical working knowledge to meet the problems of the company and to appreciate the public needs. One of his chief attributes is to listen to other people's troubles and sympathize with them, and help solve their problems. This characteristic, together with a clear and well defined idea of fairness to everyone, has made him popular, not only with all employes of the state and connecting companies' officers, but also a large number of acquaintances outside of the telephone business.

Mr. Whitham's main hobby so far discovered is war gardening, and when it comes to farming a small piece of ground on a large scale, he makes the back end of a regulation city lot look like a ten-acre farm. He raises in abundance on a space fifty by seventy-five feet onions, carrots, rutabagas, turnips, corn, tomatoes, garlic, peas, beans, pickles, potatoes, asparagus, pie plant and anything else listed in the seed catalogue, of which he is a careful student.

Smiling

When the weather suits you not,

Try smiling.

When your coffee isn't hot,

Try smiling.

When your neighbors don't do right,

When your relatives all fight,

Sure it's hard, but then you might

Try smiling.

Doesn't change the things, of course,

Just smiling.

But it cannot make them worse—

Just smiling.

And it seems to help your case,

Brightens up a gloomy place,

Then it sorts o' rests your face—

Just smiling.

—Exchange.

Indianapolis District

Main Office

Miss Barbara Miller, private branch exchange operator, was married to George A. Hacker, while on her vacation.

Miss Winnifred Piersall, local chief operator's clerk, was married to U. J. McKinney recently. Mr. McKinney is in camp at St. Paul, Minn.

Miss Rose Bryant has resigned to accept a position with the Chevrolet Motor Company.

Miss Pearl Wilkins has resigned and gone to live in Chicago.

Miss Vivian Schaefer, local supervisor, has been transferred to the Prospect office.

Miss Garnet Sink has been transferred to the North office.

Miss Josephine Quinn has been transferred to the Woodruff office.

Mrs. Irene Carrol, local clerk, spent her vacation with her husband who is in training at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Woodruff Office

Misses Catherine Lime, Clara Conner and Lena Bennett have been promoted to senior operators.

Miss Margaret Saltsman, supervisor, has returned after several months of illness.

Miss Emma Grosvenor, clerk, reports a pleasant vacation.

Miss Esther Davis, repair clerk, has been transferred to the plant department. Miss Evelyn Hussey succeeds her.

Miss Fern Light, assistant day chief operator, has returned from her vacation.

Miss May Imel, night operator, recently became Mrs. Ray Byrum.

Irvington Office

Miss Edna Page, night chief operator, was recently married to Harold Foye, who is now stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Miss Elsie Adams was recently married to Ralph Agnew.

Miss Minnie Cornelius, chief operator, has returned from a two weeks' visit with her sister in St. Louis.

North Office

Mrs. Emma Lauber has been transferred from Prospect to North. Welcome to the new clerk.

Miss Nellie Macy, "B" operator, was married to Herald Hammrick recently. The North girls join many other friends in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Hammrick happiness.

Private Charles Pickerill, an ex-employee of the telephone company, was home on a furlough from Camp Sherman recently. Mrs. Pickerill, is a supervisor at the North exchange.

Mrs. Pearl Techentine, operator and Miss Mary White, senior operator, have been promoted to supervisors.

Washington Office

Miss Jennie Jenson, evening chief operator, recently enjoyed a vacation.

Miss Hazel Mockford has been promoted to the position of supervisor.

Miss Minnie Davis, clerk, visited her mother in Lexington, Ky., while on her vacation.

Miss Trice has been promoted to senior operator.

Miss Cecile Hindman has been absent on account of her mother's illness recently.

Miss Amelia Ellreg spent her vacation visiting friends in Greenfield and Chicago.

Miss May Gentleman, the repair clerk, recently enjoyed a vacation.

Miss Katherine Soderberg spent her vacation visiting her brother, Lieutenant Soderberg, at Rockford, and her mother at Chicago.

Miss Mabel Waltz spent her vacation in Chicago.

Miss Edna Purcell, recently entertained the day girls at her home.

Belmont Office

Mrs. McDowell has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent in Chicago.

Miss Timmerman enjoyed a pleasant two weeks' vacation in Stanford, Ill.

Training School

Mrs. Polsgrove, whose husband is in the Marines, has received word of his safe arrival in France.

Miss Mabel Harris, of the North office, and Mrs. Irene Ridge, of the Prospect office, have been transferred to the instruction department.

Miss Lucy Wright, a teacher in one of the city schools was one of the instructors, in the training school, during her summer vacation.

Miss Mary Shaw's vacation was spent at home and proved so pleasant and beneficial that Miss Weidman decided to follow Miss Shaw's example and came back thoroughly rested.

Mrs. Polsgrove is planning to spend September at Ravenswood. The latch string is out, she says.

Miss Carrie Jensen spent a wonderful two weeks at Pelican Lake, Wis., with Indianapolis friends, who brought her back as far as Chicago, in their large touring car.

Observing Department

Miss Helen Jackson recently spent two weeks in the country.

The condition of Miss Ethel Glass, who has been seriously ill at her home for the past three months, is very much improved.

A Belated Recognition for the Prospect Office

In giving the figures (of which we are so proud) of the war work of the Indianapolis exchanges of the Central Union Telephone Company to the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS, we note with real distress that the Prospect exchange was not mentioned as taking part in this labor of love. Prospect has registered 100 per cent. in about all the drives made for raising war funds in the last few months—Liberty Loans, war chest and war savings.

The activity of this busy little office in all of the war work cannot be questioned. —Indianapolis Traffic.

A war-saver is a life-saver.

Honor to the War Mothers of Indianapolis

On Monday evening, August 5th, Indianapolis held another parade. This time the War Mothers were honored and every family or business concern with one or more representatives in the service, was asked to participate in honoring the sons of Indianapolis and the State of Indiana.

Mothers marched in the parade escorted by gallant young Sammies, and bore in their hands or pinned over their hearts, the sacred service flag, showing one or more stars, and proclaiming to the world their love and pride in their brave soldier sons. They probably scarcely dreamed that those who watched them march could hardly see them because of the tears that clouded their eyes. Mothers of men, the anguish, the joy, the sorrow, but above all the pride and loyalty are yours. Hats are off and over our hearts, as we stand at attention, and the mothers march by.

A large number of Indianapolis business people took part in the demonstration and displayed their service flags. Among these was a group of operators bearing the service flag of the Central Union Telephone Company and the formation of the group was most artistic. Mr. Young led, bearing the company banner, and was followed by two young men, each bearing aloft a beautiful American flag. Next marched a line of six young operators, immediately followed by the service flag, borne by twelve telephone girls. The group was completed by six more girls, all dressed completely in white from a pretty little cap, with its band of red, white and blue, and feathery plume of colors, to their white shoes. No prettier picture was seen in the whole parade.

The following telephone girls took part in the parade:

MAIN OFFICE	TOLL
Carrie Stricker	Jeanne Porteous
Morella Lawn	Josephine Snodgrass
Ella Henderson	WOODRUFF OFFICE
Alma Twente	Alice White
Effie Perler	Mabel Farabee
Blanche Pieriepoint	Flora Litz
NORTH OFFICE	Susie Rost
Alma DeLong	Alberta Imel
Viola Tomlinson	SCHOOL
Winifred Farrell	Nellie Tygett
Lena Schake	May Jacoby
PROSPECT OFFICE	Mabel Case
Minnie Price	DIVISION
COMERCIAL	AUDITOR OF
DEPARTMENT	RECEIPTS
Edith Meier	Clara Mast
Ethel Meier	

The Bells

Did you hear the bells ringing? Several hundred subscribers did and promptly clamored for Central to give them the news. Quickly the information was given to the girls, that far across the sea the Yankees were smashing into the German line and carrying everything with them. Smiles appeared on every face as the answer to the countless questions went singing back over the wire, "We are celebrating our victory in France!"

Every heart beat faster. Every breast swelled with pride for those boys who uncompromising are enduring hardships that eventually they may fight their way to a

glorious victory. It was a rush, for the operators, but one they loved. Instead of a board "burning up" with unanswered calls, there appeared before each girl a picture of that battlefield in France where somebody's boy was giving his life for our Stars and Stripes.—*Belmont Office, Indianapolis.*

Northern and Southern District

Miss Gay Runnells, clerk in the commercial office at Peru and E. K. Atkinson of the equipment department were recently married at St. Joseph, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson will live in Marion.

Miss Luna Burbank, chief clerk at Peru, spent a week's vacation at Lake Manitou, Rochester, Ind.

Miss Lelia Bridges has accepted a position as clerk in the commercial office at Peru, succeeding Miss Elizabeth Horn, resigned.

Miss Edna McConnell, supervisor at Peru, and Willard Reed were recently married at the home of the bride. Mrs. Reed will continue her telephone work.

Miss Kate Shugrue, chief operator at Peru, has returned from a two weeks' vacation.

Charles Yeaman, cableman at Peru, has resigned to accept a position with the Wabash Railroad. He has been succeeded by Charles Loe, repairman.

W. B. Hartley has accepted a position as repairman at the Peru exchange.

E. C. Owings, Charles Loe, Charles Cassell and E. W. Borders, spent a recent Sunday afternoon seining in the Mississinewa river, with W. F. Schrader, fish commissioner.

Miss Lillian Ulrich of Reading, Mich., has returned to Peru to accept a position as operator.

Manager F. H. Kissling, in behalf of the war Y. M. C. A. recently accompanied 420 Terre Haute boys to Camp Taylor, Kentucky. He reported that the boys were in good spirits and anxious to get into real service for Uncle Sam. He missed seeing F. D. Allen, who has charge of one of the "Y" buildings at Camp Taylor, because Mr. Allen was at Camp Lee with a troop train.

The girls of the Terre Haute exchange thought it a great treat when they were provided with a piano by Manager Kissling. The phonograph is not heard so much now. The day word was received that our boys were victorious over the Germans the girls put a lot of ginger into "Liberty Bell."

Misses Alma Ecker and Mattie Harms of Terre Haute spent a recent Sunday with friends at Linton. A telegram was sent to the hastess announcing the coming of the girls with their traveling bags half full of bricks, contributed by some one in the commercial department.

A letter was recently received from the mother of Miss Olive Jones, formerly a

hotel pay station attendant in Terre Haute, and now in Arizona for her health. Mrs. Jones stated that her daughter is improving.

O. L. Kobb, extra switchboardman at the Terre Haute exchange, for a few months, has been transferred to the Kokomo exchange.

Mrs. Roberts, local supervisor at Terre Haute, spent her vacation visiting her husband at the Great Lakes Training Station. She reports a wonderful time watching the sailor boys drill, and has almost decided to become a sailor instead of a telephone operator.

Just to show their patriotism by economizing, several Terre Haute operators decided to spend their vacations at home. Misses Thelma Wesley and Hallie Racuglin report that they greatly enjoyed the recreation afforded.

George Brown, collector in the Terre Haute commercial department, spent most of his vacation at the beach on the Wabash river.

Private Branch Exchange Repairman Bailey of Terre Haute has been installing twenty of the No. 501 type storage batteries on the switchboard at St. Marys of the Woods. Dry cells have been used there heretofore.

Miss Mariam Kelly, clerk for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company at Terre Haute, spent her vacation on her brother's farm near Spencer.

Miss Oval Webster, toll operator at Terre Haute who was a recent visitor in Chicago, gave an interesting account of how the telephone work is done there.

Howard W. Waggoner and C. H. McGrew have accepted positions as line-men at Terre Haute.

I. N. Crawford, chief clerk at the Terre Haute exchange, spent a part of his vacation at Washington, Ind.

Clarence "Skinny" Johnson, testboardman at Terre Haute, was recently married to Miss Florence Holmes of Anderson. Congratulations are extended.

A class of five toll students is now training at Terre Haute, under the instruction of Miss Ruth Cox, instructor at Indianapolis. They are making excellent progress, and are looking forward to the time when they will handle their first real calls.

Illinois Division

A. J. Parsons, Correspondent
Springfield

Centralia District

Miss Hazel Leutfeld, local operator at Centralia, has resigned to be married to Charles Carlisle.

Miss Hattie Cunningham, stenographer at Centralia, spent a two weeks' vacation in St. Louis.

Miss June Featherling, collector at Centralia, spent a two weeks' vacation in Chicago and other northern places.

Miss Marcia Thomas, collector at Centralia, spent a two weeks' vacation in Michigan.

Mrs. Mabel Prasuhn, clerk at Nashville, has resigned. Miss Edna Snead succeeds her.

The notes below were gleaned from the *News-Bulletin* issued by the Murphysboro Telephone Company at Carbondale.

H. O. Dockery, wire chief at Herrin, has been transferred to Anna.

J. T. Davis recently installed twenty drops in the Pinckneyville switchboard.

About forty-five employes of the exchanges of Williamson and Jackson counties gathered in the park on the banks of the Big Muddy, near Blairsville recently and enjoyed an old fashioned basket dinner. The principal pastime of the day was swimming.

A letter was recently received from A. N. Halbin, formerly wire chief at Herrin, who is now in the army. In a recent examination for the signal service he secured a grade of 98½ per cent.

The overseas casualty list recently contained the name of Major Anderson of McLeansboro, formerly an employe of the Murphysboro Telephone Company, who was killed in action.

Jacksonville District

James Burnett, toll repairman at Beardstown, spent his vacation at Meredosia, Ill., helping the farmers harvest their crops.

Miss Lillian Schendel, toll operator at Beardstown, enjoyed a two weeks' vacation in Springfield.

Miss Veulah Todd, collector at Beardstown, recently enjoyed a week's vacation.

W. L. Edwards, foreman at the Beardstown exchange, spent his vacation in Oklahoma.

Miss Lovina Goad, supervisor at Beardstown, was recently married to Warwick Donnitz.

Miss Katherine Alfton has accepted a position as operator at the Beardstown exchange.

Miss Augusta Carlson, cashier at the Jacksonville exchange, recently enjoyed a two week's vacation. She spent part of it at Lake Mantanzas.

Owen Jarboe, formerly repairman at Carrollton, who recently resigned, has accepted a position at Evansville, Ind. Carlos T. Morrow succeeds Mr. Jarboe as repairman.

Miss Gertrude Johnson, night chief operator at Roodhouse, has resigned. Miss Margaret England succeeds her.

Miss Mildred Whitehead has accepted a position as local operator at Roodhouse.

Paris District

Miss Jess Albin, chief operator at Paris, spent a pleasant vacation in the country.

Miss Fay Rodman, local operator, and Myrtle Nichols, collector at Paris, have returned from their vacations.

Miss Inez Hogshead, operator at the

Kansas exchange spent a month's vacation in Atlanta, Ind.

Mrs. Elba Hanner has accepted a position as temporary operator at Kansas.

Mrs. Elsie Dees, toll operator at Greenup, spent a week's vacation with friends in Paris.

Miss Opal Nunamkeer, chief operator at Greenup, spent a pleasant vacation in Chicago and Milwaukee.

Quincy District

Miss Clara Coens, instructor at Quincy, has been granted leave of absence on account of ill health.

Miss Helen Rottman, local operator at Quincy, enjoyed her vacation in Detroit.

Miss Dolores Besling, local operator at Quincy, spent a two weeks' vacation at Chicago and Great Lakes.

Miss Margaret Albright, toll operator at Quincy, has moved to Chicago and accepted a position with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Miss Stella McCarl, toll operator at Quincy, has resigned to accept a position as private branch exchange operator at the Hotel Quincy.

Misses Mary Timpe and Florence Zang, of Quincy, enjoyed their vacations at home.

Rockford District

Sixteen members of the toll force surprised Miss Lorene Langdon, toll senior supervisor at Rockford at her home on her recent birthday. Miss Langdon was presented with a beautiful and useful gift from the girls who attended and received a dozen half blown roses from members of the department who could not be present. Games, music and dancing were the features of entertainment and dainty refreshments were served. Those present were: Misses Myrtle Peterson, Florence Hahn, Dora, Edith and Elsie Roos, Regina Nolan, Bernice Corbeil, Hazel Hall, Catherine Cassidy, Gladys Buelow, Esther Graef, Grace Weigle and Mrs. Beatrice Mullen, Mable Truesdell, Nellie Hogan and Frances Woosley.

Miss Elsie Norris, who with five other long distance girls, left the Rockford toll department to enter the telephone service at Washington, D. C., was given a farewell jolt in Mrs. Nellie Hogan's Ford. The trip consisted of a drive several miles north of Rockford and a journey through Camp Grant where the telephone exchange was visited. After returning to Rockford the party enjoyed a luncheon served by the matrons in the office dining room.

Rock Island District

Miss Emma Leidtke spent her vacation at the Y. W. C. A. camp, Port Byron.

Miss Mary Grotegut, clerk in the traffic department, spent her vacation with friends at Sparta, Wis.

Miss Esther Manchion, local operator, has returned from a trip to San Diego, Cal.

Miss Evelyn Purcell, toll supervisor, spent her vacation with her mother at Defiance, Ia.

Miss Irene Krambeck, local operator, spent her vacation with friends in Chicago.

Mrs. Brady, matron, recently entertained the girls of the traffic department at Camp Smiles, Campbell Island.

Misses Evelyn Purcell, Grace Clegg and Ina Hingstrum of the Rock Island exchange recently assisted for a week in the telephone office at Camp Grant.

Miss Edith Johnston spent her vacation at Paw Paw Lake, Mich. She also visited friends at Great Lakes.

Miss Clara Hingstrum, cashier at Rock Island, spent her vacation at the Dells, Wisconsin.

Lyle Reynolds, formerly testboardman at Rock Island, and now with the Engineers Corps, has arrived safely in France.

Word has been received from Christy McAfee who is in France with the Marines. He states that every day in France resembles a good old U. S. A. Fourth of July. Mr. McAfee is in the best of health, and would enjoy seeing some of the C. U. boys.

Carl R. Kobel, commercial agent at Rock Island, who was called to the colors in July, has been promoted to sergeant at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark. He will go from there to an officers' training camp.

Miss Dena Copperstein, work order clerk at Rock Island, has resigned to accept a position with the Sinclair Refining Company. Miss Margaret Dingeldein succeeds Miss Copperstein.

The Rock Island commercial employes recently enjoyed a Sunday evening dinner at the Blackhawk Hotel, Davenport, Ia., in honor of Corp. Phil. Dingeldein and Private Harry Copperstein of Camp Grant. Corporal Dingeldein was about to go to New Jersey and Private Copperstein to Toronto.

Miss Mabelle Allen, repair clerk at Rock Island, spent a very enjoyable vacation in Washington, D. C.

C. A. Dunn, cableman at Rock Island, has become quite popular of late on account of his success as a fisherman, but every one has his off day occasionally. On a recent Sunday Mr. Dunn wanted fish for dinner but was unable to land a single one. As Curt. has a dog that knows a great deal, he took the animal down to the Rock river shore, produced a half dollar, let the dog smell it and said, "Fish, fish." He then threw the coin as far as he could into the river, whereupon the dog jumped and soon returned with a big string of fish and fifteen cents in change. Proof? Why, Curt. can even show you the fifteen cents!

Miss Maude Swanson, local operator at Moline, has accepted a position as cashier at the East Moline exchange.

Miss Sadie Hendricks, chief operator at East Moline, enjoyed a two weeks' vaca-

tion visiting in Galesburg, Kewanee and Chicago.

Misses Ruby Dudley, Beulah Dudley and Jennie Hall are new students at the East Moline exchange.

Miss Gladys Murray, extra operator at East Moline, enjoyed a week's vacation at Campbells Island with the Camp Fire Girls.

Miss Bernice Giesler, local supervisor at East Moline, spent her vacation visiting friends in Rock Island.

Misses Doris Darnell, Hazel Bailey, Helen Grenawalt, Gertrude Mulford, Laura Ehredt and Irene Harris have accepted positions as local operators at the Sterling exchange.

M. D. White of Chicago has accepted a position as repairman at the Sterling exchange.

D. H. Cohenour, formerly repairman for the Interstate Telephone and Telegraph Company, has accepted a position as repairman at the Sterling exchange.

Springfield District

Misses Pearl Bay, local supervisor, and Florence Bay, local operator, have been transferred to Philadelphia, Pa. The girls of the traffic department gave a farewell supper in their honor at Washington Park. The evening was spent in music and singing. Miss Pearl was presented with a handsome traveling bag, and Miss Florence with a pocketbook.

Twenty-three girls of the traffic department have joined Company A of the First Illinois Women's Volunteers, composed mostly of telephone girls. Miss Julia Ambis is captain, Miss Helen Gaffigan, first lieutenant, Miss Cleo Burnam, sergeant, Misses Elsie Allsopp and Ruby Moore are corporals. The girls are enthusiastic about military training, and anxious to do their bit over here.

Miss Margaret Jennings, assistant traffic chief, recently spent a week in Louisville, Ky.

Misses Catherine King and Catherine Crowley spent their vacations in St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Mayme Tierney, order and directory clerk in the local manager's office, spent her vacation in Chicago.

Miss Marie Baugh, clerk in the local manager's office, has resigned.

Miss Mildred Wiley, clerk in the manager's office, has resigned. Miss Amy Crowder succeeds her.

Miss Catherine Rafferty has accepted a position as pay station attendant in the local manager's office.

Miss Elsie Henneberger has accepted a position as clerk in the manager's office.

The plant department has completed the installation of a new private branch exchange for the State House. It consists of thirty-five trunks and 218 stations. The number assigned is Capitol 1400, and under the new plan, any employe or official of the State House may be reached by calling this number.

"War Savings Stamps Mark an Epoch in our National Life."—W. G. McAdoe.

"SOLDIERS—ALL"

By Miss Gladys McNamara, Telephone Operator, St. Louis.

Reprinted from Southwestern Telephone News

I fancy that I appreciate music almost as much as anybody else on earth. That I may not know Wagner and Chopin and the classics as well as my neighbor, matters little. But I have "an ear for music,"—and it's my own little ear, if you please—and I can endure anything from opera to a "jazz" band. The better the brand the better I like it, but to me martial music, the good old war-time march, is like an egg: I can enjoy it any style, even raw. Possibly that's because my patriotism has the better of me and I am attuned up to listen with a biased ear for war music, but of that I shall manifest no concern. The big fact is that I have a soft spot in my heart for the military band.

Leaving the office the other day, I was fortunate to encounter a military band in action, every piece exploding melodious notes, like a regiment in platoon firing. Soldiers were going away, and the band was giving them every incentive to put a spring in their step and carry their heads high, eyes front. I had a spine-tingling thrill. I wanted to "fall in" and march; where to, I cared not.

But I went home and at home I pondered. Somehow I had an innermost feeling that I was not doing my share to win the war. That thought suddenly confronted me, like a thief in the night. I sensed the accusing finger of my own conscience pointing at me, and I recoiled from it like I would from the hiss of a rattler, lurking in a mesquite bush. I couldn't see it, but I knew it was there and my feeling was entirely one of dread, of insecurity and of helplessness.

Only a moment before I had scaled the pinnacle of ecstasy. The sight and the sound of a military band to the accompaniment of the shuffling tramp-tramp of soldiers had filled me with delight. And now, entirely too abruptly, I had been dashed into the valley of despondency. Such sudden transitions aren't good for one's disposition, so I said to myself, said I:

"Halt! You are passing the outposts of the Reservation of Relaxation and that isn't

good for the nervous system." And being very easily disciplined, I halted.

Then I did my usual stunt. I drifted, mentally, into another world. I ceased to think, as it were. When I came to, I was reading the society column of one of the daily papers. I read it from top to bottom. I read about individuals and families and whole gobs of families that were summering in the north or at the seacoast, with nothing on their mind but their hair. I was somehow impressed and, presto! I was thinking again.

And I thought about my work as an operator. I thought about the work of my associates at the board. I thought about their patriotism and the part they were playing in the war. I thought about a story I read in the News telling of the life of our telephone-soldiers in Texas, of their probable duties when they go to France, and of their ability, for I know many of them, personally,



"The tramp-tramp of soldiers fills me with delight."

and I know there is nothing about the field work of a telephone that they don't know.

And then I became filled with conceit, for I felt satisfied with myself, and I want the world to know that I like ME because I have taken stock and I have good reasons for liking ME. And in this case ME represents all the other loyal weavers of speech in our company. Listen to me while I tell you why I, an operator, feel eminently satisfied with ME:

I am a woman, yet a soldier, and I am attached to an army just as important as any that will go to France. Our telephone-soldiers will, perhaps, soon be on the other side of the Atlantic, furnishing lines of communication for the great generals of the allied army. I do not envy them, because I will be right here at home furnishing lines of communication for great generals of a tremendous industrial army, for I am in the Signal Corps of the Industrial Army, U. S. A.

While our boys in Europe are building lance lines and wiring trenches, wig-wag-

ging and flashing the heliograph, I will be building toll lines and driving plugs into the mutiple jacks; flashing bell-rings and answering the soothing glow of the signal lamps. I will put the commanding general of an army of munition workers into communication with the director of a great railroad, who has the facilities for transporting quickly a consignment of shells to the seaboard. I will reach the outpost of a great lumber company in the far-away northwest and let the foreman know that his superiors are depending on him to have carloads of sawed oak on the way to a shipyard at once. For, again, I must shout I am a member of the Industrial Signal Corps, U. S. A.

If we send every able-bodied man to France; if we throw tons upon tons of ammunition into the battle zone at Flanders; if we have in readiness vast fleets of superbiplanes for a spring offensive, and then if some malicious giant should in one

blow crush the industry at home, if a giant should cut the wires and strike dumb our nation, where would we be?

Our armies abroad will progress only in proportion to the success of the Industrial Army at home. We must feed, clothe and arm our soldiers. They will do the fighting only if we do the furnishing. But what's all that got to do with little ME? Did I hear you ask that? Be patient

and you shall hear.

I am only a little cog in a machine so big that it spreads over every part of the country. Through no fault of mine, our company is engaged in a business now very essential to the needs of the government. We, the telephone workers, are the eyes and nerves of the government, and I say that without trying to pat the traffic manager of the back, because it is a fact we all should know. Our company has blazed the way in equipping big camps and has from the first day of the war given government calls preference and has, I believe, been many times complimented for its work.

Because I am a part of this company I am in a position very frequently to handle government business and help out directly with the work of harnessing the industries the country so badly needs.

But I am speaking now for the operators as a class, although viewing their work as it appeals to ME. I may not, of myself, be vitally important, but I know the class I represent is important. And I know that

the girls of this class have before them now a great opportunity to serve their country by serving their company. That is a fact I believe in as religiously as I believe in my Creator. And I do appreciate, too, that this is the time for concerted action. The Bell Company can do a lot for the government, but not unless all the Bell people do a lot for the Bell Company. My only chance to do my bit is to do my work, and do it well, and keep on doing it.

I am a patriot from the tips of my toes to the top of my head. And I believe that no one can be a patriot and be idle. And to me the Benedict Arnolds of today are the idlers and those dissatisfied with their lot, for this is no time to be idle. This is no time for a true patriot to contest a point which matters little. Life is all compromise. No one is always right, and contests, won or lost, leave scars. I appreciate this as the time for us all to stick loyally to our work. There may be extra work for a while, but that extra effort is the result of increased government business, and increased government business means a bigger army, and a bigger army means bigger chances for victory, which is the goal, the cherished hope of every citizen friendly to our government. I know, too, that not one man in a thousand, outside our company, has the faintest notion of the tremendous burden the war has imposed upon the Bell System. And, indeed, only one in twenty here among us has a concise conception of what the present is demanding and what the future has in store.

It has not been our urgent duty to know the full extent of the Bell System's work in the interest of the government. We know that many of our former co-workers went into the Signal Corps and others went elsewhere in the army service; we, some of us at least, have heard the traffic and plant chiefs talk and boast about the great speed they made in furnishing service to the new cantonments, where an army that is to fight for world freedom is to train, but I know that these feats are almost the least of the company's war burden. There has been an increase in the cost of material, a shortage of equipment and a thousand other things; things that it is not my immediate business to know about, that have caused the company officials endless worry. But if the company's burden increases and my work does likewise I fancy that I can endure it, because it is the only way left open to me to do my

bit. I bought a Liberty Bond and I contributed joyously, but conservatively, to the Red Cross. It was my limit in each case, but it was but a grain of sand on the seashore, a tear shed in the ocean of sorrow compared with the immensity of the major proposition.

And now I, little Miss Operator, must keep everlastingly at it. I cannot go to France. The day of Jean d'Arc is past. But possibly it is because I have read many times the story of the "Maid of Orleans" that I now have such war-like thoughts. I have read, too, about the Battalion of Death, made up of women who took the field when mutiny seized the mercenary men of Russia; but I have—and *you* have—reasons to rejoice in the thought that our country is one wherein heroes abound and shine like the stars above.

But these heroes, who will make "battalions of death" unnecessary, are in many cases men skilled in a business that can

ill-afford to lose them. They are artisans of a trade such as ours and their going leaves a hole in our armor, a hole that can be plugged only by the extra efforts of those left behind. And I am one of those of whom I speak.

I can, by studious, applied effort, make it easier for the company to survive the loss of the many skilled experts who left with the Tenth Telegraph Battalion and others who have since been drafted or enlisted in various arms of the service. It would be hypocritical to think that the Bell Company will profit by my intensified patriotism which takes the form of earnest effort at the switchboard. Selfishness at this time is unpatriotic. Just imagine for a minute what would happen if all of our soldiers were selfish! Suppose a private, or a number of privates were jealous of their superiors, afraid the commanding officers would get credit for a bit of bravery or a dash of the heroic. Just stop and consider what would happen. If patriotism and the consequent discipline didn't exist in our army; if every man didn't subordinate himself for the betterment of the army, where would the American flag finish? You and I know where. No place but in the stygian darkness of defeat.

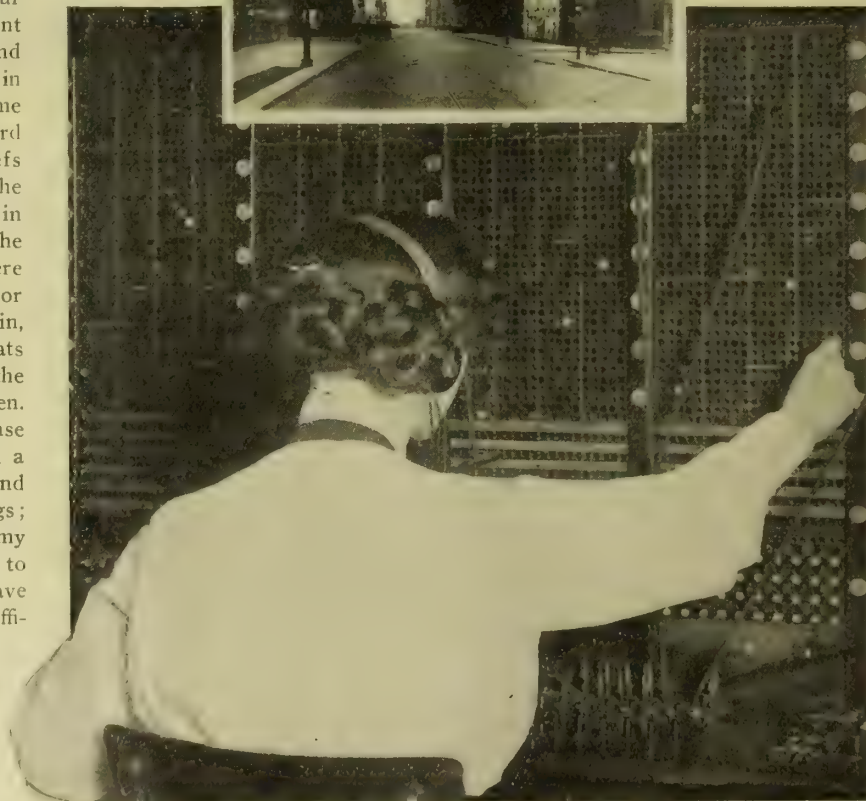
I had a letter not long ago from a boy who enlisted and marched away to camp. It was in answer to a note I had written him, asking him how he liked his new job. His answer astonished me.

"What difference does it make how I like it?" he wrote. "I can't quit."

And then he went on to say that his work was irksome, his hours excessively long—from 5 a. m. to 9 p. m.—drilling, ditch-digging and studying and being often "bawled out" for offenses he considered too trivial to notice. I confess I was sorely disappointed—in the man and in the army.

But in time another letter came from my soldier and it was nothing but a profound, abject apology. He recited at great length how his first impressions were entirely wrong. He bemoaned the fact that he had spoken and written so hastily. He asked me to destroy his first letter and destroy also the germ of distrust that it might have created in my mind.

"This is a life," said he, "that I like and there was never anything wrong with it. The wrong was with me. I didn't like discipline. Now I love it. I know that when an officer tells me something he is doing so for my own good.



"I am in the Signal Corps of the Industrial Army."

"There never will be a great army unless every soldier feels the entire responsibility of that army. Every man must feel that the success of the army depends on him; he must have pride and he must resent the act of any other man when that act reflects on the standing of that army. And I want to say, too, that my work is twice as easy—indeed, it is play—since I rearranged my mind and took the commanding officer's viewpoint. I was a rebel at first, now I am a patriot." And isn't that a thought for all of us to dwell on? How easy it is for us to nurse an imaginary grudge! How easy it is for us to be rebels. But, remember:

Revolution is patriotic; rebellion is hateful. For rebels are hanged, and revolutionists are honored. And I am here to say that he who at this hour rebels against the thought of doing a little extra work for the good of the government should play the leading role in an early morning shooting party. He is worse than a slacker; he's a traitor.

The Bell Company is patriotic. The company has treated me well enough for me to remain in its employ. It always has been my privilege to quit. But at this time if the work at the switchboard is possibly a little severe and I, in my increased efforts, acquit myself creditably, I will not look for commendation from the Bell Company. I want it from the government. And of course the government won't give it. Indeed, I would go so far as to say that no member of President Wilson's cabinet is aware of the fact that I am alive. But I have just enough conceit to believe that I am helping the government, and I want the world to know that I am satisfied. And I love the Golden Rule almost as much as martial music.

Something More on Imagination

When you go to work to-morrow morning, Young America, leave your tools at home, if you choose, but don't forget your imagination!

At mill, shop or office the boss always can find tools for the man with imagination, but no boss can supply imagination.

You must find it yourself, and if you fail to find it, you find failure.

You can't buy it, but without it you'll never buy much. You can't sell it, but minus its help you'll never succeed beyond a certain point.

Napoleon said, "Imagination rules the world."

What is this super-sovereign?

It is the window of the mind which, when opened, admits the leading-light called vision. It is a John-the-Baptist every man must send ahead to prepare the way for better work. A soul scout!

It is the long arm of inner energy, reaching out beyond to-day to lay to-morrow's foundation.

It spells the difference between the blind detail-doer who, from the economic standpoint, dies long before his last breath, and the never-satisfied delver who lives long after he is dead.

Non-thinkers have a notion it is needed only by poets and painters. The FACT is this—imagination is most valuable in practical matters.



*** *I do not envy our telephone-soldiers, for I am one.*

With it a machinist becomes a Watt or a Stephenson—without it he remains the village foundryman whose name you can't remember.

A counter salesman with it develops into Marshall Field or John Wanamaker, but without it remains the poor old fellow retained at \$10 a week out of sympathy.

With it a Minnesota telegraph operator founds a mail-order business whose net profits last year, after deducting \$4,000,000 for war taxes, were \$15,000,000.

In this land imagination is needed to-day as never before.

A million young men who were making good use of it have left their work to fight for freedom.

The million who take their places must cultivate and use it.

Dare to dream!

—Spanish River News.

They also serve who buy War Savings Stamps—if they save and buy to the utmost of their ability and buy in time.

The Kaiser's Six Boys

Pastor Drysander, founder of the German-American journal named *The Peace Call*, published at Zurich in Switzerland, has asked the German kaiser how many sons he has lost since the beginning of the war. He even goes further and prints: "In the event there have been no casualties in the imperial family, we demand an immediate explanation." After publishing the inquiry and demand, both were sent by Pastor Drysander in a telegram addressed to the kaiser.

The report concludes with the sentence: "Emperor William has not replied." He may be impressed, as was that young member of Congress who, in the midst of a heated speech during the reconstruction period, was asked if he had served as a soldier in the civil war. "Mr. Speaker," said he, "I am willing to answer all proper questions, but I do not want to be interrupted by mere technicalities." Pastor Drysander may not realize that he has been highly technical, but from the kaiser's point of view he must seem to be so. The kaiser longs to appear mediaeval. He has

approved the methods of Attila the Hun, with the exception of leading his troops into action, as Attila did, or of placing any of his own flesh and blood in places of actual leadership which can be filled by captains, lieutenants, and non-coms. The kaiser is mediaeval in war with these few exceptions, which probably he only reserves for the purpose of proving the rule.

In mediaeval wars kings led their armies. *Noblesse oblige!* History shows us a long list of names of kings slain in battle. Harold of Scotland fell at Hastings, James of Scotland at Flodden Field, Hardrada of Norway at Stamford, Richard at Bosworth. The history of Germany shows a bright galaxy of names of royal Germans dying with their boots on at the front of battle lines. Before we condemn the kaiser utterly as an atavistic reversion we must credit him and all of his principles with that degree of modernity moving them to exercise the modern royal prerogative of staying behind and urging their men forward.

For all practical intents and purposes in hard fighting the Hohenzollerns are only drafted for the war in Class 23-Z. Let the record stand and mark the rating of all presumptuous royalty hereafter, not only in military but political life. If, therefore, blue blood should want to boil red in a combat, let the world rest at that wise point in philosophy of the old ballad:

If Kings would show THEIR might,
Let those who make the quarrels
Be the only ones to fight.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Orders Telephone Companies to Curtail Line Extensions

The Post Office Department authorizes the following:

Postmaster General Burleson to-day issued the following order to all telephone companies:

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the President of the United States in his proclamation of July 22, 1918, you are notified that during the period of Federal control, and unless and until otherwise advised by me, all telephone companies operating in the United States are directed:

1. To confine extensions and betterments to imperative and unavoidable work to meet war requirements and the vital commercial needs of the country. All companies should at once adopt and enforce such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to accomplish this result because of the difficulties, incident to war condition, of securing adequate supplies, labor, and transportation.

Plans for Consolidation

2. To proceed as expeditiously as possible with the plans heretofore instituted for consolidating and unifying the telephone plants and properties. Plans for consolidating the plants and properties where consolidation is manifestly desired by the public, where it can be effected on fair terms and in accordance with law, should be formulated as soon as practicable and submitted to this department.

3. Whenever two telephone systems are operating in the same area, the managements concerned should cooperate in making extensions and betterments, in order that unification and the elimination of waste in money, man power, and materials may be brought about as expeditiously as possible, in an orderly way, and with due regard to the rights of the owners of the properties and the convenience of the public.

Conserving Owners' Interests

4. This order is not intended to direct any action, course, or policy which in the judgment of the owners of any property involved will result in damage or injury to their business or property. In any case of contemplated action hereunder, where in the judgment of the owners damage or injury may result, the company in interest before acting will bring the matter to the attention of the department, and await further instructions.—From *The Official U. S. Bulletin*, August 19th, 1918.

Consolidation of Competing Wire Systems Planned

The Post Office Department authorizes the following:

August 7, 1918.

Postmaster General Burleson states that the governmental operation and control of the telephone systems of the country would undoubtedly cause the coordination and consolidation of competing systems wherever possible. Investigation by the committee in charge of the telegraph and telephone service shows that negotiations were

Telephone Users to Pay the Cost of Installation

The Postmaster General issues the following:

August 28, 1918.

Order No. 1931:

Owing to the necessity for conserving labor and material and to eliminate a cost which is now borne by the permanent user of the telephone, a readiness to serve or installation charge will be made on and after September 1, 1918, for all new installations, also a charge for all changes in location of telephones.

Installation charges to be as follows:

Where the rate is \$2 a month or less.....\$ 5

Where the rate is more than \$2, but not exceeding \$4 a month..... 10

Where the rate is more than \$4 a month..... 15

The moving charge to the subscriber will be the actual cost of labor and material necessary for making the change.

In accordance with Bulletin No. 2, issued by me August 1, 1918, stating that "until further notice the telegraph and telephone companies shall continue operation in the ordinary course of business through regular channels," in all cases where rate adjustments are pending or immediately necessary they should be taken up by the company involved through the usual channels and action obtained wherever possible. In all cases, however, where rates are changed such changes should be submitted to me for approval before being placed in effect.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

—From the *Official U. S. Bulletin*.

formation for the guidance of the telegraph and telephone committee in the prosecution of their work relative to the control and operation of the wire systems.

A committee composed of A. M. Dockery, third assistant postmaster general; Charles E. Mathews, superintendent, Division of Money Orders; William C. Fitch, superintendent, Division of Stamps; William E. Buffington, superintendent, Division of Finance, and Charles H. Fullaway, assistant director, Division of Postal Savings, was appointed today:

1. To determine the use of the telegraph in transmitting money through means of money orders;

2. To determine the use of the stamp in connection with telegraph service;

3. To determine the effect the use of stamps will have on accounting systems now in use by telegraph companies;

4. To make a careful study of the auditing systems now in use and what changes should be made to effect consolidations with postal system, and

5. To determine whether the same system of handling telegraph funds can be adopted as is now in use in the postal service.

Branch Telegraph Offices

Carter B. Keene, director, Division of Postal Savings; Goodwin D. Ellsworth, superintendent, Division of Post Office Service; M. O. Chance, postmaster, Washington, D. C., Henry F. Taff, general superintendent, Western Union Telegraph Company, Washington, D. C., and George M. Foot, manager, Postal Telegraph Company, Washington, D. C., are appointed a committee to investigate and determine the extent to which branch telegraph offices should be consolidated or coordinated with branch postal stations; also the extent to which the messenger service of the telegraph companies may be coordinated with that of the special-delivery service of the postal service.—From the *Official U. S. Bulletin*, August 7, 1918.

Hog Island Telephone System

An interesting sidelight on the industrial development of Hog Island shipyard is contained in the statement that the big yard makes demands upon its telephone system equivalent to that of an average city of 50,000 persons. Calls handled through the fourteen positions in use on the Island's switchboard number about 125,000 weekly, which compares favorably with the average in cities in the 50,000 population class.

There are eighty trunk lines, thirty of which are connected to the Locust exchange in Philadelphia. On the Island alone there are 1,039 local extensions. Thirty-one trained operators are required to maintain the service, which is conducted upon a twenty-four-hour basis. Outgoing calls number about 2,700 in each twenty-four hours, while incoming calls average from 1,100 to 2,800 daily.—*Telegraph and Telephone Age*.

already under way for the consolidation of a number of competing telephone systems at the time the Government assumed control. The Postmaster General will not disturb these negotiations in any manner. When an agreement is reached between telephone companies in the matter of consolidation it should be submitted to the Post Office Department for approval. Where no negotiations with a view of consolidation have yet begun, the Postmaster General stated there is no objection to the companies taking up such negotiations with the understanding that any agreement reached would have to be finally approved by him before it could actually be consummated.

Committees Appointed

The Postmaster General is speeding up in every way possible the collection of in-

Wire Committees Appointed

Postmaster General Burleson has announced the appointment of three commit-



N. C. KINGSBURY

tees to work in conjunction with the wire administration.

Nathan C. Kingsbury, vice-president of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, and George W. Robinson, president of the Tri-State Telegraph and Telephone Company were designated to make investigations, conduct negotiations, and arrive at agreements for the unification or consolidation of the various telephone companies operating in the same community. James I. Blakslee, fourth assistant postmaster general; James Edgerton, purchasing agent, and Ruskin McArdle, chief of the postoffice department, were appointed to study the question of purchase of supplies for the wire administration and how the cost of such supplies compares with the list of the general supply committee and the schedules for the postal service.

Otto Praeger, second assistant postmaster general; George M. Sutton, chief postoffice inspector, and Marvin M. McLean, superintendent, division of dead letters, are appointed to investigate the practicability of dividing the country into telephone and telegraph districts, agreeing with the number and territory of the railway mail service and inspector's divisions.

Our Patriotic Duty

The supreme duty of each American, so long as the great war lasts, is to do all he can to aid America and her valiant allies to win the war for democracy. This is a selfish duty as well as a patriotic duty. It is a necessary duty for the protection of American lives and property. It is a noble duty to fight for and, if need be, die for America in the cause of liberty, justice and safety for Americans, as well as the people of the entire earth.

All Americans cannot go to the battle

front. It takes five men in the shops or on the farm to maintain one man in the trenches. Those who are left at home must realize that they are responsible for the lives of our soldiers and sailors, and our duties are just as important as is the duty of firing the cannon.

This is a war of resources, of machines and of purpose. America can and will win just as soon as each American realizes his patriotic duty and does his part every hour of every day in the great cause. We must work harder than ever before; we must conserve our food and feed our allies, as their armies are fighting our battles.

Americans must save and give as never before. We must support our President and our government. We must conserve America's resources in every conceivable way of eliminating waste. We must guard our nation from enemies within and without. *We must prevent accidents* which destroy the lives and limbs of American workmen. We must do our best in every way for America.—Courtesy Inland Steel Company.

American Telephone Girls Well Cared for in France

Miss Mary A. Dingman of New York, who is active in the work of the Y. W. C. A. in France interestingly describes the work of this organization in the *Chicago Tribune*:

The work is not of a religious nature except when a few of the secretaries get together for a brief service now and then.

They are devoting their efforts almost entirely to bettering conditions under which Frenchwomen labor and to provide homes for the 5,000 "Waacs"—Women's Auxiliary Army corps—and the American telephone operators who have come over to help "man" the American army switchboards behind the lines.

Other American women in the war service are taking advantage of the hospitality offered by the Y. W. C. A., particularly in Paris, where two large hotels already have been taken over by them, supplying the telephone girls and others with all the comforts of home.

Miss Dingman is especially interested in the recreation work of her organization, and after a recent visit to Tours returned to headquarters with a new smile on her face. She had in her possession a lease calling for the turning over to the Y. W.

American Pole Lines in France

The picture on the cover of this magazine shows one of the American standard pole lines built behind the front in France and given a special right of way. Hundreds of miles of pole line are being built by American telephone men "Over There." Employés of the plant and engineering departments will recognize this familiar construction work at a glance.

C. A. of the beautiful west end of the Isle de Simon, set down in the middle of the Loire. The river is very attractive at this



G. W. ROBINSON

point, and the islet, nestling between the swift flowing currents, is an ideal spot for quiet and recreation.

"You see," said Miss Dingman, "our telephone girls and Waacs and others now stationed at Tours have no place to go for their rest and recreation. They have the best of attention in their barracks and are looked after very closely, but when the rest period comes they have no place of their own to which they can go and have a good stretch, read a book, and get a breath of the fresh air undisturbed by any one. So we have secured this island for them, and when it is all fixed up it will be simply ideal. Here they may go during their rest hours, have their little picnic parties, recline in the shade under restful and quiet surroundings, and just relax to their hearts' content."

Requisites in Business

In a recent issue the *American Magazine* draws up an interesting list of requisites for various commercial occupations. For instance, it states that the head of a department should possess the following: Keen sense of justice, sympathy, tactfulness, courtesy, teachableness, and knowledge of human nature. The bookkeeper needs most: Accuracy, speed, perseverance, concentration, and mathematical ability—figures. To be successful in going after new business, the trade solicitor should have: Tact, courtesy, verbal expression, personality, optimism, self-confidence, and knowledge of human nature. An auditor is in danger of proving a misfit and a failure unless he possesses in marked degree: Love of details, perseverance, patience, judgment, deliberation, calmness, accuracy, and analytical ability.

Sergeant Erhardt Decorated by King George

Employés throughout the Central Group, especially in the commercial department, Chicago, felt a thrill of pride when they saw, in the list recently decorated by the King of England for conspicuous bravery, the name of Sergt. Andrew J. Erhardt. Subsequent information announcing that "Andy" was seriously wounded when he attempted, single handed, to storm a German machine gun nest cast a gloom over the first bit of happy news, but later reports, pronouncing the degree of his wounds as undetermined, was encouraging, and, letters recently received from him by his sister, Mrs. H. W. Manske, indicate that he will recover completely and soon be back in the line and at 'em again. This may not be encouraging news to the Germans, but it is mighty encouraging to "Andy's" friends and business associates.

"Andy" wrote his sister that he was both wounded and gassed. He had previously written to one of the boys in the Chicago commercial office that he was in the hospital suffering from a minor gas attack and requested that this information be kept from his sister in order not to worry her unnecessarily. So he evidently got right into the excitement as soon as he arrived "Over There."

The particular feat for which Sergeant Erhardt was decorated was accomplished on July 4th. A nest of German machine guns was completely blocking advance in the immediate sector where he was stationed. Determined to get rid of them he crossed an open, shell-swept field and clamored for admission into one of the tanks operating in conjunction with our troops at the other end of the field. Andy was admitted and immediately directed the tank to the machine gun nest. The nest was wiped out completely.

Sergeant Erhardt entered the telephone business as an office boy in the engineering department in the spring of 1907, and with the exception of a short absence in 1912, prior to his re-entering the service in the commercial department that August, remained with



SERGEANT ANDREW J. ERHARDT

the company until he joined the army. His many friends are immensely proud of the recognition that he has already won.

More News From Lieutenant Battershell

Another interesting letter has been received by Fred Meyer of the commercial engineer's office, Chicago, from Lieut. C. C. Battershell, formerly of the Chicago Telephone Company and now in the ambulance service "Over There." Lieut. Battershell writes:

"I've just spent about the most interesting week of my life and I guess it isn't all finished yet.

"I have been trying to recall some of the German I learned in school, as we are now in a land of German road signs, etc. I haven't had much sleep for the past seven days, but am still going strong.

"I think we have delivered the goods this trip all right and have had time to lend a hand to some American troops that needed us, rather badly. I couldn't begin to tell you all about it here, but wait until I get home.

"We are taking our cars quite near the line and this morning I sneaked up pretty close with my car. In a hole in the side of a bank I found a dirty little poilu, with about six days' growth of red beard. He spoke English and German, and told me that he was an acrobat in civil life. He seemed to know all about the United States and Chicago. We had quite a visit in his little dugout when we were able to make ourselves heard, for the shells were landing around there frequently. Presently another

poilu came up the line with three German prisoners and joined the party. The prisoners were glad to be on their way back, for it sure was hell just over that hill. Red talked to them and told me what they said. They were dumfounded when they found that I was an American, and when Red told them that more than a million of us were over here, it just about got their goat.

"I gave the prisoners some French money for some German money and am enclosing a two-mark note. Am also enclosing a shoulder strap from one of them. There are more souvenirs than a fellow could haul, but we don't bother with them very much. We sure are making history over here about now and we are not finished yet."



GERMAN SOUVENIRS

Sent from France by Lieutenant C. C. Battershell. The two-mark note was received from a German prisoner in exchange for French money. A German's shoulder strap is also shown.

**LIBERTY BONDS SHOULD BE
CONVERTED BEFORE
NOVEMBER 9TH**

*By Alonzo Burt, First Vice-President
and Treasurer of the Central Group
of Bell Telephone Companies.*

There have been three offerings of United States Liberty Bonds since the beginning of the war. These are known as the "First Liberty Loan," "Second Liberty Loan" and "Third Liberty Loan." Under the First Loan there were issued \$2,000,000,000 of 30 year bonds bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum. These bonds can be converted into any subsequent issue bearing a higher rate of interest.

Under the Second Loan \$3,000,000,000 was asked for but there were sold and issued \$3,808,766,150 of 25 year bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. These bonds are convertible into the next subsequent issue bearing a higher rate of interest provided application is made within six months of the date of the subsequent issue. This conversion date expires November 9th, next.

Under the Third Loan, which called for subscriptions for \$3,000,000,000 there were subscribed for and issued \$4,170,019,650 of 10-year bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4¼ per cent. per annum. These bonds have no conversion privilege but the First Loan 3½ per cent. converted into Second Loan 4 per cent., and Second Loan 4 per cent., can be converted into Third Loan 4¼ per cent. bonds provided application is made prior to November 9th, next.

The original 3½ per cent. bonds are exempt from all Federal, State or local taxes, except estate or inheritance taxes. It is estimated that the greater part of the First Loan has been converted into 4 per cent. and 4¼ per cent. issues. The amount exempted by all of the other Liberty Loan issues is \$5,000. In view of the revision of income tax laws now before Congress, there is a temporary speculative interest in the 3½ per cent. bonds not contemplated when they were issued.

The Fourth Liberty Loan campaign will begin shortly, and while the details have

not been announced, it is probable that the people of the country will be called upon to subscribe for five or even six billion dollars worth additional of Liberty Bonds at 4¼ per cent. interest per annum.

Subscriptions by employes in this group in previous Liberty Bond campaigns have been as follows:

	First L. Loan	Second L. Loan	Third L. Loan
Chicago Co...	\$410,200	\$234,550	\$ 663,100
Cleveland Co.	70,900	85,300	137,900
Michigan State Co.	230,350	45,500	266,000
Wisconsin Co.	65,600	96,000	120,000

Total . . . \$777,050 \$461,350 \$1,187,050

As the probable allotment of the Fourth Loan for this group will be approximately \$1,200,000, we shall have to do only slightly better all along the line to meet our task in the Fourth Loan campaign.

Our fighting forces in Europe are increasing rapidly, and the wonderful fighting they are doing has already shown the Hun, who murders women and children, that it is only a question of time when he will lose the war. The faster we can get our boys trained and on the front with abundant equipment and supplies, the sooner the war will end. Equipment and supplies for the war use money very rapidly, and we at home must furnish this money; therefore, let us make the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign fully as successful as the three previous ones.

These Liberty Bond campaigns have been the means of educating many persons how to save money and, no doubt, very many persons in various occupations having learned through buying Liberty Bonds that they can save money, will continue to save and in the course of a few years will have accumulated a snug sum for use when their earning power begins to diminish.

In buying securities the first consideration is the safety of the money invested rather than the rate of interest or income promised. If the investment is not safe the interest will not be paid and both interest and principal are lost. No one can afford to speculate or risk his savings in un-

seasoned undertakings. Persons of limited means particularly should buy only the safest securities such as Liberty Bonds which are the direct obligation of the United States and have behind them the vast wealth of the country making them the safest and surest investment that any man or woman can have. No one should become alarmed should Liberty Bonds drop below par for no matter what the market price of the bonds may be the full interest will be paid on regular interest dates, and the principal will be paid in full at par when the bonds mature.

There are numerous advertised offers to trade stocks for Liberty Bonds. In making trades of that kind one is liable to be stuck with some of the "wild cat," "blue sky" stuff with which the country is flooded. If absolutely necessary to realize on Liberty Bonds, consult a reliable bank and get cash.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called upon all subscribers for Liberty Bonds to hold their bonds and in that way assist in protecting the Government by keeping the bonds at par. Every subscriber who keeps his bond renders a double service to his country during the period of the war.

Employes who subscribed for bonds of the First Issue have practically all paid in full and have received their bonds. Only a few scattering accounts remain to be completed. These bonds can now be converted into bonds bearing 4¼ per cent. interest if attended to prior to November 9th, next. Conversion can be made through any regular bank.

The U. S. Treasury Department has fixed November 9th, next, as the last date for converting Second Liberty 4 per cent. bonds into bonds bearing 4¼ per cent. As the last installment deduction made by the company against employes purchasing these bonds under the installment plan will be close to the last conversion day, November 9th, the time between the receipt of the bonds by employes and the last conversion day will be too short for employes to attend personally to the conversion. To assist the employes purchasing these bonds through the company who may want to receive the 4¼ per cent. bonds, the Treas-

Date.....1918.

TO ALONZO BURT, TREASURER,
212 W. WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Sir:— I desire to have the 4 per cent. Second Liberty Loan Bonds, which I am purchasing through my Company, converted into 4¼ per cent. Bonds, as per the conversion offer printed in the September issue of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS.

Sign here

Employed byTelephone Company

Where employed

urer upon written notice received from any such employé not later than October 25, 1918, will arrange for the conversion and delivery will be made of the 4½ per cent. bonds in lieu of the 4 per cent. issue.

No details of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign have been given out by the Treasury Department, but it is expected that this group of companies will be able to offer employé substantially the same opportunity to subscribe for bonds as was given in the first three campaigns. As soon as the details of the Fourth Loan are available employé will be advised.

Telephone Girls to the Front

By Miss May McNamara, New York
Long Distance Operator, Now in
Washington, D. C.

When all strife and all hardships are over,
And the was is a thing of the past;
When the boys from the front are re-
turning,

Having done their bit to the last,
If any one asks, "What did you do
To help win the world's greatest fight?"
Can you answer as most of the 'phone
girls can?

"We have helped, though 'twas only a
mite."

We have bought quite a number of Lib-
erty bonds,

We have helped in the Red Cross, too,
There is hardly one without War Savings
Stamps,

Bought to save the Red, White and Blue.
And then one day from Washington
Came the call for volunteers
For 'phone girls to go to the Capital,
And the answer was three hearty cheers.

From the North and South and the East
and the West

They came; yes, one and all.
Gave up their homes and people, too,
To answer their country's call.
And so when the war is all over,
And world-peace rings through the air,
We can hold our heads high and say with
pride,

"Thank God, we have done our share!"

Just American

Just today we chanced to meet—
Down upon the crowded street;
And I wondered whence he came,
What was once his nation's name.

So I asked him, "Tell me true,
Are you Pole or Russian Jew,
English, Scotch, Italian, Russian,
Belgian, Spanish, Swiss, Moravian,
Dutch or Greek or Scandinavian?"

Then he raised his head on high,
As he gave me this reply,
"What I was is naught to me,
In this land of Liberty,
In my soul as man to man,
I am just American."

—Author Unknown.

Edward Joseph Gadbois

Born September 17, 1894

Died in Defense of Liberty,

July 4, 1918

The name of Edward Joseph Gadbois has been added to the list of brave sons of America who have given their lives in defense of liberty and democracy. On



PRIVATE EDWARD JOSEPH GADBOIS

July 4th, when the 132d Infantry, of which Private Gadbois was a member, went gallantly over the top, he fell fighting to the last in a hand to hand struggle. He has made the supreme sacrifice, and his sorrowing friends and relatives mourn his loss and honor the memory of a brave soldier whose battles are over and whose duty was nobly done.

Private Gadbois was born on September 17, 1894, and was a cable helper in the construction department of the Chicago Telephone Company. He enlisted in Company G, 2d Infantry, Illinois National Guard, on April 14, 1917, soon after the United States declared war against Germany. This unit was later changed to the 132d Infantry, and has been in France only a few weeks.

The young soldier leaves a mother, Mrs. Louise Gadbois, two sisters, Mrs. E. N. Malcolm and Mrs. Louise Seitz, and his widow, all of Chicago. He was married only four days before enlisting. His mother has been working for the Improved Crown and Steel Company since he went to war.

Ten Commandments of the French Consumer During the War

The economic and social section of the League of Patriots, with headquarters in Paris, 4 Rue Ste. Anne, has distributed a leaflet urging the French to endure without complaint the restrictions imposed upon them in the interest of their country. The following is a copy:

"(1) Do not forget that we are at war. In your smallest expenditures never lose sight of the interests of the native land.

"(2) Economize on the products necessary for the life of the country: Coal, bread, meat, milk, sugar, wine, butter, beans, cloths, leather, oil. Accept rations. Ration yourself as to food, clothing, amusements.

"(3) Save the products of French soil, lest some day you deprive your father, your son, your husband, who are shedding their blood to defend you.

"(4) Save the products that France must buy from foreign countries. Do not drain reserves of gold which are indispensable to victory.

"(5) Waste nothing. All waste is a crime which imperils the national defense—prolongs the war.

"(6) Buy only according to your needs. Do not hoard provisions; your selfishness raises prices and deprives those of smaller means of things indispensable to existence.

"(7) Do not travel unnecessarily. Reflect that our trains are, before all, destined for the transportation of the troops, the feeding of the population, the needs of our national production.

"(8) Do not remain idle. According to your age and your ability, work for your country. Do not consume without producing. Idleness is desertion.

"(9) Accept without murmuring the privations which are imposed upon you. Reflect upon the sufferings of those who are fighting for you, upon the martyrdom of the population whose hearts have been devastated by the enemy.

"(10) Remember that victory belongs to those who can hold out a quarter of an hour the longest.

"That France may live, she must be victorious."

Pull Together

America's safety, America's ideals, America's rights are at stake. Democracy and liberty throughout the world depend upon America's valor, America's strength, America's fighting power. We can win and save the world from despotism and bondage only if we pull together. We cannot pull apart without ditching the train. Let us go forward with unshakable purpose to do our part superlatively. Then we shall save America, restore peace to a distracted world and gain for ourselves the coveted distinction and just reward of patriotic service nobly done.—William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads.

SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF BELL TELEPHONE GARDENING ASSOCIATION

Exhibits Show Great Progress Made by Members of the Association in Raising Food Products. Mary's Little Lamb Soliloquizes.

The Second Annual Exhibition given by the Bell Telephone Gardening Association was held August 26th on the roof of the Bell Telephone Building in Chicago. The day was windy, but otherwise fine and during the five hours that the exhibit was open to the public it was inspected by about 2,000 visitors. Over thirty exhibitors participated and there were upwards of 100 exhibits. Owing to a change this year in the rules governing the contest, no credit was given to an exhibitor for showing more examples of his product than were needed to demonstrate its quality. Consequently, the individual exhibits were, in many cases, smaller in volume than they were last year and the whole exhibit probably occupied somewhat less space than formerly. On the other hand, the quality of the exhibit was superior to that of last year, and the number of entrants was greater, so the association feels that it has made progress in its effort to stimulate a real interest in gardening among the telephone people in this vicinity. President Ramsay is to be congratulated on his energetic administration as well as on his canned cherries.

The exhibition committee composed of V. Ray, chairman, O. L. Halberg, S. A. Rhodes, D. C. Holloway, C. P. Holloway, P. D. Sobbe, J. B. Anderson, John Bickell,

Walter Dakin, and A. P. Hyatt, very tastefully decorated the stands and carefully arranged the exhibits. The judges were Messrs. J. H. Prost, A. Burt and W. R. Abbott, and general satisfaction was expressed over the decisions which they made. The prizes were either thrift stamps or war savings stamps, and were awarded as follows:

GENERAL PRIZES. \$5.00 W. S. S.

Prize Winners	Variety
Rifle, H. W.	Best General Exhibit
Chilvers, C. P.	Best Fresh Vegetable Collection
Kirby, W. B.	Best Canned Exhibit
Marks, F. R.	Best Dried Exhibit
Margaret Mackin Hall.	Best Special Exhibit

INDIVIDUAL VARIETY PRIZES.

First Prize	Variety	Second Prize
2 Thrift Stamps		1 Thrift Stamp
Dunn, C. O.	Beans, Green	Kosner, Joe
Hyatt, A. P.	Beans, Wax	
Orwig, S.	Beans, Lima	Blodgett, A. W.
Hyatt, A. P.	Beets	Blodgett, A. W.
Voelk, L.	Cabbage	Thomas, H. I.
Bond, C. H.	Carrots	Goding, L. A.
Browne, L. L.	Cauliflower	Dunn, C. O.
Hart, P. W.	Celery	
Moles, E. S.	Corn, Golden Bantam	Dunn, C. O.
Thomas, H. I.	Corn, White	Orwig, S.
Voelk, L.	Cucumber	Orwig, S.
Dunn, C. O.	Eggplant	

Kohl-rabi	Dunn, C. O.
Onions	Moles, E. S.
Parsley	Browne, L. L.
Parsnips	Moles, E. S.
Pepper	Dunn, C. O.
Potatoes	
Rhubarb	
Salsify	Hyatt, A. P.
Squash, Summer	Browne, L. L.
Squash, Winter	Dunn, C. O.
Tomatoes	Cline, Robt.
Turnips	
Canned Beans	Ramsay, A. M.
Canned Corn	Champion, J. H.
(Miss) Canned Tomatoes	Hart, P. W.
Canned Cherries	
Dried Corn	Spiegelhauer, Geo.
Other Dried Vegetables	Bangs, E. H.
General Flower Collection	Jacobs, J.
Special Individual (Tomatoes)	Gould, W.
Tobacco	
Home Grown Seeds	
Navy Beans	
Latest Entry	
Special	
Canned Goods	



RESULTS ACHIEVED BY MEMBERS OF BELL TELEPHONE GARDENING ASSOCIATION ATTRACTED ATTENTION OF MANY ADMIRING VISITORS ON AUGUST 26th

Special Tomatoes
Handschu, Wm.
Misc. Tomatoes
Conrad, W. E.
Preserving Tomatoes
Hulet, J. R.

Considerable interest was shown in the exhibit of honey and of live (but interned) bees that was made by W. B. Kirby. F. B. Marks' exhibit was quite extensive and contained such items as tomatoes, rabbits and desiccators. He also contributed a very instructive and complete demonstration of the process of drying sweet corn. The largest exhibit was that from Margaret Mackin Hall which contained in addition to the more conventional display of vegetables and canned articles, a unique but diverse assortment, to wit: Sheep, phonographs, spinning wheels, farmerettes, wool, wool spinning, operators (both tired and rested), Miss Reuse and Mr. Rhorbaugh. Exhibits that attracted special attention were also made by C. P. Chilvers, N. W. Riffle, E. P. Luthardt, O. L. Halberg, C. O. Dunn, E. S. Holmes, Miss Ida Klich, and others.

The exhibit of E. H. Bangs, vice-president of the association, was a remarkable one in many ways. Mr. Bangs showed that he is fully alive to the spirit of the times, and determined to do his utmost not only to conserve, but to make the widest possible use not only of food supplies but of the various elements, such as air, water, etc., with which nature has endowed mankind.

The exhibit consisted of several glass jars containing such rare commodities as canned steam, canned ice, coal, No. 17 wire, peanuts, etc., a can of egg-plant carefully sealed, and a bottle with a wonderful carved image. The visitors were invited to speculate on just how it had been possible to get the image into the jar. The jar of coal that Mr. Bangs labelled as containing rare specimens, and the jar containing a piece of No. 17 wire, the only one in existence, were carefully fastened with a padlock and chain, in order that designing persons might not rob the owner of these priceless relics.

As it was rumored that some thief in the night had appropriated Mr. Bangs' remarkable tomato crop, some kind friend added a diminutive member of the tomato family to his exhibit.

Those who attended the exhibit last year remembered "Mary's Little Lamb" from Margaret Mackin Hall, and were pleasantly surprised to meet their old friend again.

Upon being questioned, the venerable sheep divulged as follows:

"Yes, this is the second time that I have assisted the Bell Telephone Gardening Association in its annual exhibit, and I feel quite at home, although I have heard people say, right here to-day, that a spring lamb cannot continue to come to annual exhibits indefinitely, but all that those people know about spring lambs is that they are served with green peas and mint sauce. Last year, out at Margaret Mackin Hall, they dolled me all up, had me "Marinelloed" and said that I was going to the Garden Exhibit in Chicago. I was tickled to death over the idea, for I got into a garden once by accident and the impression I then obtained was that a garden contains the pos-

tell me I went right by the Terrace Garden. 'Went right by' was the expression used. 'High life in the city.' Yes, twenty stories and back, and it will be weeks before they get over the mad they have at me out where I live. Last year a comic bird up here handed me some paper flowers to eat. I suppose he thought I was a goat. Well, I am the goat all right. When I think of the rest of the bunch out there in the cool grass besides the North Run of the South Fork of the West Branch of the DuPage River, and me here on this hot roof in my heavy woolen underwear, I long for the chill room at Packingtown.

"But at that, it is not so bad. This way I meet a lot of people like Mr. Prost, for example, whom I might never meet other-

wise. And then there are familiar faces, too. Margaret Mackin, that was, dropped in this morning, and Mr. Burt and Mr. Abbott, and if it were not for these annual jaunts to the city I never would see my old nature-loving friends, Verne Ray, the Onion King, and Charlie Hodge, the Watermelon Man. But I am in a peculiar situation here this year, for Miss Reuse brought in some of the girls from Margaret Mackin Hall to demonstrate how they make wool into yarn with the help of a spinning wheel and a phonograph, and as you will see by the photographs that Surkamer has taken, to be published next month, they made a very attractive picture and



FIVE FARMERETTES FROM WARRENVILLE

Margaret Mackin Hall makes a real showing at exhibition of Bell Telephone Gardening Association.

sibilities of a swell feed. The rest of the flock were sore as minks because I was the only one to get a touch of high life in the city, and they have never entirely recovered from their disappointment. Now, the others don't know it and I will never tell them after the way they have acted toward me, but between you and me, these trips to the city mean very little in my life. What really happens is this: In the morning Rhorbaugh puts me in a closed truck and hauls me to the Main Building, puts me on a closed elevator and hauls me to the roof, which is closed in also. At night it's just the same thing over again, only reversed. No, I don't know whether I have been to a city or to a cemetery, but I do know that I have not been near a garden, although they

also some yarn, but they made the latter out of my last winter's lingerie, so that I really appear all through the exhibit, and it is a bit embarrassing to see parts of your personality labelled—washed, carded, machine combed, etc. I suppose that I shall get used to it in time, but now it would seem indelicate if I were not sure that I was doing my bit, for it is a fine thing to know, as every sheep knows, that each haircut is a hun cut, or words to that effect, and that we go to the barbers as a patriotic duty and not in an attempt to clear up the landscape or keep the barber in business as usual. But there are limits to all things, and with wool as expensive as it is now I don't see how I can afford to wear it, and have about decided that next year I will wear more burrs and cotton or a cotton mix.

"Did you notice our delegation of farmerettes and the samples of vegetables that they have raised and canned? Farm life seems to agree with them, but this is a

Saving is not sacrificing. It is postponing. Buy War Savings Stamps now. Enjoy the fruits of your thrift after the war or in your old age.

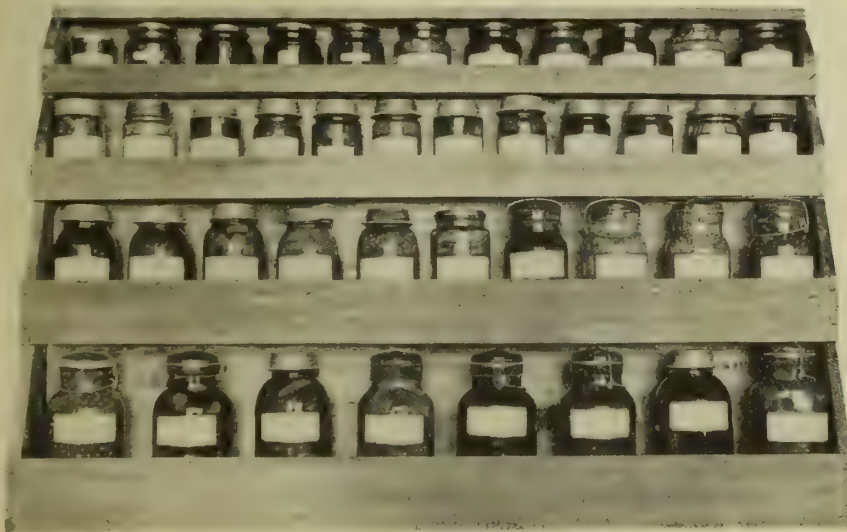
good season of the year for any one, and I was noticing to-day that all of our visitors look healthy. The ladies look well, and the men look as well as they can, but they cannot can as well as the ladies. I understand that there were 2,000 visitors here to-day, and that number checks up about right for I counted 1,999 who poked me in the back and rubbed my permanent marcel the wrong way, and I wish to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Burt for approaching me in a dignified and respectful manner. Most of the people tried to talk to me in either baby, dog, cat or canary talk, but I am no linguist and all that I understand is sheep talk, so if I appear stupid to them there is a good reason for it, which is, that their stuff is not coming through.

"From what I can hear, the exhibit this year is a good one, but all I know is what they tell me, as they never put me where I can see much or get near any of the things. I always hope that some day something round may roll my way, but look where they put me, on the highest point of the roof. Nothing would roll up here, even in this gale of wind. Their whole attitude toward me is one of suspicion. They seem to think that I may get something that doesn't belong to me. Well, be that as it may, even if I did I would not have anything on the people around me. Every year the exhibit ends in a bargain counter rush to see who will take the exhibits back home, only they don't take them back to the homes they came from. It is really remarkable how much interest everyone shows in tidying up and removing things, but I notice that there are two things they don't try to tackle, and one is me and one is Kirby's live bees. Halburg must have had trouble before for I notice that he covered his fine exhibit, and it is now under glass like a breast of guinea hen, or a portion of broiled mushrooms. Luthardt's tomatoes seem to please everyone and if he doesn't put up a barbed wire entanglement they will never return to the fireside. Well, so long if you must go. I will probably see you here again next year."

Mrs. Monroe, who is chairman of the Conservation Division, Women's Committee National Council of Defense, State of Illinois, requested that samples of the prize winning canned fruits and vegetables be exhibited at the War Exposition, September 2d to 15th. Members of the association are urged to inspect this exhibit when they visit the exposition.

Now for the Fall Garden

The autumn war garden is almost as important as the spring garden, and in some respects more so. It is the autumn garden that produces the turnips, beets, cabbages, and other late vegetables that are stored away for winter. Besides, many a gardener will have found that his spring-planted beans, beets, chard, etc., have supplied him with only enough provender for the table, or that the drought of July burned up the beans that were to have been canned. There is still time to remedy some of these misfortunes if the war gardener will get to work at once.



PRIZE-WINNING EXHIBITS OF THE BELL TELEPHONE GARDENING ASSOCIATION
These exhibits were also displayed at the War Exposition held in Grant Park, Chicago, September 2d to 15th.

Weather Bureau observations covering many years show that the first killing frost may be expected on or near October 25th. The days between now and that date are among the best of the year for growing. The sun is usually hot and moisture is less likely to be scarce than in mid-summer, so that seed planted now will germinate in a few days, where two weeks would be required in early spring. With a little quick-acting fertilizer applied to the rows, such as sheep manure or a half-and-half mixture of sheep manure and commercial fertilizer, beans, beets, turnips, and rutabagas may be made to thrive without a moment's backset. As to what he may plant, the gardener needs only to have before him a table giving the number of days required for the maturing of vegetables, and count back the number of days from October 25th. Thus, bush beans require from 40 to 65 days; beet, 60 to 80; cabbage, late, 90 to 130; carrot, 70 to 100; cauliflower, 100 to 130; celery, 120 to 150; corn, sweet, 60 to 100; cucumber, 60 to 80; kale, 90 to 120; lettuce, 60 to 90;

parsley, 90 to 120; pea, 40 to 80; potato, Irish, 80 to 140, sweet, 140 to 160; radish, 20 to 140; spinach, 30 to 60; squash, bush, 60 to 80; tomato, 80 to 125; turnip, 60 to 80.

Hence, bush beans may be planted up to August 20, lettuce up to September 1, kale to September 15, parsley to October 1, peas to September 1, spinach to September 1 radishes to September 15, and turnips till September 1.

The food conserving interests are urging that every possible foot of ground be kept busy, that the garden be kept going till it's gone.

As the early vegetables are removed, the land should be planted a second time in something that will give returns during the autumn months. Early peas, beets, onions, cabbage, lettuce, radishes, and Irish potatoes may be followed by late crops of snap beans, navy beans, turnips, carrots, beets, late cabbage, kale, spinach, lettuce and radishes. In many of the milder sections of the North such crops as spinach, kale and hardy varieties of onions may remain in the ground all winter.

Seedmen advise that there is sufficient seed available to provide for an extensive planting of fall gardens. The problem is to escape the drought of late summer and yet to mature the crops before the weather becomes cold enough to injure them. If the ground is dry at planting time it should be rolled or slightly packed over the seeds to insure an even start.

Gardeners uncertain of when and what to plant in fall gardens are advised to consult experienced neighbors.

As soon as the raspberry crop is gathered, cut out all of the old canes, those which have just fruited, and burn them so as to destroy any diseases and insect eggs or immature insects on them. The old canes will die in a short time if left, but in the meantime will rob the new shoots of much nourishment. When the new shoots reach a height of from three and one-half to four feet, pinch out or cut off the growing tip to cause the shoots to branch. Cut out, also, all the weak shoots, leaving only the strong ones.

Give blackberry bushes the same treatment.

Clean up the old strawberry bed for another year's fruiting, unless a new bed was planted last spring. If the rows have become wide and matted, run a cultivator with large pointed shovel through the center of the rows to clear out the old plants,

Pledge yourself to save to the utmost and to buy a definite amount of War Savings Stamps each month.

but leave the young plants at the edge of the row to make the new rows. If the matted rows are only moderately wide, run the cultivator or plow along one side, cutting down the row from one side only, and leaving the young plants on the other side. Either pull out or hoe out the weak and surplus plants, leaving strong plants from six to twelve inches apart in the new rows. Mow off the leaves of these plants at once. New plants will be produced by these to make new rows for next year's fruiting.

Give the new bed thorough cultivation.

War Time Recipes

The following recipes were supplied by the wives of several members of the Bell Telephone Gardening Association:

TOMATO MUSTARD.

1 gal. tomato juice
1 quart vinegar
Salt to taste (about 1 cup)
Sugar to taste (about 2 cups)
3 red peppers
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. whole ginger
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. whole allspice
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. whole cloves
1 oz. whole black pepper
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. good mustard
Boil tomatoes 20 minutes, then strain through sieve. Add other ingredients and boil until as thick as desired (about 2 hours). Put whole spices in a bag. Put in bottles. Does not need to be sealed tightly.

OLIVE OIL PICKLES.

4 qts. small cucumbers
1 cup salt
3 medium sized dried onions
1 oz. white mustard seed
1 oz. celery seed
1 oz. black peppers
1 cup olive oil (Mazola, a substitute)
Vinegar
Cut cucumbers in slices and mix with salt. Let stand three hours. Drain. Chop onions. Mix with sliced cucumbers, adding mustard, celery, and pepper seeds. Pack down firmly in glass jars. Pour over contents of each quart jar $\frac{1}{4}$ cup oil. Fill jar with cold cider vinegar and seal.

GREEN TOMATO MINCEMEAT

1 peck green tomatoes. Cover with hot water and 2 tablespoons salt. Let come to boil. Drain. Repeat twice.

Add:

$\frac{1}{2}$ pk. apples, chopped
3 lbs. C sugar
1 cup vinegar
1 cup chopped suet
2 tablespoons ground cinnamon
1 tablespoon cloves
1 tablespoon nutmeg
1 lb. currants
1 lb. raisins

Boil one hour. Can.

MUSTARD PICKLES.

1 qt. small whole cucumbers
1 qt. sliced large cucumbers
1 qt. sliced green tomatoes
1 qt. small onions
1 large cauliflower, divided into flower-ets

Make a brine of 4 qts. cold water to 2 cups salt. Pour over mixture and let stand 24 hours. Heat all together enough to scald. Drain.

Mix:

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour
6 tablespoons mustard
1 tablespoon tumeric
with enough cold vinegar to make a smooth paste.

Take enough more vinegar to make 2 qts. in all and add to it 1 cup sugar. When hot add the paste, stirring constantly, and boil until thick like a gravy. Add vegetables and cook until heated through. Put into glass or crockery jars.

Wax beans and the midrib of swiss chard cut in inch lengths are a good addition.

CUCUMBER RELISH (RAW).

1 doz. large cucumbers (ripe) chopped fine
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup salt. Let stand 2 hours and drain
3 green peppers without seeds; 4 large onions. Chop fine together
1 tsp. celery seed
2 tbs. white mustard seed
1 cup grated horse radish
1 cup sugar
Stir all together and cover with vinegar. Can cold in glass jars.

Jerome W. Markey, A Hero

Jerome W. Markey, who left his position as repairman at the Ann Arbor exchange to join the fighting forces of Uncle Sam, has already covered himself with glory and brought distinction to Ann Arbor and the Eastern district of Michigan by conspicuous bravery in the trenches. In recognition, he was called before the colonel of his regiment and has been recommended for an award of honor.

On the Chateau Thierry front, where the American forces did such wonderful execution in the face of the most stubborn opposition of the conflict, Company E of the 126th Infantry had just been relieved by another company, but as it is one of the requirements of the commanding officers to remain in command for twenty-four



PRIVATE JEROME W. MARKEY

consecutive hours, Captain Backus of Ann Arbor did not go off duty, but remained with the relieving company. He ordered young Markey to remain also. The prefix "young" is used because Markey is only eighteen years of age, but somewhat resembles a steam engine in strength of build and energy. He is also about as impervious to fear as a steam engine is.

Markey himself has written very little of the matter to either his friends or his relatives, simply saying he has been "mentioned for special recognition for delivering messages under trying circumstances." Captain Backus has been promoted, entailing his return to the United States to fill

the post of instructor at a camp in New Jersey. The day he returned to Ann Arbor he was a guest at the Rotary Club, and in speaking of the performances of the Ann Arbor company gave a brief but thrilling account of Markey's deed of bravery.

"Things were getting very warm and very interesting," said the captain. "I wished to send word to another part of the front, a distant trench, and secure some information from there. Markey volunteered and four times passed through a deadly barrage of shot and shell. He secured the information wanted, which was very valuable at that particular time."

In writing home to his sister, Miss Elizabeth Walsh, traffic clerk of the Ann Arbor exchange, Pat Walsh, sergeant of the Ann Arbor company, after describing Markey's deed of heroism, said: "It was an act of great bravery and I certainly hope he gets an award of recognition for it." Ross Stofflet, another member of Company E, writes in a similar vein in letters to his parents.

Word has also come that Frank Markey, an older brother of Jerome, has been wounded. This makes more plain a statement in a recent letter from Jerome to his parents, when he said: "I am just now at a hospital, looking after a fellow."

The two boys are the sons of Alderman and Mrs. John Markey of Ann Arbor, and cousins of George Collins, wire chief of the Ann Arbor exchange.

New Switchboard at Great Lakes

On the evening of August 24th, Mrs. Mason, wife of Lieutenant Mason, district communication officer at Great Lakes pulled the string which put into operation the new eight-position No 1 switchboard in the new telephone building at Main Gate. The operating force consisting of boy operators at the old board was replaced by girl operators at the new board. This is the first time in the history of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station that women have been employed.

Although the board is equipped with 600 multiple and 520 answering jacks it has been already proved to be too small and an additional 4-position section is necessary.

The cut-over was in charge of Mr. Burkett, of the private branch exchange division, Chicago. All the outside cable work was handled by Mr. Stevens of the Suburban plant department and the plant detail work was under the direction of District Plant Chief H. S. Day of Waukegan.

Miss Donahue of the City division, assisted Miss Harriet Warner, chief operator, in training operators and taking charge of the new board.

The Hirers of the Future

The men that are making high wages and continuing to live as they did on low wages are the men that are going to be the hirers of other men in the days to come.—Baltimore Sun.

EMPLOYEES WHO SUBSCRIBED FOR SECOND LIBERTY LOAN 4 PER CENT. BONDS CAN HAVE THEM CONVERTED INTO 4½ PER CENT. BONDS BY NOTIFYING THE TREASURER NOT LATER THAN OCTOBER 25th. READ THE DETAILS ON PAGE 15.

Of Interest To Our Girls

Conducted by Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst

Back to the Job

September, and vacation days are almost over!

Who has not murmured as the second week of vacation seemed to gallop along with twice the speed of the first, "Oh, dear, why will vacations end?"

Perhaps, if you belong to that fortunate class who, having happy natures, are satisfied with all that comes—the class of people we all love to live and work with, who always see good in everything—you will be saying as you turn back to work, "What a good time I have had and how much more I feel like picking up my work. I was so glad to lay it down and now it is good to come back to it."

I confess that, wandering to-day through the goldenrod and asters which reached almost to my face, and looking up to see with surprise a flaming maple, gorgeous against the dark green fir trees, its top-most leaves a vivid red against the deep blue sky, after the first thrill of rapture at the intense beauty of the color, I felt a pang of sorrow that vacation was ending, and with these fall flowers and leaves, early here in Vermont, the end of summer, too, seemed near.

And then I had an inspiration. James Whitcomb Riley's "Knee Deep in June" came to my mind and the rapture of the spring which he so truly expressed. If I had stopped with that thought, it wouldn't have been a happy inspiration, but would have deepened my regret, for who does not love the promise of spring, and have we not often longed to hold it fast, as one would a beautiful dream! Who does not love to wander "knee deep in June" down into the fields where the early violets grow and life itself seems to be unfolding before us?

But then, I thought, as the golden-rod and asters nearly touched my lips, "Why, here I am breast-high in September. The promise of the spring is not broken—it is fulfilled. I am seeing the glory of life when it is satisfied. Not mere promise now, but actual fruit. The fields are lying white for the harvest, the trees are bearing fruit, the hungry world will be fed."

Then, I thought, I will bring my inspiration to our girls. Maybe you, too, will want to bring back to your work the joy you have found. Possibly we can all transmute the beauty we have seen, the strength we have gained into service. If nature has fulfilled her promise so perfectly, and the garnerers of the world are now being filled from her treasures, we will gather the fruit of these sweet vacation days, these inspirations from the glories of woods and lake and flowers

and sunsets, and we may make these intangible things into actual deeds. Did the weary world ever need service more than now?



BREAST HIGH IN SEPTEMBER

How often we long to give more of ourselves to our country in these days when she is struggling for the right and a last-



CONSIDER THE LILIES, HOW THEY BLOOM!

ing peace. You girls *can* help, you are giving splendid service, a service which the government has recognized as so important that it has temporarily claimed it. There can be no question that you are needed. You are the great army for secret service. 'Way behind the battle lines, yet your invisible lines are reaching to the ends of the earth! Your fingers carry messages fateful to the nation, and though you cannot know it, as you cheerfully respond to the flash of your signals, on your promptness and skill may hang even life and death. And think of it, girls! it will be over your lines that at last will come the glorious message of "Peace on Earth."

Are you homesick for the dear ones who have gone over there? Would you help them in their great crusade to bring help to the suffering, and a lasting peace? Oh, then, do your part well! Bring all the visions of beauty the vacation has given; bring all the love you have for your country; bring all your love to your work, and let it be not hateful drudgery but an opportunity to fulfill the promise of life which was given you for this very end.

The fall days are keeping the promise of the spring. The first pale greens of the spring foliage have given place to the fruit upon the trees. The violets are gone—no longer "knee deep in June" we breathe the elixir of youth, the call of the entrancing spring. We are now breast-high in autumn. The fruit time has come and with it the glory of the year, the time when it is no longer promise but fulfillment.

Vacations are good, but our job is good, too. It gives us the chance to serve. No more regret, then, that vacations are ended. Let us be glad that we, too, can work and that we are in a work that counts.

Ella L. Kingman

The death of Mrs. Ella L. Kingman removes from the ranks of telephone employes a beloved member, who was noted for her happy and cheerful disposition and pride in her work, and who made countless friends during her career. Throughout a long illness she eagerly looked forward to resuming her duties, but her hopes were never realized.

Mrs. Kingman was born in New York State on May 10, 1856, and began her telephone work in September, 1901, as a clerk in the legal department of the Central Union Telephone Company at Chicago. In July, 1903, she was transferred to Indianapolis as clerk in the president's office of the Central Union Telephone Company, and in June, 1911, returned to Chicago to



MRS. ELLA L.
KINGMAN

Mrs. Kingman leaves her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth J. B. Squeirs; a son, Arthur G. Kingman, toll traffic engineer for the Chicago Telephone Company, and Mrs. Clara S. West, a sister, all of Chicago.

Mrs. Kingman's death occurred at the home of her son on June 28th.

Long Distance Operators Off for France

In response to a call for experienced long distance operators urgently needed for service with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, Misses Elizabeth Horsman, Lydia E. Erickson and Mabel C. Lapp, of the Chicago Telephone Company, left Chicago for New York on August 31st, to receive final instructions, secure their uniforms, etc., before going over seas.

Highly recommended in every way by the Chicago Telephone Company for their ability and loyalty, there is no doubt that these young women will prove of great value in the important work of supplying telephone service for our army in France. They are members of one of the first "L. D." units to go. Because of their "L. D." and other qualifications, the requirement that they be able to speak French was waived.

Miss Horsman, whose home is at 1265 Leland avenue, Chicago, has been employed in the toll operating department, Chicago, since May, 1903, and has been a supervisor since March, 1913.

Miss Erickson lives at 846 North La Vergne avenue, Chicago. She was employed in the toll operating department, Chicago, in 1906, and was a toll instructor at the time of her enlistment. She has been recommended as "operator in charge"

assume a similar position in the office of the general counsel of the Central Group. She was appointed private secretary to the general counsel in January, 1913, and in August, 1914, was transferred to the welfare department of the Chicago Telephone Company.

of her unit, comprising experienced toll operators from all over the United States.

Miss Lapp's home is at 825 Lincoln street, Evanston, Ill., and she is the first operator from the Evanston office of the Chicago Telephone Company to go "Over There." She served as supervisor and instructor for thirty-five untrained applicants who were recently given intensive training in toll work at Evanston for service overseas.

Good Voice Big Asset

An advertiser recently desired "a gentlewoman with a pleasant telephone voice." "Gentlewoman" takes one back to the good old days when peculiarly English terms were common on Boston's street signs, as "licensed victualer," "baiting," and other terms that now excite the curiosity of the younger. "Gentlewoman" means a woman of good birth or breeding. In this country we can easily pass the matter of birth, for, according to Thomas Jefferson and his friends, the French philosophers, all men, and presumably all women, are born free and equal. Surely there is no better opportunity when the telephone is taken in hand.

Pleasant telephone voices are by no

leisurely, voices. They suggest neatness, something light and fluffy in dress. These voices surely are not associated with chewing gum and "gentlemen friends," voices that are low and distinct even in giving numbers.

The wonder is that women not connected professionally with the telephone do not consciously or unconsciously learn from these gentlewomen. Was it Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes who said that the Bostonian's voice was the product of the east wind and codfish? It is not a matter of enunciation, pronunciation, accent. Southern women, Virginians especially, may say "poach" for "porch," but their voices are as Cordelia's. Some New England women when they speak at the telephone or in the parlor bring to mind the sound made by cracking ice. Others are not so brittle, so staccato, in speech; they are raucous or shrill; voices of the nervous, high-strung, domineering.

Poets and novelists endow their women with beautiful voices. Thomas Hardy's Eustacia reminded one of the viola when she spoke. One cannot imagine Sophia Western, Beatrix, Amelia, (Fielding's or Thackeray's), Bathsheba, or poor Tess stabbing the ear. Disagreeable voices even come out of studios in spite of singing teachers and masters in elocution; for agreeable singers and declaimers have sometimes a raw, coarse organ in conversation. There is a lack of home training, and too often children follow the example of the parents, although the latter may be happily mated, even agreeing in vocal discordance.

Another Silly Speech

We often hear it said that a man of German origin cannot be blamed if in his secret heart he sympathizes with the Kaiser and his gang. On that line of

argument every Italian ought to sympathize with Nero, every Spaniard with the Duke of Alva, every Russian with Ivan the Terrible, and every American with Benedict Arnold.—*Independent*.

Effective Warning

A Wichita woman has pretty successfully kept trespassers away from her vineyard with this sign: "This is a war garden. All pro-Germans please walk across it."—*Kansas City Star*.



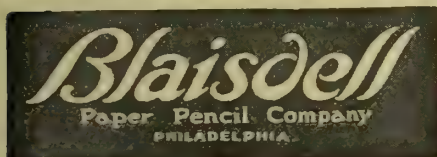
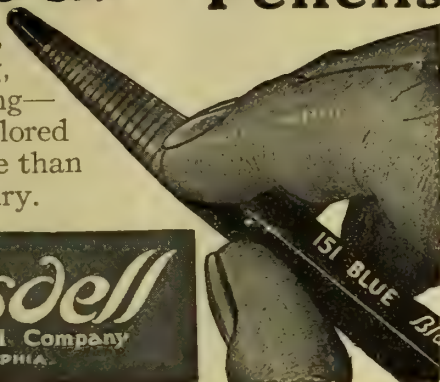
CHICAGO LONG DISTANCE OPERATORS WHO WILL SERVE "OVER THERE"
Left to right: Misses Mabel C. Lapp, Elizabeth Horsman and Lydia E. Erickson.

means rare. There are business offices whose telephone girls cheer by their voices, even when they cannot give desired information. Their voices imply anxiety to be of service; they express tonally the regret at not being able to answer satisfactorily. They are calm, subdued, one might say

Give up your luxuries that the kaiser may be made to give up his ambitions. Buy War Savings Stamps.

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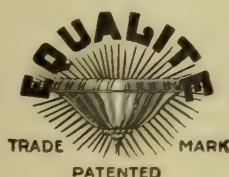


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They are guaranteed to an accuracy of 1/5 of one per cent. (in terms of full scale length). They are dead-beat. Each scale is hand-calibrated and has a mirror over which the knife-edge pointer travels. By bringing the pointer tip into line with its image, readings may be made within 1/10 of a division at any part of the scale. In mechanical and electrical workmanship, these Voltmeters practically attain perfection. In external appearance they are very handsome. The metal case has an exceedingly durable royal copper finish. The base is of selected mahogany, highly polished. Weston D. C. Instruments are especially designed for the accurate testing necessary in telephone service.

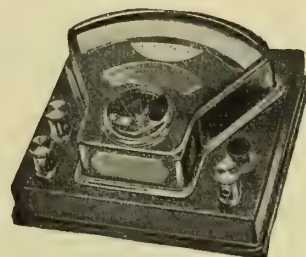
A full description of Model 1 Voltmeters will be found in Bulletin No. 501, which will be mailed on request.

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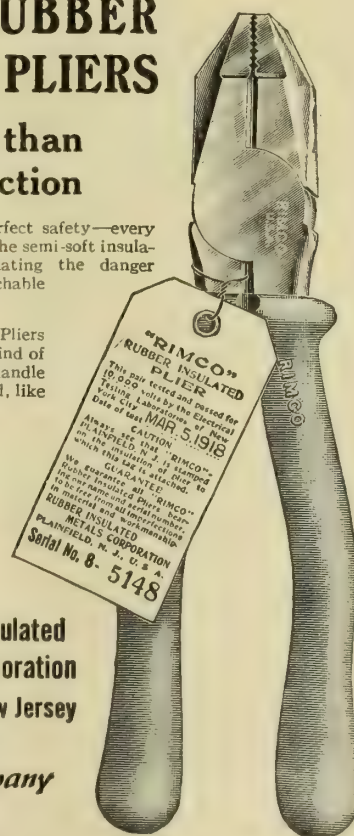
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GUIDE TO PATTERNS

Left to right—Dress No. 7119. Sizes 14 to 20 years. (Pattern 20 cents.)———Dress No. 7337. Sizes 14 to 20 years. (Pattern 20 cents.) Braiding No. 12321, blue or yellow. (Pattern 15 cents.)———Dress No. 7085. Sizes 14 to 20 years. (Pattern 20 cents.)———Dress No. 7017. Sizes 14 to 20 years. (Pattern 20 cents.) Embroidery No. 12422, blue or yellow. (Pattern 20 cents.)

By Maude Hall

It is a truism worthy of frequent repetition that never were so many women engaged in the fascinating work of home dressmaking as now. Patriotism demands economy and to economize efficiently one not only must make over last season's clothes, but make those of this season as well.

The first models of early autumn are putting in an appearance in exclusive shops and these, with cabled accounts of the

styles that have been shown in Paris, give one an inkling of what is to be fashionable. That the modes will be authoritative is generally agreed among the arbiters of dress. The times are not propitious

for tentative styles and the fashions to be presented at the formal openings will not be experimental.

In the first line of defence against cool weather is the one-piece frock of jersey, either wool or silk. Tricolette is to be extremely fashionable. It is much like the silk jersey, heavier in texture only and somewhat more lasting. Like the silk and wool jerseys it clings to the figure as does paper to the wall, and one can ill afford to take liberties with it.

Patterns for Bell News Designs

The designs shown on these pages are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

THE ROAD TO BERLIN BEGINS IN AMERICA

AS a truck manufacturer, in nation-wide contact with all phases of motor truck transportation, this company sees a grave menace to the American public through the lack of well-constructed roads.

With the industrial machinery of America harnessed for war and depending upon motor trucks for a constant flow of materials, the failure to maintain existing roads, or to build them of lasting construction, delaying the movement of war supplies, is a national peril equivalent to giving aid to the enemy.

War's ramifications reach every city and hamlet. The "peace road" of today may become a "war road" tomorrow. After the war it again becomes a "peace road" whose strength must be equal to a tremendous highway traffic. It is imperative, therefore, that we build permanent roads capable of standing heavy traffic and they must be built from state line to state line to connect all centers of production and population.

Railroads Cannot Carry the Load

War has added enormously to peace traffic. Highways must relieve the railroads and highways *cannot* unless they are built to endure heavy trucking.

Last winter, more factories would have shut down for lack of coal, large cities would have suffered from food famine, and war exports would have been retarded, if motor

trucks had not been able to operate from country to city, from inland to seaboard. But, *all* of this assistance was *limited* by the scarcity of good roads.

No Use to Produce Unless You Can Transport

The transport arteries of the nation *must* be kept open. That is a war essential. The 400,000 motor trucks in this country will not suffice unless each renders the utmost service. Trucks must run faster; carry heavier loads and, wherever possible, return loads. They must consume less fuel; they must use fewer men; *they must keep going* performances which are *limited* by road conditions.

"Work or Fight"

This applies to machinery even more than it does to men, because machinery multiplies men. A wide expansion of truck service on our highways would release armies of men who could be better employed.

Permanent Roads, not temporary repairs, are needed. We have two million miles of road and only one percent of them are permanently improved. Think of it!

As far as money, men and material can be had, road construction should proceed at top speed. What is done this summer will help to feed our people next winter and *keep industry going*.

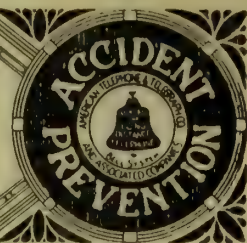
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Safety First and Accident Prevention

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EFFICIENCY

ENERGY IS THE CURRENT IN THE
CABLE, THE FIRE UNDER THE
BOILER. ENERGY IS THE DIFFERENCE
BETWEEN A LIVE WIRE
AND A DEAD ONE.—EDISON.

IT IS YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY TO
PREVENT ACCIDENTS.

Safety Is Based on Caution—Not Luck

By Richard B. Hoag,
Commonwealth Edison Company.

One does not come into the world of his own request, and as a rule it is not through any strenuous effort on his part that he leaves. Although the cost of living on this old planet is extremely high, the majority find it to be a very attractive place and desire to stay as long as possible. Of course, all cannot remain here long enough to become eligible to join some old settlers' organization, but by following some excellent rules on health and safety one's chances of making an untimely departure are greatly lessened.

It would seem from past experience that the length of a person's life is, to some extent, up to the individual himself. Every one realizes that accidents cannot be eliminated entirely, but the ones which should be and which can be prevented form a large per cent. of the total.

There may be a difference of opinion upon the causes of and remedies for accidents, but there can be none regarding the results. The best the victim gets is invariably the worst of it.

Many strange occurrences in life would tend to confirm the belief that there is an influence called luck constantly present, but any one who persistently exposes himself to danger and expects to win out by so doing is offering big odds to the undertaker. An ounce of common sense will keep a man out of more mishaps than a ton of horseshoes.

It is evident that the man who allows his desire for speed to overcome his better judgment to be cautious has not caught the full meaning of safety. He is one step behind the man who works safely because he is compelled to do so. Any one, in order to succeed in his work regardless of what it is, must believe in it and work, not because it is demanded of him, but because he believes that what he is doing is right.

Experience is the best teacher, but when

personal injury is involved it is better to learn by the experience of others than to cause suffering to oneself. It is pathetic to see a person maimed for life on account of his carelessness, but even more pathetic is the sight of the unfortunate who has been crippled on account of the carelessness of another.

Trouble is one thing that can be borrowed by any one at any time or place in unlimited amounts without security. It is a good thing to prepare for but not to invite.

Safety teaches us how to evade a great deal of trouble by putting into practice its rules, and the inevitable result is a material increase in the dividends of the joys of

plish a task, get the ideas into circulation so that others may benefit.

If there is a chance to err in judgment, always let it be on the right side of caution.

Do not attempt to operate machinery with which you are not entirely familiar.

If obliged to work from a ladder, take the necessary precautions to avoid making a rapid descent.

Do not leave tools promiscuously scattered about on some elevation; they are a menace to the men working below.

Above all things, don't try to establish a record for speed if it necessitates a sacrifice of accuracy or safety.

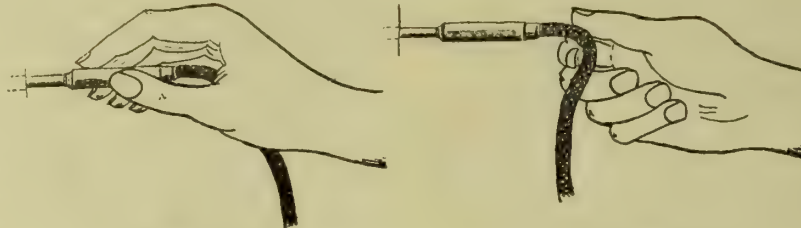
Tree Hazards

Trees are one of God's greatest gifts to mankind. The fruit they bear furnishes much of the sustenance of life. They are the whole or form in part the vast majority of the devices of man from the humble toothpick to the largest building. They are of vital importance to the unity of the world. They provide almost entirely the supports for the wires and the rails that are essential to the conquering of distance. In the past ages, centuries ago, vast forests were buried and are now being

reclaimed in the form of coal.

Trees are the domicile of many of the animate species of the world. The superior creature, man, builds his home from the lumber that is made from the trees. Birds and many of the small animals use the tree in its original state. The Creator in His great wisdom so constructed them that this was possible. Perhaps all of us have read Darwin, whose theory is that man in his original state was a species of monkey, and in the course of evolution has advanced to his present superiority.

Our trees are protected, and justly so, by the law. They are somewhat of a nuisance in telephone work, and it is very often necessary to run wires and cables through them. If they cause trouble and a permit cannot be obtained to remove them, the only other resources are trimming, or the



The Right Way.

The Wrong Way.

IMPROPER HANDLING OF CORDS IS A MENACE TO THE EYES

During the past year several accidents have been caused by flopping cords about when taking down connections. Two-thirds of these accidents were to the eyes.

ARE YOU AS CAREFUL AS POSSIBLE, OPERATORS AND SUPERVISORS? DON'T MAKE YOURSELF OR THE GIRL ON EITHER SIDE OF YOU A VICTIM

life. Courage is an admirable trait in any man, but when it borders on recklessness it behooves one to exercise restraint. If a man jimmies himself into eternity by recklessness, little credit is attached to his achievement.

The gist of safety is expressed in a few simple, common sense rules:

Look and think twice before you act; it may later develop that you will be glad you did and not sorry you didn't.

Show a little compassion for the new man on the job, and if you notice that he is dangerously near the edge impart a few words of caution or advice.

If you observe any unsafe condition, bring it to the attention of the party in charge.

If you know of a way to improve a safety device or a safer method to accom-

"Staysalite" Torch

The Invention of an Experienced,
Practical Telephone Man



It stays alight in a wind.
It is small and light in weight.
It is lit and extinguished in a moment, as wanted.
It burns alcohol without odor or noise.
Has no adjusting parts to get out of order.
Can be carried in the lineman's belt.
It is hung directly on the wire under the joint to be soldered.
Can be used as a small heater or soldering iron.
It is provided with a cup for holding soldering paste.

MATHIAS KLEIN & SONS
Canal Station 62 CHICAGO

Note Protection at Corners

Blake Insulated Staples

Unequaled for telephone and bell wiring. The fibre insulation prevents troublesome short circuits and grounds. 4 sizes. Pat. Nov. 1900. Write for samples.

Blake Signal & Mfg. Co.
Boston, Mass.

79 CORT. ST.
N. Y. CITY.

ESTABLISHED
1906

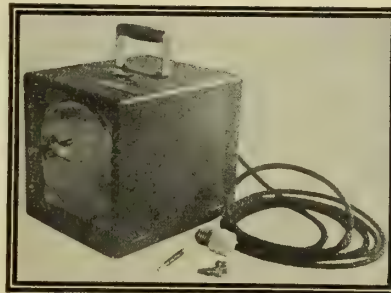
TELEPHONE
1692 CORT.

C.I. DAVIDS & SON

FINE WRITING INKS
MUCILAGE, WHITE PASTE, ETC.

How do you clean your switchboard plugs?

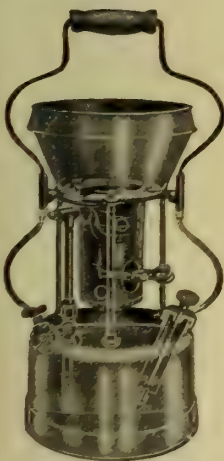
There is only one really satisfactory way, and that is by the use of a



Perfect Portable Plug Polisher

Manufactured by
**CONNECTICUT
DYNAMO & MOTOR CO.**
IRVINGTON, N. J.
Distributed by
Western Electric Company

UNIQUE Furnaces and Torches



Unique Furnaces and Torches burn kerosene oil, generate quickly, and give about twice as much heat as can be obtained from gasoline.

The combustion is so nearly perfect that there is practically no unburned carbon to clog the burner and generator.

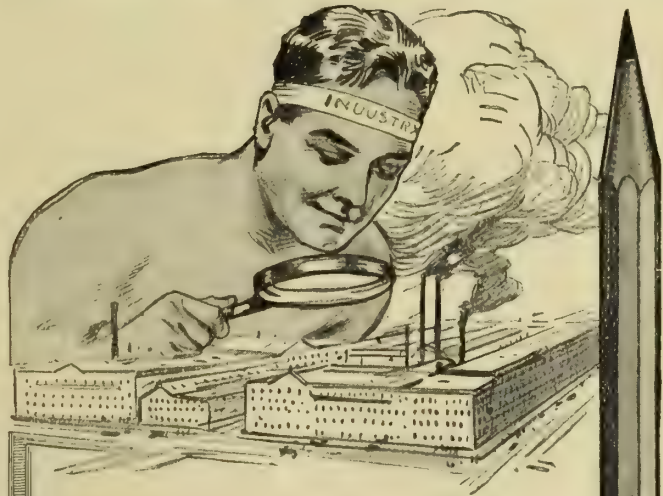
They are indorsed by fire underwriters because they are safe; by telephone companies because they are economical and durable, and by cable men and line men because they

eliminate trouble and bother.

Write us today and we will send you our literature describing these articles, and demonstrate to you every claim that we make for them.



THE OAKES MANUFACTURING COMPANY
TIPTON, INDIANA



Van Dyke Pencils

*An American Product of Science
Applied to Pencil Industry*

MADE IN 16 DEGREES OF LEAD
6B SOFTEST TO 8H HARDEST

14 CENTS IN STAMPS will bring you a VAN DYKE Pencil and VAN DYKE Eraser for trial. Name your vocation—there is a grade of lead best suited for your work.

EBERHARD FABER, New York

VAN DYKE PENCIL EBERHARD FABER U.S.A. 600 - HB

installation of some protective device for the wires and the cables. The latter remedy is not always practical, while the former usually not only cures the trouble but also enhances the beauty and prolongs the life of the tree.

This work introduces an element of danger to our men since we have progressed to a period where we are not naturally fitted for moving about in trees. Three accidents of comparatively recent date bear out this fact.

A lineman in the Chicago Suburban plant department was trimming a tree, and while changing his position fell from the tree and broke both his left and right arms. He was so severely injured that he lost eighty days' time as a result.

A toll repairman was trimming a tree in suburban territory. As he changed his position, the limb to which he was holding broke and he fell. His injuries caused him to lose nine days' time.

An employé in the suburban plant department was clearing trouble in a tree, when the limb on which he was standing broke. He fell and received injuries which caused him to lose eighteen days' time.

It is reasonable to say that accidents of this kind could be avoided if precautions consistent with the dangers involved in each case were exercised. While conditions vary, there are some points that should be remembered in common.

Do not trust dead limbs. They may be affected by dry rot, which usually starts at the socket where the limb joins the tree. It may also start at some worm hole or where our feathered friends have been operating.

Don't trust small limbs.

When you are near the top of the tree, the wind may cause much the same exhilarating effect as a life on the billowy wave, but it may also cause you to fall.

Willow, poplar and basswood are brittle and break easily.

Don't take unnecessary chances in reaching and walking out on limbs. This is the cause of the majority of tree accidents.

Use your safety belt wherever possible. If necessary, protect yourself by means of a stout rope tied to an equally stout limb.

Hickory bark loosens and pulls off from the tree trunk very readily.

In cold and frosty weather tree limbs are more brittle than in warm or moderate weather.

Recent Accidents

Chicago Telephone Company

A lineman was helping to remove junk from an auto truck when a fellow workman threw a butt guard from the machine. The guard rolled and struck the lineman on the right leg, causing a slight abrasion.

As a cable splicer stooped to unlock a manhole guard from a cable cart he struck his eye on a bolt protruding from a manhole screen.

A woman employé in the general offices was straightening a picture under a broken desk glass when a piece of glass fell and cut her right arm.

While taking down a connection an operator struck herself above the eye with the plug.

A janitor descending a step ladder missed a step. He fell and struck his head against a steam radiator, causing a slight scalp wound.

A janitor moved a portable electric fan while it was running. His hand came in contact with the revolving blades and was cut.

A cable helper in the suburban district was moving a cable platform when he struck his right hand on a piece of lead. A cut on his hand about one and one-half inches long was the result.

Wisconsin Telephone Company

A cable helper at Madison was descending into a manhole when he lost his hold and fell. His foot struck in a kettle of hot paraffine on the floor at the manhole and his ankle was severely burned.

A foreman in the plant department at Milwaukee was walking on a board laid across a manhole opening. The board broke and he fell into the manhole. Severe injuries to his hip and back resulted.

A groundman at Chippewa Falls was assisting a fellow employé to saw a tree. The saw slipped and cut the groundman's leg.

Accident Prevention Trophies

The maintenance division will retain possession of the accident prevention trophy that is awarded semi-annually by the Chicago plant department.

While the maintenance division is still in first place and entitled to the praise that goes to the victor, the race was very close and the Suburban and construction divisions are to be congratulated on the excellent showing they made. The indications are that a still better record will be made by all in the ensuing half year.

The standing of the divisions for the first half of the year is as follows:

Maintenance958
Construction956
Suburban952

During September the accident prevention trophies contested for in the construction, Suburban plant and maintenance divisions will be displayed by Messrs. Holloway, Supplies; Cerney of the Canal exchange, and White of the Joliet district.

The standing of the various districts in the three divisions is as follows:

Suburban Plant

1. Joliet.	7. Hammond.
2. Harvey.	8. La Grange.
3. Evanston.	9. Wheaton.
4. Elgin.	10. Waukegan.
5. Oak Park.	11. Special Estimate.
6. Aurora.	

Construction

1. Supplies.	5. Garage.
2. North Construction.	6. South Construction.
3. Building Cabling.	7. Central Construction.
4. Cable Repair.	

Maintenance

1. Canal.	15. Stewart.
2. Beverly.	16. Rogers Park.
3. Main.	17. Lincoln.
4. Austin.	18. Superior.
5. Wabash.	19. Pullman.
6. Irving.	20. Lawndale.
7. Central.	21. West.
8. Lake View.	22. Wentworth.
9. Monroe.	23. South Chicago.
10. Hyde Park.	24. Humboldt.
11. Oakland.	25. Yards.
12. Calumet.	26. Prospect.
13. Edgewater.	27. Belmont.
14. Kedzie.	28. Douglas.

"Cope" Cable Racks
Conduit Rods
Sewer Rods
Winches
Cable Reel Jacks
Guard Rails, etc., etc.

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T. J. COPE

Manufacturer of Underground Specialties
1620 CHANCELLOR STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Esterbrook Pens

THE STANDARD FOR PEN EXCELLENCE

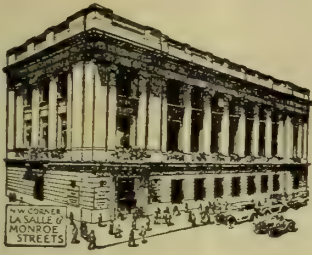
Open for Every Writing Purpose.

Made Especially for You.

Send 10c for sample dozen assorted.

ESTERBROOK PEN MFG. CO.

82-100 DELAWARE, CAMDEN, N. J.



**In Peace or
War Thrift is
Patriotism..**

**3% Interest Paid in
Our Savings Department**

**THE NORTHERN
TRUST Co..BANK**

**N.W.COR.LASALLE & MONROE STS.,CHICAGO
CAPITAL \$2,000,000 SURPLUS \$2,000,000**

WABASH 640

will put you in touch with personal and experienced insurance service for getting most reasonable rates and broadest protection for your property, household goods, automobile, baggage and jewelry against fire and theft.

Get our advice—our firm is manager of the insurance department of the A. T. & T. Co.

MARSH & McLENNAN

**INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
INSURANCE EXCHANGE
CHICAGO**

Mack



“Performance Counts”

It is by the tests of time and mileage that the true value of MACK performance is proven.

The numerous trucks with high tonnage rating and comparatively low prices make it imperative that you choose your truck by performance and not promise. Twenty years of uninterrupted production serve to establish the MACK as an investment—not a speculation.

Capacities, 1—7½ tons.

**INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY
NEW YORK**

Public Utilities Commission Rulings

Increase in Rates of Water Gas Company to \$1.90 a Thousand Cubic Feet Authorized—Minimum Charge Per Month Authorized

(Railroad Commission of Wisconsin)

The Citizens Gas Company of Burlington sought authority to increase its charges for water gas from \$1.60 per thousand cubic feet to a rate high enough to pay operating expenses and leave a fair return on the invested capital.

The commission took the book value of the plant, \$58,802, as a basis for rate adjustment, and found that for the first six months' period ending March 31, 1918, the expenses, less reserve for depreciation and return, were \$9,573.60 and the receipts from sales were \$9,134.86, operating expenses being \$1.58 a thousand cubic feet.

It was held by the commission that, although a greater advance than thirty cents a thousand cubic feet would be justified on the basis of cost of production, as the company has stated it will be satisfied with such an increase the commission will, in view of present abnormal and unusual conditions, authorize an emergency increase in rates to \$1.90 a thousand cubic feet.

As the present schedule does not provide for a minimum charge, the commission will authorize a minimum charge of fifty cents a month.

Increase in Fares of Electric Interurban Railway Company Authorized—Valuation Held Necessary—Commission Held to Have Power to Fix Rates at More Than 2c Per Mile—War Conditions Considered

(Public Service Commission of Indiana)

The Union Traction Company of Indiana sought authority to increase its rates from 2c per mile to 2½c per mile, computed on the "copper zone" system.

Its revenues increased 9.3 per cent. in 1917 as compared with an increase of 25.22 per cent. in operating and maintenance expenses, while for the first three months in 1918 its revenues decreased 2.15 per cent. over the same period in 1917 and expenses for operation and maintenance increased 20.21 per cent. The cost of fuel increased 86.24 per cent. in 1917 and the estimated increase in 1918 over 1916 prices would be 118 per cent. An estimate of the results of operation in 1918 showed a deficit for the year's operations, after the payment of expenses for operation and maintenance, taxes, fixed charges and sinking fund, with no allowance for the payment of existing indebtedness or the making of betterments, while no dividends upon the first preferred stock had been paid since 1914, and no dividends had ever been paid upon the second preferred stock or common stock.

The Commission held that, as it is clear that petitioner cannot, unless its revenues are substantially increased, continue to operate and maintain its system, and ren-

der such service as the public may reasonably require, and at the same time pay taxes, charges on the bonded and other indebtedness, rentals and sinking funds, and provide for other current financial requirements, petitioner is authorized to put into effect a war emergency schedule of two and one-half cents per mile, computed in zones of .4 of one mile at one cent per unit, the maximum fare to remain ten cents per passenger.

It is unnecessary for the purposes of this case to fix definitely a valuation of petitioner's property. Petitioner makes no charges for depreciation except 1¼ per cent. annually on rolling stock, and it is manifest that the value of the property actually used and useful for the convenience of the public is amply sufficient to justify payment of the fixed charges.

The Commission has power under Section 122 of the Shively-Spencer Utility Commission Act to fix fares higher than two cents per mile "when deemed by it necessary to prevent injury to the business or interests of the people," and this case presents such an emergency as the statute contemplates. Maintenance in a state of efficiency and solvency of a public utility, such as petitioner's electric railroad system, is necessary to prevent injury to the business and interests of the people, as well as of the public utility itself.

The Commission would be derelict in its attitude if it failed to recognize in cases like the present the necessity of additional revenues to meet war-time conditions. The President and other high officials of the national government have pointed out the special importance in war time of the public service utilities of the country, of the essential need that these utilities should be maintained at their maximum efficiency, and that everything reasonably possible should be done with that end in view.

Telephone Company May Demand Payment in Advance and May Discontinue Service for Refusal to Make Such Payment

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York has unanimously affirmed the judgment of the Rensselaer County Court reversing a judgment of the City Court of Troy in favor of Evanetta Hare, a subscriber of the New York Telephone Company, who brought suit against the company for damages for failure to furnish her telephone service and for the removal of the telephone from her premises. The action grew out of a dispute between Miss Hare and the telephone company as to the amount due under her contract for telephone service. This decision of the Appellate Division sustains the company's claim that under her contract Miss Hare was compelled to pay for the service in equal installments, monthly in advance, and that her service was properly discontinued because of her failure to

pay certain rental charges and tolls which were due under such interpretation of the contract.

Increase in Rates Authorized—6% Fixed for Reserve for Depreciation—Discriminatory Rates to County Ordered Discontinued

(Public Utilities Commission of Illinois)

The People's Telephone Company of Mercer County sought authority to advance rates generally.

The Commission found the cost new of its property was \$68,920.13, and the depreciated value, determined from an inspection of the property and application of the normal life tables, was \$51,486.87, and fixed as the basis for rates the sum of \$52,000. On this base the proposed rates would yield a return of 2.24 per cent., after making proper allowance for reserve for depreciation, taxes and operating expenses.

It was held by the Commission that, as the present rates do not produce sufficient revenue to conduct the business properly, provide an adequate reserve for depreciation and pay a reasonable return, the proposed schedule of rates will be authorized.

An annual allowance of \$4,100, plus an allowance of 6 per cent. on all new additions, will be ample to provide for an adequate depreciation reserve, and is authorized.

Present rates to the county of Mercer, by which it is given the use of eight telephones at less than business rates, are discriminatory, and applicant is ordered to charge the county the same rate for office and business telephones as is charged other subscribers.

It Is Contrary to Public Policy for Local Authorities to Fix Rates (Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania)

The Northwestern Electric Company applied to the Commission for approval of certain franchise contracts entered into between said company and the township of Denando and other municipalities in Pennsylvania. Each of the contracts in question provided that the rates of the company should not exceed a maximum specified. The Commission held that it could not approve the contracts in the form submitted, since the Legislature had established the Public Service Commission for the purpose of regulating the rates to be charged by public service companies and had delegated to it the exclusive power to determine what were the just and reasonable rates for service rendered by such companies at a particular time. That is was clear that it was the intention of the Legislature to place these matters exclusively within the power of the Commission, and that, therefore, action by local authorities which attempted to establish the rates to be charged by such public service companies was contrary to the public policy of the Commonwealth.

NOTICE TO READER: When you finish reading this magazine place a one-cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employe and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers and sailors at the front. No wrapping—no address.—A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

REMEMBER • BELGIUM •

**Buy Bonds
Fourth
Liberty
Loan**





You
can't
break
'em

Atkins "AAA" Non-Breakable Hack Saw Blades

—the Non-Breakable Saws, Save Time and Money. They're the economical kind to buy. Time is surely money this year, and labor is scarce, therefore, you should use "AAA" Blades instead of trying to "get along" with poor ones. YOU CAN EASILY AFFORD "AAA" BLADES; in fact, you can't afford any other kind.

With Atkins Blades, the work will be done quicker, easier, better.

Write for Sample

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc. "The Silver Steel Saw People" Established 1857

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Indiana

Canadian Factory, Hamilton, Ontario

Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster, N. Y.

Branches carrying complete stocks in all large distributing centers as follows:

Atlanta
Chicago
Memphis

Minneapolis
New Orleans
New York City

Portland, Ore.
San Francisco
Seattle

Vancouver, B. C.
Sydney N. S. W.
Paris, France

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 8, 1918.

TO ALL EMPLOYEES:

The following, Bulletin No. 9, issued by the Postmaster General under date of October 2, 1918, is forwarded for your information and guidance:

"TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE

Bulletin No. 9

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL
WASHINGTON

October 2, 1918.

ORDER NO. 2067.

To All Telegraph and Telephone Companies:

Information has reached the Department that representations are being made throughout the country that it is the desire of the Government that employees of the Telegraph and Telephone companies should join the Commercial Telegraphers Union, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, or other unions.

These representations have no foundation in fact whatever. In its operation of the Telegraph and Telephone systems, the Post Office Department will not distinguish between non-union and union employees. Persons will be employed solely because of their fitness for the positions to which they seek employment, and must not be employed, discharged, favored, or discriminated against because they do or do not belong to any particular organization.

Officers and employees of the Telegraph and Telephone systems will comply strictly with the provisions of this order.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General."

Yours truly,

H. F. HILL,
Vice-President.

Approved:
B. E. SUNNY,
President.

B. S. GARVEY,
General Auditor.

Basis of Compensation for the Supervision, Possession, Control and Operation of the Bell System, Taken Over Under the Proclamation of the President of the United States

B. E. Sunny, President of the Chicago Telephone Company, Wisconsin Telephone Company, Michigan State Telephone Company and The Cleveland Telephone Company, has received the following telegram from Mr. Vail, containing a statement of the basis of compensation for the Bell System for the period during which it is under the direction and control of the Postmaster General:

B. E. SUNNY, *President*, October 5, 1918.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY

WISCONSIN TELEPHONE COMPANY

MICHIGAN STATE TELEPHONE COMPANY

THE CLEVELAND TELEPHONE COMPANY

"Basis of Compensation."

After extended conferences between the representatives of the Postmaster General and of the Bell System, covering—that there might be no misunderstanding—painstaking and exhaustive discussion and a frank exchange of views, what constitutes a just compensation for the supervision, possession, control and operation of the Bell System taken over under the proclamation of the President of the United States, has been agreed upon.

The representatives of the Bell System throughout the negotiations found nothing but helpfulness: asking no more than they thought ought to be paid by the Government, they found an intent and desire to pay all that ought to be paid, and for the protection of the property to do all that ought to be done and all that has been done in the past. In taking over the property the Postmaster General also desires to give continuity to the service, and as far as consistent with Government operation, to the personnel which has brought the property to its present degree of efficiency.

From the first exchange of views until the close, the Bell representatives were met by the Postmaster General and his representatives in a spirit of absolute fairness, and with an earnest desire to preserve the service to the public, and preserve the property for the proprietors as well as to give them established returns on their securities.

The principles adopted as a basis of compensation were: First, any compensation fixed for the period of control was to be considered as compensation for an emergency period and not in any way considered as establishing a value for the property. Second, the operation of the property is to be continued on a basis of efficiency relatively equal to that of the past.

Third, the property is to be fully maintained so as to be turned back to the Company as good as when received. Fourth, appropriation from current revenue for depreciation and obsolescence to be the same as the past—an average of 5.72 per cent on the fixed capital—amortization of intangible capital to be relatively equal to the past. All unexpended balances from both to be invested in the plant of the system. Charges against the depreciation reserve to be in accordance with the rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Fifth, employees pensions, disability benefits and death benefits, now in operation, to be continued. Sixth, all taxes, municipal, state or federal, to be paid, or reimbursed if paid by the companies, by the Government.

Seventh, the license and rental contracts between the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the license companies to be continued, and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is to give such advice and assistance as the Postmaster General may require, is to

maintain its scientific, technical and engineering departments, its patent protection for the benefit of the property in the same manner as heretofore. The Postmaster General to have the benefit during the period of control, in the operation of the wire system, of all inventions, discoveries, and ideas, which may now or hereafter be controlled by the Bell System.

These provisions are for the protection of the property, the service and the art, and provide for the continuation of the service and for the continual development of the art, as well as the protection of the developed situation, and are for the full protection of the public in its service and the proprietors in the property and development.

For the security holders is provided: (a) Payment of the interest and existing amortization charges on all outstanding securities or obligations of the Bell System in the hands of the public, including the 6 per cent convertible bonds issued August 1, 1918. (b) Payment of dividends at the existing rate upon the share capital of the Bell System outstanding in the hands of the public. (c) Payment of any charges, interest, dividends or other costs on new securities or share capital issued in discharge, conversion or renewal or extension of present obligations.

For extensions to property—. As provided, above, unexpended depreciation shall be invested in property of the System.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company surplus shall be invested in its property.

Surplus profits from operation may be invested by the Postmaster General.

If securities or capital can be issued at fair terms, the Bell System will issue its securities if desired, but the nominal value of the securities shall not exceed 80 per cent of the amount expended in the property.

Extensions to its property made with the approval of the Bell System by money furnished by the Postmaster General shall be paid for in installments of 5 per cent per annum, after the period of control ceases.

Extensions by the Postmaster General to meet abnormal conditions and made without the approval of the System shall be appraised by the Interstate Commerce Commission at the end of the period of control, and their value to the System as appraised shall be paid for in installments of 5 per cent per annum.

The whole basis of the negotiation on both sides was to ask no more than was right, to grant all that was right, and to protect a great property and a great service to the public in every possible way.

In closing: The public should bear in mind that we are in the midst of very abnormal times. Scarcity of labor, high costs of living and great increases in demands on the service, which are congested and not well distributed, will create conditions which it will be difficult for the telephone systems to meet, no matter how much charges and wages are increased, and some consideration must be given before criticism is indulged in.

T. N. VAIL.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy

Universal Service

One System

Volume 8

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, OCTOBER, 1918

Number 3

THE MONTH IN OHIO, INDIANA AND ILLINOIS

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

General Offices, Chicago

Miss Laura Ellen Laughlin, Correspondent

The service flag of the Receivers, Central Union Telephone Company now contains six hundred and fourteen blue and one gold star. The approximate number of men in service from each of the divisions is as follows: Indiana 219, Ohio 199, Illinois 178, and General Offices, Chicago 18.

The chief engineer's service flag now has eleven blue and one gold star. The two blue stars recently added represent, Lieut. William T. Anthony formerly of the traffic engineer's office and Private W. F. Hoehn formerly of the plant engineering department.

A valuable addition has been made to the personnel of the traffic engineering department. W. G. Lytle, for several years traffic supervisor in the Indiana division has been transferred to Chicago, succeeding William T. Anthony. Mr. Lytle has had a wide experience in the telephone business and has held various positions in the plant and commercial departments as well as in the traffic department.

H. W. Fox of the traffic engineer's office has returned after an absence of two months caused by a sprained knee.

According to reliable information from the treasurer's office William P. Clair has been "hit" the hardest by the government ruling, that all Bull Durham be sent only to "Our boys in the service." He claims, it is said, that since the new ruling he has almost lost the art of "rolling his own" and is now an active member of the "Lucky Strike" club.

Miss Iona Jeffery of the chief clerk's office, engineering department, has returned from her vacation. She toured the central states in her new automobile.

William T. Anthony Receives Commission

The fifth star has been added to the service flag in the general traffic engineering office, Chicago. This star is in honor of William T. Anthony, who, early in September, received a commission as second lieutenant in the Signal Corps. He

is now with the chief signal officer of the Central Department located in Chicago.

During Lieutenant Anthony's five and a half years of service, first in the central engineering department of the Central Group of Bell Companies, and later in the general traffic engineer's office of the Re-



LIEUT. WILLIAM T. ANTHONY

ceivers, Central Union Telephone Company, he has made many friends and acquaintances. They regret the breaking of pleasant business relations with the lieutenant and extend to him hearty congratulations and best wishes for success in the service of Uncle Sam.

Laugh It Off

When you can't make any headway.
And each day seems like a dead day,
And the thorns begin to pester till your
nerves are shattered, racked,
Stop a bit, get busy quaffing

The more Liberty Bonds you buy the
fewer boys will die. Let all get on the
Liberty Bond wagon.

From the bottle labeled "Laughing"—
Get your fill and then start over—it's a
tonic, for a fact.

Are you grumpy? Are you faded?
Do you feel all worn and jaded
Every time some fresh work claims you?
Have you lost the thing called tact?
Try a cup of sunny chaffing,
Sweetened up with merry laughing—
It's the best thing on the market for a
tonic for a fact. —*Exchange*.

Ohio Division

D. H. Morris, Correspondent Columbus

Division Notes

Recent installations for the government in Ohio have been keeping the depleted forces of the plant department very busy. A 320-station private branch exchange with seven positions was ordered for the aircraft headquarters in Dayton, and a temporary installation of twelve trunks and eighty stations has been made. A 100-station private branch exchange is to be installed in the interior storage depot at Columbus.

Division Equipment Foreman Beilstein has been installing equipment at Coshocton to take over the subscribers now served by the Citizens Telephone Company. The merger of the two plants involving 2,500 stations was completed last month.

Akron District

The Akron exchange has several brides. Miss Dorothy Phillips, local chief operator, was married on September 1st to Donald Gass of East Liverpool. Miss Ruth Alkair, toll operator, is now Mrs. Harry Davis. Her husband is with the colors in France. Miss Margaret Corbins recently became Mrs. Clyde Vaucher.

Mrs. H. Davis, Akron toll operator, has been promoted to complaint supervisor.

Miss Sadie Burns of Akron, spent a delightful vacation at Lake Geneva.

Miss Gertrude Eckard, toll instructress at Akron, spent her vacation at Twin Lakes.

Miss Mabel McDonnell, Akron toll chief operator, spent her vacation at Cedar Point.

Miss Claudia Eckard of Akron, has returned from a leave of absence spent at Twin Lakes.

Misses Grace King, Agnes Weston and Alta Robbins, toll operators at Akron, have been absent on account of illness.

Miss Gertrude Parker of Akron has returned from Elyria, where she has been instructing the local force.

A farewell picnic was recently held at Grady Lake in honor of Miss Grace McKeever, Miss Nell Wyrich and Mrs. M. E. Gray, of Akron. Dancing was the main diversion of the evening.

Miss Gertrude Rowe, local instructress at Akron, has resigned.

Misses Worjon, Duff, McDonnell, Wingerter, Franze and Murphy, and Mrs. Grice, recently gave a dinner party at the Portage Hotel in honor of Miss Dorothy Phillips, local chief operator at Akron, who was married on September 1st. Miss Phillips received many beautiful gifts.

The Akron traffic, plant and commercial departments recently held a picnic at Springfield Lake. Swimming, boating, dancing and a picnic supper were enjoyed. M. E. Gray of the Western Electric Company won the prize for waltzing.

Miss Edythe Duff has been promoted to local chief operator at Akron, succeeding Miss Dorothy Phillips.

Miss Viola Grable has been promoted to chief operator's clerk at Akron.

Miss Bessie Brumbaugh of Akron, has been promoted to time clerk at Akron.

Joe Boggins, chief clerk to the commercial manager at Youngstown, has entered the military service and is now at Camp Taylor, Ky. E. J. Ross, commercial agent at Canton, succeeds Mr. Boggins.

"Cap" Lime and his flying squadron were in Youngstown during September, in connection with the rate re-adjustment. Seven hundred and twenty-four contracts were signed the first day "Cap" and his forces were on the job.

Manager I. E. Sprankle of Youngstown, with Mrs. Sprankle and their son, went on an extensive automobile tour through southern Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania during Mr. Sprankle's vacation. They report a very pleasant trip.

Miss Lillian Thomas of the contract department, Youngstown, spent her vacation with friends in Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Fort Thomas, Ky.

Mrs. Mary Haid, adjuster at the Youngstown office, spent her vacation with friends in Detroit.

Miss Rachel Barnes of the Youngstown office, spent her vacation with friends at Palmyra, O.

Miss Lena Stutter of the Youngstown office, spent her vacation with relatives in Cleveland and Elyria.

Miss Henrietta Kulo, cashier at Youngstown, spent her vacation with friends in Pittsburgh.

Miss Amy Douglass, clerk at the Youngstown office, has resigned and accepted a position with the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company.

Misses Margaret Varley, Twila Pifer

and Harriet Harper have accepted positions as clerks in the manager's office, Youngstown.

Dayton District

Miss Mary E. Kepple has been transferred from the commercial office to the plant office at Springfield.

Misses Edythe Herbert and Louise Morningstar have been transferred from the traffic department to the plant department office at Springfield.

Fred H. Turner, equipment foreman, recently installed an order table for the Western Union Telegraph Company, Springfield.

Capt. R. H. Lime, special commercial agent, and his flying squadron paid Springfield a visit recently.

Manager A. C. Arend of Springfield and Mrs. Arend have just returned from a short visit to Sandusky and Zanesville.

Miss Gertrude Craver, toll chief operator at Springfield, spent her vacation in Detroit, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Miss L. C. Bauer, cashier at the Springfield exchange, has returned from a ten day vacation spent at Columbus and Buckeye Lake.

Miss Carrie E. Lightner, assistant cashier at the Springfield exchange, spent a few days at Silver Lake, New Carlisle.

Miss Eleanor E. Kennedy, chief operator at the Springfield exchange, spent a week's vacation at Dayton.

Miss Clara M. Hutton, traffic supervisor, has been transferred to the Springfield commercial office.

Miss Mary Miller, toll operator at Spring-



ENTER YOUR BIDS, BARBERS!

Not a wildman or a criminal, but the usually immaculate F. R. Eckley traffic chief of the Akron district. He observed several shaveless days as a member of a fishing party in the wilds of Michigan.

Buy Liberty Bonds over here to win
"Over There."

field spent a two weeks' vacation in Indianapolis.

Misses Briemmer, of Springfield have returned from their vacation.

Misses Mary Burns, Anna Horan and Margaret Mackey of Springfield are devoting their Wednesday afternoons to surgical dressing work for the soldiers.

Miss Louise Lyons, supervisor at Springfield, recently became the bride of John M. Perryman of the Big Four Railroad Company. Mr. and Mrs. Perryman went to New York on their wedding trip. They will live in Springfield.

Columbus District

W. S. Crater has been appointed district commercial manager, succeeding J. T. Daniels, resigned. W. M. Stukey has been appointed assistant district commercial manager.

H. C. Anderson, formerly commercial agent at Columbus, and now in Company A, 36th Battalion, has been made a corporal and was recently ordered from Fort Sheridan to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

J. C. Mangan, formerly commercial agent at Columbus, has been made a corporal and is now in France.

Indiana Division

D. H. Whitham, Correspondent
Indianapolis

Division Offices

News that any of the Central Union Telephone boys who are in Uncle Sam's service have been promoted is also pleasing to their old associates. Word was recently received that Sergt. William Gallagher is now a second lieutenant. Congratulations, Lieutenant Gallagher.

"Nick" Ingrouille, formerly assistant engineer at the the Main office, and now in the service, is stationed at Camp Upton, Long Island. He was recently in Indianapolis on a short furlough, and looks fine and most soldierly in his bearing.

A pleasing feature of the automobile exhibit at the state fair was a telephone system connecting every booth. In former years it was a big problem to find the exhibitors. The Central Union Telephone Company placed a private branch exchange under the direction of Mrs. Cecil Campbell, and automobile men found it a great convenience.

Indianapolis District

Main Office

Misses Helen Geiger and Bernice Martin have been transferred to the Washington office.

Misses Rose Bruce and Olive Ballard have been transferred to the Belmont office and Miss Agnes Spaulding to the Prospect office.

Misses Louise Norris and Anna Zimmerman have been promoted to supervisors.

Mrs. Irene Carroll recently visited her husband at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Mr. Carroll has gone overseas.

Miss Marie Kull recently became Mrs. Green. Mr. Green is a sailor.

Misses Anna and Edith Schreiber, operators, have gone to live in Los Angeles, Cal. They have been with the company eight years.

While on their way home from the office one evening recently Misses Anna Blackburn and Mary Siefert, operators, were struck by an automobile and painfully bruised.

Sympathy is extended to Mrs. Frances Helms Landreth, operator, whose mother died recently.

North Office

Mrs. Bessie Wacker, assistant evening chief operator, recently lost her brother The North, Belmont and Main girls showed their sympathy by sending flowers.

Mrs. Emma Lauber, clerk, has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent with relatives in Ohio.

Mrs. Pearl Techentin, supervisor, was recently ill for a week.

Mrs. Taylor, matron, spent a two weeks' vacation with friends and relatives in Richmond.

Sympathy is extended to Mrs. Bessie Wacker who lost her brother, and Miss Esther Short, North operator whose mother died recently.

Prospect Office

Miss Louise Tenner, operator, was recently married to Capt. Edward Tuttle. Mrs. Tuttle has gone to California, where her husband is stationed.

Miss Mabel Carlson was recently married to Walter Hartman who is in the service.

Miss Mary Bradshaw is now Mrs. John Kavanaugh.

Miss Edith Timmerman, chief operator, has returned from her vacation. She was one of a party of telephone girls at the Bide-A-Wee cottage, Lake Maxinkuckee.

Woodruff Office

Miss Mary Witt, operator, was married recently to Paul Vedder.

Misses Hazel Solomon and Lena Bennett, Woodruff operators, have been promoted to supervisors, and Miss Mildred McKenzie to senior operator. Miss Fern Light, assistant day chief operator, is now evening chief operator. Miss Rose Carter, supervisor, who succeeded Miss Light recently, has returned from a pleasant vacation, spent in Chicago and Michigan City.

Miss Esther Davis, repair clerk, has been transferred to the plant department, and is succeeded by Miss Evelyn Huzzy.

Belmont Office

Mrs. Dawson, matron, has returned after an absence of five months caused by a serious illness.

Miss Schuepper continues very ill at this writing.

Miss Glidewell has returned after an absence caused by the illness of her mother.

Mrs. Starkey, formerly Miss Bell Able, Belmont operator, pleasantly surprised her

friends when she announced her recent marriage.

Miss Lavery, clerk, has returned from a pleasant vacation spent in the country.

Irvington Office

Mrs. Bonnie Kenady, supervisor, recently visited with her husband at Newport News, Virginia.

Mrs. Edna Foye, night chief operator, recently visited her husband who is stationed at Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Martha Leonard has returned after an illness of several weeks.

The Irvington girls have turned in twelve more pairs of knitted socks to the My America League.

Mrs. Hazel Beggs spent her week's vacation with friends in Chicago.

Training School

Mrs. Polsgrove of the instruction department has been spending a few weeks in Kokomo on some special instruction work. Miss Alta has been filling Mrs. Polsgrove's place in a very satisfactory manner.

Miss Mabel Harris, recently transferred from the North office to the training school, is now thoroughly at home in her new work.

Miss Carrie Jensen spent a recent week-end with her parents at their country home near Seymour.

Mrs. Leona Tony spent a recent week-end in Chicago.

At the close of their course Miss Constantine's last class gave a farewell party in her honor, at the home of Miss Margaret Bear. The entire instruction department, Miss Cooper and Mrs. McWhinney were special guests. Miss Bear and her sister, Miss Marjory, entertained with readings, which were thoroughly enjoyed, and after music and dancing dinner was served in the beautifully decorated dining room. So, it wasn't a war dinner, but the diners faithfully promised to live lives of doubly rigid denial until the close of the war to make up for it. Impromptu amateur theatricals then were enjoyed, and it was with sincere reluctance that all agreed when Miss Constantine suggested "We must go home."

Observing Department

F. F. Davis has succeeded F. L. Fisher, as head of the observing department.

Miss Anna Maley spent her vacation in Martinsville and Cincinnati.

The service observers were recently entertained at the home of Miss Ethel Glass, toll observer, who recently returned after several weeks of illness.

Washington Office

Miss Roma McDowell has resigned to accept a position in the navy, at Norfolk, Virginia.

Miss Frieda Mayer, supervisor, has resigned to marry Dr. D. F. Deer of Indianapolis. Miss Lottie Triece, senior operator, succeeds Miss Mayer.

While your boys fight "Over There"
buy Liberty Bonds "Over Here".

Miss Cecile Hindman has returned after a month's illness.

Miss Elma Hohenfeld, chief operator, has returned from a two weeks' vacation, spent at Lake Maxinkuckee.

Miss Samuella Shearer has resigned to return to school.

Miss Hazel Mockford has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent in Chicago.

Misses Dorothy Padgett and Lillian Wood, spent their vacations in Loogootee.

Miss Muriel Helvie spent her vacation in Logansport.

Toll Items

Misses Nellie Lusk and Martha and Helene Pomerene spent two weeks at Lake Maxinkuckee. All three came back with freckles, tan and "everything."

Miss Maud Bolander, who has been working in this office during the summer, has resigned to attend Indiana University. Miss Bolander spent two years at Butler University.

Several new patriotic pieces for the phonograph are providing enjoyable entertainment.

Mrs. Grace Bakemeier, who has been ill for several weeks, has returned.

Indianapolis Celebrates LaFayette Day

On September 6th Indianapolis celebrated the birthday of the great French patriot and friend of America, LaFayette. As usual, the city made the demonstration a fitting one, and fully 5,000 people surrounded the Circle.

The flying of the Tri-color of France and our own beloved Stars and Stripes from the hand of Miss Indiana on the great monument that stands as Indiana's tribute to her soldiers and sailors of other wars was the signal for the exercises to begin. Every man uncovered his head when the bands struck up "America", and everyone who could sing (and those who couldn't tried) sang this beautiful anthem. It was followed by the singing of the soul stirring French national hymn "The Marseillaise".

A short talk was then given by Clarence Adams, and his eulogy to the French hero was most touching and sincere. He expressed gratitude, in America's name, to the great French general, and France. "A country's heroes are the index of its people" he declared. In closing he described the wonderfully touching scene when General Pershing stood at the statue of LaFayette in France with the American soldiers around him, and with outspread arms said "Spirit of the great LaFayette, America has come to pay her debt to France. We are here."

The crowd then sang "The Star Spangled Banner", and the hope was uppermost in all hearts that some day not far off, our boys would be singing this inspiring anthem in the streets of Berlin.

Northern and Southern District

Raymond Smith, formerly of the plant department, Terre Haute, who has been at Camp Shelby, Miss., has received his commission as second lieutenant. He was recently home for a few days, and is now at Camp Pike, Ark.

Miss Kelly, clerk in the American Telephone and Telegraph office at Terre Haute, has returned from a two weeks' vacation. She spent part of the time visiting in Spencer.

J. D. Evans, plant clerk at the Terre Haute exchange, recently spent two days visiting his father and niece at Crawfordsville.

Misses Ethel Olliver and Lutie Webb, toll operators at Terre Haute, have returned from their vacations and report a fine time.

A letter from F. D. Allen, formerly district special agent at Terre Haute, states that he has given up Y. M. C. A. work and is now a lieutenant in the Signal Corps. He is located in Chicago.

Miss Louise Stevens of the commercial department, Terre Haute, recently spent a day with her parents at Evansville.

W. A. Shaw has received a very interesting letter from John Arnold, formerly switchboardman at the Terre Haute exchange. Mr. Arnold is located on the Potomac river about thirty miles from the national capital.

A letter and a photograph have been received from Fred Van Court, formerly repairman at Terre Haute, who is now at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Fred looks fit in his uniform.

Miss Mary Short, clerk in the commercial department, Terre Haute, spent her vacation at home.

Otis Tichenor of the commercial department, Terre Haute, spent his vacation on his farm south of the city.

One of War's Women

How often do we come up with the realization that we have "entertained angels unawares," Yet I hope that it will be many years before Gertrude Mae Perry is a real-for-sure angel, as she is so needed in her chosen work in France.

When I read in the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS the verses—"The Mother Hearts" written by Miss Perry, I felt it my privilege to write how those verses affected me.

Miss Perry was a little telephone operator in my division (I was her supervisor) at the North office and the little girl was so bright and intelligent and so full of life that she kept me busy giving her enough work to keep her out of "mischief." Her ability to get into mischief was one of my wonders, as her active mind led her into so much that was not on the schedule of operators' duties. She was always so keen to learn, inquiring the reason why for everything in the office, seeing everything, noticing everything, questioning everything.

A Liberty Bond button is a badge of honor. Are you wearing one?

This activity could find vent only in work—work of some kind—almost any kind. She



MISS GERTRUDE MAE PERRY

was interested in everything but never lost sight of her school work a minute,—attending through the school year and working for the company as an operator during vacation.

How little did I dream then that as time went on and she developed her energies and grew, she would some day be in the great Red Cross army in France.

An American girl—an erstwhile little Bell telephone operator—now doing her wonderful part in this great world war.



MRS. SAMUEL D. KIGER

The poem that she wrote to her mother and came to us through her sister—(Miss Sadie Perry of the contract department) brought the choke so strong in my throat that I felt I was not doing right unless I wrote to the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS and made it plain to all its readers who little Gertrude Mae Perry is.

And when I picture her as the little girl in my division answering the calls with "Number Please?" and read the poem written by this steady-eyed experienced woman, I can scarcely imagine she is the same person.

We never know when we are walking back of our girls, seeing only the backs of their heads with the big bows of hair ribbon and their head sets, coaching here, admiring there, and cheering and assisting yonder, which of these little operators will develop wings and fly away to make honorable names for themselves in the great world.

We who are still here find it hard to realize that they were ours and that their start was made at the telephone switchboard.—Edith Timmerman, Prospect Chief Operator, Indianapolis.

Miss Newnam Married

Miss Jennie M. Newnam pleasantly surprised her many friends by her recent marriage to Samuel D. Kiger, a well known business man of Indianapolis.

Miss Newnam has been an employé of the Central Union Telephone Company for twenty-eight years, and occupied many responsible positions in Indianapolis. Several years ago she went to the Western coast, where she represented the company in many ways and places for three years. Since then she has held executive positions in Indianapolis, and for the last few years has been chief clerk in the office of Guy Green, division traffic superintendent.

Mrs. Kiger's many friends in the Central Union Telephone Company, extend congratulations and best wishes.

Mr. and Mrs. Kiger will live in Indianapolis.

Miss Pensinger, Dancer

Miss Mabel Pensinger, a student in the Indianapolis training school, has danced herself into popularity and fame. Her grace and skill drew the attention of managers, so she left the school for the stage, and was recently an attraction at the Circle, one of the play houses of Indianapolis.

On the eve of her departure for New York, Miss Pensinger gave a farewell entertainment on the roof garden for the students of the training school, and many invited guests. The girls in the Toll department kindly loaned their phonograph for the occasion, and Miss Pensinger gave four dances, interpreting the emotions called into life by the following musical selections: The graceful ballet given to the music of the "Naila Ballet"; the "Mo-

ment Musical", bringing forth the pensive, languid waltz movements in this pretty dance; the "Gypsy Dance", an abandon to the rollicking air accompanied by the ever present tambourine; and "The Last Rose of Summer". The last named was the real gem of the entertainment. The toe dancing in this rendition was a poem of motion and grace, the posing full of subdued ecstasy, and the finale was exquisite in its interpretation of the beautiful wailing music.

Miss Pensinger's friends join in wishing her success and happiness before the footlights.

Illinois Division

A. J. Parsons, Correspondent
Springfield

Springfield District

Miss Louise Abbott has accepted a position as local operator. She was formerly an operator at the State House exchange.

Mrs. Clara Craig recently spent a few days in St. Louis with her sister, Mrs. B. M. Meranda, formerly Miss Alma Highshoe, district traffic chief at Springfield.

Misses Henrietta Hesse, night chief operator, and Nellie Gaffigan, toll night chief operator, spent their vacations in Chicago.

Miss Mary Hobson, local supervisor, has returned after an absence caused by illness.

Miss Grace McDole, local supervisor, has been transferred to Detroit, Mich. A children's party in honor of Miss McDole was recently held at the home of Miss Mary Hendry. The guest of honor was presented with a beautiful locket, and a leather purse.

Miss Lillian Galvin, information operator, spent her two weeks' vacation at Walnut Grove, Mo.

Miss Alma Willis, local operator, who has gone to live in Harvey, Ill., was given a farewell party at the home of Miss Myrtle Briscoe. The girls presented Miss Willis with a cameo ring.

Misses Margaret McGurk, instructor, and Marie Cummings, toll operator, recently spent a few days in St. Louis.

E. R. Cogswell, district manager at Springfield, has been appointed city food administrator by Harry A. Wheeler, federal food administrator for Illinois. Mr. Cogswell has complete jurisdiction over matters pertaining to the food administration in the city.

Miss Margaret O'Brien has accepted a position as clerk in the local manager's office.

Centralia District

The following notes are from the *News Bulletin* issued by the Murphysboro Telephone Company at Carbondale, Ill.:

Miss Kate Crain, local operator at Carterville, has been promoted to chief operator.



MISS MABEL PENSINGER

Miss Maie Kee, service inspector, recently conducted a very interesting op-

Put the "pay" into patriotism. Buy Liberty Bonds.



A JUVENILE OPERATOR

Miss Bonnie B. Hutcheson, age thirteen at switchboard in Elwood, Ind. Her father, Walter Hutcheson, has been in charge of this office for about nine years and she spends a great deal of her time as a telephone operator.

erators' meeting at West Frankfort. After the meeting a dainty luncheon was served by Miss Parish and Miss Mary Calcatina.

A weiner roast was enjoyed by the Herrin, Marion and Carterville exchange forces recently.

A special circuit has been constructed between Christopher and Zeigler, to furnish private line service to the Stotlar Herrin Lumber Company.

Miss Thurma Beattie has been promoted to first toll operator at the West Frankfort exchange.

O. W. Fullerton, manager at McLeansboro, has been doing special work at the Benton and West Frankfort exchanges.

Miss Loretta Mott, clerk at Harrisburg, was recently married to Joseph E. Rose. Congratulations are extended.

Decatur District

Mrs. Eva Reynolds, toll operator at Decatur, has resigned. Miss Rose Stanfield succeeds her.

Miss Margaret Kelly, toll operator at Decatur, spent her vacation in Lovington.

Miss Elizabeth Higar, messenger at Decatur, has been promoted to toll operator. Miss Virginia Horton succeeds her as messenger.

Miss Irene Hoy, local operator at Decatur, has resigned to teach school.

Miss Mercedes Daley, local operator at Decatur, has resigned and was recently married to Charles Morena.

Miss Margaret Ryan, stenographer at Decatur, has resigned to accept a position with the Wabash Railway Company. She is succeeded by Miss Nellie Maxwell.

Miss Vera Hempel, cashier at Decatur, spent her vacation in Springfield.

Ed Blake of Decatur, who has been in training at Camp McClelland, has arrived safely in France.

William Lentz of Decatur is now at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., and Granville Shepherd is at Camp McArthur, Waco, Tex.

Clarence Weaver, switchboardman at Decatur, spent his vacation in the country thrashing wheat and oats to help win the war. He enjoyed this kind of a life very much, but had a hard time trying to control his appetite.

James Conaty, plant chief at Decatur, recently enjoyed a ten days' vacation in Macon, Mo., and Springfield, Ill.

Holton Hornback, clerk in the plant department at Decatur, spent his vacation in Kappa, Ill. He enjoyed himself very much, as it rained every day.

Miss Lenora Ernst of the plant department, Decatur, spent her two weeks' vacation in Chicago.

Jacksonville District

J. L. Wood, district cableman has been ill at his home in Alton. He was threatened with typhoid fever.

W. L. Hildreth, after a two weeks' stay at the Edwardsville exchange has resumed his duties at the Jacksonville office.

Miss Veulah Todd, collector at the Beardstown exchange, has resigned. Miss Mary Ryan, formerly plant clerk, succeeds her. Miss Helen Hanks has accepted the position of plant clerk.

Misses Lillian Schendel, Jessie Ford and Marie Musch, operators, have resigned.

W. L. Edwards has returned from a month's vacation spent in the west.

Miss Grace Beck, operator, has returned to work after a brief illness.

Misses Grace Colclasure, Grace Devlin, Ruby Rankin, Susanna Stainsby and Catherine Altgen have accepted positions as operators.

Kankakee District

The girls of the Kankakee exchange recently enjoyed a pleasant outing at the Avon, a summer resort on the Kankakee river, leased by the Y. W. C. A. during the summer months. Supper was served by the Y. W. C. A. A number of the girls attended the Chautauqua held at Kankakee. They again enjoyed a supper served by the Y. W. C. A. and found the evening program very interesting.

Miss Beatrice Gordon, of the Kankakee information desk enjoyed her vacation in Indianapolis.

Mrs. Arthur George, assistant toll supervisor at the Kankakee exchange spent her vacation in Louisville, Ky.

Misses Hart, Estergard, and Jerrain are now local operators at the Kankakee exchange.

Charles Murphy spent most of his week's vacation in Chicago.

N. C. Jeck, switchboardman at Kankakee, spent his vacation at Chicago, Great Lakes and Fort Sheridan.

H. E. Hanson, formerly rackman at Kankakee, has completed the officers' training course at Leon Springs, Tex., and received his commission as second lieutenant. He is now located at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Miss Stella Stith, collector at the Kankakee exchange, has been ill for several weeks. Miss Nora Richard is temporary collector during the absence of Miss Stith.

Miss Bertha Gorman, chief clerk at the Kankakee exchange, has been transferred to the Rock Island exchange.

Miss Kathryn Salle, collector at Onarga and Gilman, has resigned.

John E. Carroll has been employed as repairman at Gilman.

Quincy District

Miss Elsie Peters of Quincy pleasantly surprised her friends by her recent marriage to Wilbur Naderhoff, bookkeeper for the Adams Express Company.

Mrs. Celeste Jacobs, toll operator at Quincy, was absent during the illness and recent death of her father, John Potter. Sympathy is extended to Mrs. Jacobs.

Miss Lucy Seckman, toll operator at Quincy, is now a toll supervisor.

Miss Francis Johannes has been promoted to junior supervisor at Quincy.

Miss Clara Eckert, night chief operator at Quincy spent her vacation at home.

Misses Dolores Besling and Edith Kollmeyer of Quincy recently enjoyed vacations spent in Chicago.

Miss Clara Coens, instructor at Quincy has returned after a month's leave of absence on account of ill health.

Miss Edith Bunte of Quincy, spent her vacation in Cincinnati, Iowa, and reports a splendid time.

Miss Clara Johannes, evening chief operator, recently took a delightful and novel launch trip to St. Louis and Alton.

Roy Brazelton, wire chief at the Quincy exchange for eight years has resigned to accept a position as wire chief with the Macomb Telephone Company. Jack Howe, formerly switchboardman has succeeded Mr. Brazelton as wire chief. Mr. Howe's former position has been taken by Harry Hopper, nightman who in turn has been succeeded by Otto Rist, formerly of the Galesburg Union Telephone Company.

C. C. (Buster) Lawrence, a former employé of the Central Union has been re-engaged as repairman, to succeed Everett Moore, resigned.

James D. Harris has accepted a position as installer at the Quincy exchange.

Ray McIntire, formerly testman at Quincy, who volunteered for governmental technical work, took two months' training at the Rahe Auto School, Kansas City, Mo., and was recently transferred to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. His former position is now held by V. H. King, formerly manager at Hamilton, Ill.

Miss Loyola Halligan, of the Quincy commercial department spent her vacation in St. Louis.

Rockford District

The manager of the Camp Grant exchange, recently received the following letter from the acting officer in charge of utilities at the camp: "The writer has had occasion to come in contact with the telephone service of the country from coast to coast and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, and can say that he has never received such prompt and courteous treatment as he has received at the hands of your operators during the past six weeks."

The U. C. F. O. Club, consisting of fourteen local and county supervisors, recently enjoyed a picnic supper at Sinnissippi Park.

Miss Marion Campbell spent her vacation in Chicago.

Miss Mabel Monsen, local supervisor, who recently underwent a serious throat operation is recovering rapidly.

Miss Lorene Langdon's force in the toll

department entertained Mrs. Myrtle Peterson Rudd, a recent bride, at a surprise picnic supper in the office dining room, on the evening of September 17th. Mrs. Rudd's marriage took place in Chicago, while she was on her vacation. She was presented with a beautiful linen table cloth and napkins. After supper the girls gathered in the rest room where they indulged in a "community sing." Miss Ruth Peterson, a sister of the bride, acted as "Zip" Waller of "community sing" fame in Rockford.

Mrs. Essie Olson spent a week of her vacation in Chicago, where she attended the War Exposition.

Miss Hazel Hall spent part of her vacation in Chicago.

Miss Ruth Peterson, toll chief operator at Rockford, and Miss Bernice Corbeil, after spending a few days of their vacations in Chicago, showed a patriotic spirit by answering the call to duty sent out by their superiors in the exchange. Their services were greatly needed because of the unusual traffic at Rockford caused by the departure of the Eighty-sixth Division from Camp Grant.

Miss Fern Bailey toll operator at Rockford, has resigned to be married.

Mrs. David Hansen, formerly Miss Aletha Lowry, local supervisor at Rockford, who was married several weeks ago, has resigned.

Miss Ruth Rice, senior operator at Rockford, was recently married to Elof Carlson. Mrs. Carlson will remain with the company until after the war. Her husband is training at South Division High.

Ten of the toll girls recently went up the river for a picnic at the Dowdakin cottage. Despite the cool weather and cold water some of the girls were brave enough to go in bathing, while others went down the river in canoes. At six o'clock a picnic supper was enjoyed outdoors. The girls were disappointed when they started on the trip to find that the watermelons they had planned on as part of the refreshments were too large to carry. After their arrival at the cottage, however, some wideawake members of the party soon discovered a watermelon patch, and the report is that the melons secured were much better than money could buy. After supper a river trip was enjoyed, followed by dancing at the cottage. The party rowed across the river to get a car for home.

The girls of the Rockford and Camp Grant exchanges have organized a Blue Bell Club for the purpose of assisting in Red Cross work. They plan to affiliate with the Girl's Patriotic League of Rockford. The club consists of two divisions, and each has a membership of one hundred. One division is called the U. S. A. division (Uncle Sam's Aiders), and the other is known as the S. O. S. division (Serving Our Sammies). Regular meetings will be held on Monday evenings.

America's answer to autocracy. Billions in Liberty Bonds.

The Telephone Girl in War Time

Since the telephone took its indispensable place in social and business life, no one class of young women workers has been of more service than the telephone operators. Their devotion to duty and deeds of heroism have been the subject of many a bright chapter in contemporary annals, and whether it be a fire, flood, or any other similar occurrence, the operators at the switchboard may always be depended upon to stick to their posts and render vital service in the safeguarding of lives and property.

When the United States accepted the challenge of autocracy and declared war, the women as well as the men of America rallied round the standard of liberty, prepared to do their part. In time of war, just as in time of peace, the telephone girl was ready. Many have taken their places in the war zone to serve General Pershing and his gallant army. Meanwhile the great army of telephone girls, who remain at home to serve not only the public, as always, but the government in the prosecution of its war activities are earning for themselves the name "Soldiers of the Switchboard" and serving their country to the best of their ability.

As the girls overseas assist in giving commands concerning artillery directions, calling up reserves, etc., they have tremendously responsible positions and their morale is of the finest. They form a branch of the Signal Corps, wear a distinctive uniform, and are "Soldiers of the Switchboard" in every sense of the word.

The activities of the telephone girls, however, by no means stop with their work at the switchboard. In Red Cross work, the sale of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps, and every other war activity in which women are able to play a part, they are found not merely doing their bit, but doing their utmost in support of the gallant men of America who are holding the front line trenches.

In Red Cross work the telephone girls are especially active. In practically every ex-

change the girls may be found during their leisure moments plying the knitting needles, making surgical dressings, and doing other work for this great humanitarian organization. Many telephone girls have volunteered for service as Red Cross nurses, and a number of them are now doing this great work of mercy on the battlefields of France.

In short—whether it be as a Red Cross nurse on the battlefield, a "Soldier of the Switchboard" for the American army, in loyal service for the government and public at the switchboard at home, as an active worker in war activities, such as in Red Cross work, Liberty Bond and War Savings Stamps campaigns—the telephone girl is doing her part in the great army of splendid American women who realize that they must not fail the boys who are giving their lives in defense of their country.—*Women's Press, Chicago.*

Back America's bullets with Liberty Bonds.



RECONSTRUCTION WORK IN THE ANCIENT CITY OF BAGDAD
British soldiers making improvements on New street, one of the principal thoroughfares. This is only one of the many improvements carried out by the British since they captured Bagdad from the Turks.—Copyright, Western Newspaper Union Photo Service.

Sergeant Beckman of Bloomington

One of the Bloomington, Ill., boys who is serving his country with credit is Sergeant Fred Beckman, Jr. Beckman began work in the equipment department of the Central Union Telephone Company in October, 1914, and in December, 1916, became a foreman in this department. He enlisted in the Signal Corps in June, 1917, in October was assigned to Company B, 314th Field Signal Battalion at Camp Funston, Kans., and was promoted from private to sergeant in December. He landed in France last June, and while on the way



SERG. FRED BECKMAN, JR.
Who is in the thick of it "Over There."

over was made top sergeant of his company.

Sergeant Beckman has been in the trenches and was one of three men selected from his battalion for a special four weeks' training course in a government school somewhere in France. This course was completed on September 14th, and Beckman expected to be sent back to the front line trenches for special work at that time. He is probably in the great drive now taking place on the western front.

War Prices

Motorist: "You want five pounds' compensation? Why, the last time I knocked you down you were quite content with a sovereign."

Victim: "Everything has gone up during the war, sir."—*London Opinion.*

No Chance

Judge—The police say that you and your wife had some words.

Prisoner—I had some, Judge, but I didn't get a chance to use them.—*Puck.*



CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY.
 WISCONSIN TELEPHONE COMPANY.
 THE CLEVELAND TELEPHONE COMPANY.
 MICHIGAN STATE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

Chicago, September 28, 1918.

TO EMPLOYEES:

The United States Government is now offering for subscription the Fourth Liberty Loan. The Bonds issued under this loan will run for 20 years and bear interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Employees can obtain Bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan through their Company on installment payments on terms similar to those under which subscriptions were made to the first, second and third issues of Liberty Loan Bonds.

For each \$50.00 Bond subscribed for under this plan, the Company will deduct from the employee's pay as follows:

(1) Where the employee is paid weekly, \$1.00 for fifty successive weeks, beginning with the week ending November 2nd, 1918.

(2) Where the employee is paid monthly, \$5.00 each month for the first and last month of the installment period, and \$4.00 for each of the intervening ten months. For semi-monthly paid employees, deductions will be for one-half the amounts shown in the case of monthly paid employees.

Deductions for the Fourth Liberty Loan will begin with the payroll period next succeeding that in which deductions for the Second Liberty Loan are terminated. For example: Installment payments on the Second Liberty Loan will be completed on most of the semi-monthly payrolls for the half month ending October 31st. In this case deductions for the Fourth Liberty Loan will begin on payroll for the half month ending November 15th. Thus employees who have been subscribers to the Second Liberty Loan can now subscribe for the Fourth Liberty Loan without further doubling of deductions.

Interest adjustments will be made so as to credit the employee with substantially $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. interest on each installment from date of payment.

Any employee may subscribe on this basis for Bonds in any amount in multiples of \$50.00, but not exceeding in the aggregate the amount of his annual pay. Bonds may be taken up by the employee at any time upon payment of all installments then unpaid and upon making the proper interest adjustments. In the case of any employee who leaves the service of the Company, or dies, or fails for any reason to pay any installments when due, the Company shall sell at the then prevailing market price the Bond or Bonds for which the employee has subscribed, and shall pay over to him, or, in case of his death, to his legal representatives, the balance remaining after deducting from the amount received from the sale the full amount of the unpaid installments.

Subscriptions under this installment method may be made only on Form S. N. 419-C.

All subscriptions made by employees through their Company will be credited to the state in which the subscription is made. Employees desiring to pay cash for Bonds may do so. In this case the wording of the fifth line of Form S. N. 419-C "hereby directs that deductions be made by said Company from his pay" should be ruled out and the following inserted in ink: "hereby agrees to pay in full for said Bonds to said Company upon presentation of bill for the face amount".

October 19th is the last date on which subscriptions for the Fourth Liberty Loan can be made under this plan. As the time is limited, it is important that department heads arrange for subscription blanks, Form S. N. 419-C, to reach employees promptly. Also, that subscriptions be expedited and the completed forms forwarded through the regular organization channels to reach the General Auditor not later than the date named.

Yours, for the success of the loan,

B. E. SUNNY,
 President.

Those concerned are reminded that the $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 per cent. Liberty Bonds of previous issues can be exchanged without expense through local banks for the $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. bonds, provided the exchange is made before November 9th next. This exchange will be made by the companies in this group when so requested by employees who are making installment payments on 4 per cent bonds, as given in detail in the September issue of the Bell Telephone News, page 15.

OVER THE TOP WITH THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

Once Again Americans Have An Opportunity to Back the Boys "Over There" by Investing in Liberty Bonds and Furnishing the Sinews of War

The campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan began on September 28th and will close on October 19th. The result of the loan will be watched with keen interest in Europe, not only by our associates in the war against the Teutonic powers but by our enemies. It will be regarded by them as the measure of the American people's support of the war.

The Germans know full well the tremendous weight and significance of popular support of the war, of the people at home backing up the army in the field. As the loan succeeds our enemies will sorrow. Every dollar subscribed will help and encourage the American soldiers and hurt and depress the enemies of America.

The loan is a test of the loyalty and willingness of the people of the United States to make sacrifices compared with the willingness of our soldiers to do their part. There must be and will be no failure by the people to measure up to the courage and devotion of our men in Europe. Many of them have given up their lives; shall we at home withhold our money? Shall we spare our dollars while they spare not their very lives?

When you subscribe to a Liberty Loan you subscribe to the sentiment that the world must be made safe for democracy and subscribe to the fund that is to make the world safe for democracy.

You subscribe to the belief that innocent women and children on unarmed ships shall not be sent to the bottom of the sea; that women and children and old men shall not be ravished and tortured and murdered under the plea of military necessity; that nurses shall not be shot for deeds of mercy, hospital ships be sunk without warning, or hospitals and unfortified cities be bombed or cannonaded with long-range guns.

You subscribe to the doctrine that small nations have the same rights as great and powerful ones; that might is not right, and that Germany shall not force upon the world the dominion of her military masters.

You subscribe, when you subscribe to a Liberty Loan, to the belief that America entered this war for a just and noble cause; that our soldiers in France and our sailors on the sea are fighting for right and justice.

You subscribe to the American sentiment that they must and shall be powerful, efficient, and victorious.

Some observers think that the most characteristic thing about the American

soldiers in France, something which astounds the enemy and excites the admiration of our allies, is the capacity of the American soldiers to do individual thinking and fighting. The German fights successfully only in mass formation, in organized bodies, while every American soldier has an initiative and independence of action which gives him remarkable efficiency in open fighting. They are not senseless

Americans Will Not Fail

By

Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

Again the Government comes to the people of the country with the request that they lend their money, and lend it upon a more liberal scale than ever before, in order that the great war for the rights of America and the liberation of the world may be prosecuted with ever increasing vigor to a victorious conclusion. And it makes the appeal with the greatest confidence because it knows that every day it is becoming clearer and clearer to thinking men throughout the nation that the winning of the war is an essential investment. The money that is held back now will be of little use or value if the war is not won and the selfish masters of Germany are permitted to dictate what America may and may not do. Men in America, besides, have from the first until now dedicated both their lives and their fortunes to the vindication and maintenance of the great principles and objects for which our Government was set up. They will not fail now to show the world for what their wealth was intended.

cogs, but each is an individual working unit in a great fighting machine.

Every American at home should feel an individual responsibility and do his or her individual part in winning the war. There is not an American citizen who can not help win the war. The Fourth Liberty Loan drive, now offers a great opportunity for concerted action and for individual action, and the loan will be a tremendous success if each American will do his or her individual part as each

American soldier in France does his part. Our soldiers deserve such support from the people at home.

If you buy a \$100 bond of the Fourth Liberty Loan you are lending the United States government enough money to feed a soldier in France a little more than seven months. Or you have furnished enough money to give him a complete outfit of winter and summer clothing, including shoes and stockings, and slicker and overcoat and blankets, with enough left over to arm him with a good revolver. You have done that much to beat back the Hun.

It takes \$35 more to arm him with a rifle with a bayonet on it, and if you buy a second \$100 bond you furnish him his rifle and 1,000 cartridges for it; and there will still be enough of your money left to purchase a good-sized bomb to throw in a dugout, or demolish a machine gun together with the Huns operating it.

From the beginning of the war to June 30, 1918, the last day of the past fiscal year, contracts were placed by the Ordnance Department of the United States totaling \$4,300,000,000. The estimate for the current year is over \$7,000,000,000. The major items of last year were as follows:

Artillery, \$1,050,000,000; automatic rifles, \$300,000,000; small arms, \$100,000,000; artillery ammunition, \$1,900,000,000; small-arms ammunition, \$340,000,000; small-arms ammunition (practice), \$80,000,000; stores and supplies (personal, horse, and organization), \$230,000,000; armored motor cars, \$100,000,000; total, \$4,100,000,000.

Some other expenditures by the War Department were \$375,000,000 for engineering operations, mostly in France; \$37,000,000 for flour, \$145,000,000 for sugar, \$43,000,000 for bacon, \$12,000,000 for beans, \$9,000,000 for tomatoes, \$2,000,000 for rice, \$47,500,000 for rolling kitchens, \$127,000,000 for shoes, \$565,000,000 for clothing; for blankets, \$147,000,000.

Some smaller expenditures were: Over \$6,000,000 for axes, \$1,635,000 for field stores, \$2,700,000 for carpenter, and 224,000 for blacksmith tools, \$2,500,000 for shovels.

The department has bought 266,000 wagons and carts, costing \$37,000,000; and 410,000 horses and mules, costing \$99,000,000; food for them, costing \$62,000,000, and harness \$29,000,000.

These are only some of the figures. They seem large, but not so large when it is remembered that we have more than 2,000,000 men in France and almost as

many in training here at home. All of this money and all the other money raised by the Liberty Loans goes to make our army, our navy, and our people powerful and victorious in their war for freedom and right.

To-day it is an honor to say: "I am an American." When you see a boy in the U. S. khaki, or a blue-jacket from our navy, it makes you proud to say, "I am an American." When you read of the heroic acts of our boys on the fighting front it makes you thrill when you think, "I am an American."

You have the right to say that if you are doing your share; if you are obeying cheerfully the laws and regulations made necessary by the war; if you are learning to speak the language of America, or helping others to learn it; if you are a citizen or preparing to become a citizen of America; if you are backing the Liberty Loan with every dollar you can possibly invest;—then you have the right to say with pride, "I am an American."

When you buy Liberty Bonds your dollars are fighting with the soldiers of the United States for freedom and democracy. They are service stars on your pocket book. If you are foreign-born, they prove your patriotism and loyalty to this country which you have chosen for your own. Buy Liberty Bonds.

The privilege of conversion which arose in consequence of the issue of 4¼ per cent. bonds of the Third Liberty Loan will expire on November 9th and under existing law can-

not be extended or renewed. Holders of 4 per cent. Second Liberty Loan bonds lose nothing by exercising the privilege of con-

the privilege of conversion but proceed to do so promptly. Delay will result in over-burdening the banking institutions of the country and the Treasury Department by making it necessary to handle all conversions at the last moment, and may result in the loss of the privilege of conversion altogether.

Holders of coupon bonds are strongly advised to request issue of registered bonds in order to protect themselves against the risk of loss, theft and destruction of their bonds.

Official Department Circular No. 114, with forms of application, has been distributed to Federal Reserve Banks and banks and trust companies throughout the United States. These institutions are asked, as a matter of patriotic service, to assist bond holders in exchanging 4 per cent. bonds for 4¼ per cent. bonds and in registering their bonds.

Employees of the Central Group of Bell Telephone companies are reminded of the notice which appeared in the September BELL TELEPHONE NEWS that employees who bought Second Liberty Loan 4 per cent. bonds can have them converted into 4¼ per cent. bonds by notifying Alonzo Burt, treasurer, not later than October 25th. Fill out the blank on this page and send it in at once.

Pat: "Kin yez tell me what kapes the bricks together?"

Casey: "The mortar av

course."

Pat: "Not by a blamed sight! That's what kapes em apart."—*Team-Work*.



WINDSOR CASTLE.

Soldiers of the United States, the people of the British Isles welcome you on your way to take your stand beside the armies of many Nations now fighting in the Old World the great battle for human freedom. The Allies will gain new heart & spirit in your company. I wish that I could shake the hand of each one of you & bid you God speed on your mission.

George R. I.

April 1918.

GREETINGS FROM KING GEORGE

Facsimile of letter from the King of England to American soldiers, sent to J. J. Coyne, chief draftsman of the Chicago Telephone Company, by Private George H. Singer of Battery E, 316th Field Artillery.

version and gain ¼ per cent. interest per annum. Holders of 4 per cent bonds should not wait until the last moment to exercise

Date.....1918.

TO ALONZO BURT, TREASURER,
212 W. WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Sir:—I desire to have the 4 per cent. Second Liberty Loan Bonds, which I am purchasing through my Company, converted into 4¼ per cent. Bonds, as per the conversion offer printed in the September issue of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS.

Sign here

Employed by.....Telephone Company

Where employed



U. N. BETHELL

Postmaster General's Order On Telegraph And Telephone

Office of Information,

Post Office Department,

September 13, 1918.

The following orders affecting the telegraph and telephone service have been announced by Postmaster General Burleson:

To all telephone and telegraph companies:

Some telephone and telegraph companies have reported to the department that they are being seriously embarrassed in the operation of their services by employes leaving immediately upon submitting their resignations. In many cases they do so to engage in nonessential work. In order that the telephone and telegraph services may not be handicapped in their operation employes should give the usual two weeks' notice when they desire to terminate their employment.



C. Y. McVEY

Telegraph and telephone companies are hereby authorized to file claims with the local exemption boards for deferred classification for employes who are absolutely indispensable to the operation of the service. The claims for deferred classification shall be sworn to by the supervisor officer under whom the employe works. However, before filing the claim with the local exemption board it must be approved by the division head in charge of the territory in which the employe is registered.

David J. Lewis, chairman, John C. Willaver, vice president, Western Union Telegraph Company, and Edward Reynolds, general manager, Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, are hereby designated to make the necessary studies and recommendations to the Postmaster General with a view to standardizing the rate schedule of telegraph service throughout the United States.

David J. Lewis, chairman, Harry B. Thayer, vice president, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Charles Y. McVey, president of the Ohio Telephone Company, are hereby designated to make the necessary studies and recommendations to the Postmaster General with a view to standardizing the rate schedules of telephone service throughout the United States.

William S. Ryan, assistant superintendent, Division of Post Office Service; John B. Colpoys, special agent, Department of Labor; Union N. Bethell, first vice-president, American Telephone and Telegraph Company; F. B. MacKinnon, United States Independent Telephone Association, and Miss Julia S. O'Connor, representing the organized telephone workers of the country, are appointed a committee to investigate the working conditions of and wages paid to employes of the telegraph and telephone companies, and report as to what improvements, if any, should be made in the working conditions, the wages which should be paid the various classes of employes, and the feasibility of standardizing the same.—From the *Official U. S. Bulletin*, September 16, 1918.

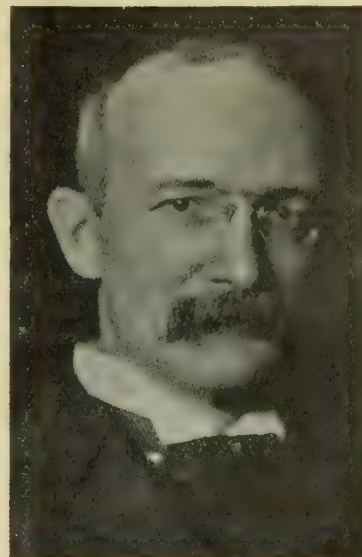
Service Charges For Installations Explained In New Order

The Post Office Department issues the following:

Order No. 1931, issued by me under date of August 28th, provided certain charges for all installations of telephones on and after September 1, 1918, also a charge for the "moving" of telephones. On account of the many inquiries regarding the order the following instructions are issued:

1. Installation charges made effective by

Buy Liberty Bonds "Over Here" to win "Over There."



H. B. THAYER

Order No. 1931 shall be referred to by telephone companies and collected from subscribers as "service connection charges," and shall be based on the minimum net rate charged to the subscriber. These service connection charges shall be collected from all applicants for new or additional service at the time of application and before such new service or additional service is established.

2. In cases of "changes of name" or where no lapse of service occurs the minimum charge of \$3 shall apply in all cases.

3. Service connection charges do not apply to extension bells, push buttons, or miscellaneous equipment of like character nor to directory listings.

4. With the exceptions above noted the service connection charge shall apply to each class of service and class of equipment furnished the applicant for which the company shall have a regular separate es-



F. B. MacKINNON

established rate, and the amount of the service connection charge shall be determined by the amount of the regular established rate, in accordance with the terms of Order No. 1931.

5. All subscribers who pay the service connection charges established under Order No. 1931 shall be relieved of any other service connection charges, cancellation charges, charges made in liquidation of damages on account of short terms, and short term rates; and the use of one year or any other period in excess of one month as a minimum contract period for telephone service.

6. The "Moving charge" referred to in Order No. 1931 applied only to changes in the location of equipment on the premises. Such changes are generally known as "Inside Moves." For purposes of economy in administration and for the convenience of the public the charge for moving a telephone set from one location to another on the same premises shall be \$3. The charge for moving all other equipment from one location to another on the same premises shall be based on the cost of labor and materials.

7. Order No. 1931 abolishes the distinction heretofore made by some companies between a new installation or a new service connection and an Outside Move; and all changes in the location of the subscriber which have heretofore been described as Outside Moves will hereafter be treated as new "Service connections" and subject to the service connection charges of Order No. 1931 and of these instructions supplementary thereto.

8. Service connection charges do not apply to the service known as "service stations" or "switching service"; and they do not supersede special installation or construction charges or mileage charges of any kind. A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General.—From *The Official U. S. Bulletin*, September 17, 1918.

Committee to Investigate Railroad Telegraph Lines

The Post Office Department issues the following:

The postmaster general has appointed Joseph Stewart, special assistant to the attorney general; G. W. E. Atkins, first vice-president, Western Union Telegraph Company; and John Barton Payne, chairman of the general counsel of the Railroad Administration, as a committee to make careful investigation of the contractual relations between the railroads and the various telegraph companies, and to report what changes, if any, should be made in these contracts or in the service rendered.

The postmaster general has appointed Henry Carter Adams and David Friday as statisticians in connection with the operation and control of the telegraph and telephone systems.

Mr. Adams is head of the department of economics of the University of Michigan;

was statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and more recently adviser to the commission of the Chinese Republic on standardization of railway accounts and statistics.

Mr. Friday is head of the department of economics in the New York University School of Commerce and Finance; was valuation expert of the Michigan Railroad Commission, and is a tax expert in public utilities and financial matters.—From the *Official U. S. Bulletin*, September 9, 1918.

Holiday Buying

Do your Christmas shopping early—start now.

Confine your Christmas giving, except to young children, to useful gifts.

These are the recommendations of the Council of National Defense, and are the subject of a special bulletin issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America on September 3d. This bulletin was issued after the council had granted a hearing to retailers and manufacturers. The council's statement follows:

"The Council of National Defense has heretofore emphasized the necessity of restricting Christmas buying during the coming fall for certain specific reasons which it has stated. These reasons are in brief the necessity for saving labor and material in the manufacture and sale of Christmas gifts and of saving the transportation and delivery facilities necessarily involved in the large volume of Christmas purchases.

"After conference with representatives of leading industries and retail interests concerned, it is found that the manufacture of goods for the coming holiday season has been substantially completed, that the transportation of the goods to the point of sale is also largely done and that much of the material used for Christmas purchases, especially in the manufacture of toys, is the waste material derived from prior processes of manufacture.

"The retail interests represented at the conference have agreed not to increase their working force by reason of the holiday business over the average force employed by them throughout the year and not to increase the normal working hours of their force during the Christmas season. They also agreed to use their utmost efforts to confine Christmas giving, except for young children, to useful articles and to spread the period for holiday purchases over the months of October, November, and December. In order to relieve the transportation facilities of the country from a congestion in the latter half of December which would be so hurtful to the interests of the nation that it cannot be permitted, the retail interests represented at this hearing have agreed to cooperate further in the campaign heretofore and now being carried on under the auspices of the War Industries Board to restrict deliveries and to induce their customers to carry their own packages wherever possible.

"The retail interests to which reference has been made have further agreed to make an announcement to the above substantial effect in their advertisements commencing in early September and repeating same weekly thereafter. The above suggestions if faithfully and loyally put into effect throughout the country will make possible a continuance of the holiday custom without endangering the national interests thereby.

"The Council of National Defense will cooperate in carrying out the suggested measures. It looks to organized business bodies of every nature and throughout the country actively to join in the movement as providing means whereby that cooperation between the government and the people can be had which alone will permit the continuance of holiday business in such form, on such scale, and by such methods as are consistent with the national welfare. This announcement is definitely conditioned upon loyal and thorough cooperation in spirit and in letter on the part of sellers and buyers throughout the country."

The War Savings Committee suggests that war savings stamps are the very best Christmas gifts in war times. They do not compete with the government for labor and material necessary for the war. In fact they furnish the government with the money to pay for the necessary labor and materials.

They take up no room to speak of in the mails. They do not fill freight or express cars. Instead of being useless and worn out within a few weeks they constantly increase in value.

The giver will feel that he is doing his patriotic duty in choosing war stamps for his Christmas presents and the recipient, young or old, will feel a patriotic glow in receiving them.

Beautiful and attractive little gift cards with wax paper for containing the war savings stamps attached will be prominent on counters of all shops this fall.

Editor of Telephone Topics Enters the Service

TELEPHONE TOPICS, published by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, has lost its editor, Frederic E. Cox, but in a good cause, as he is now a sergeant in the Signal Corps.

Mr. Cox has been employed by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, since September, 1909.

Somewhere in France

"This war," said the first soldier, "will last a long time yet. Our company has planted rose-bushes in front of our trench."

"O you jolly optimists!" cried the second soldier. "We've planted acorns in front of ours!"—*Harper's Magazine*.

Be one of the millions to lend the billions. Buy Liberty Bonds.

The Telephone As a Conscript

Like most other great inventions designed to further the arts of peace the telephone has been drafted as a weapon of war. Even in the early days of the present struggle the English military telephone system was so complete that General French was able to direct the field operations of the British Army in Flanders by telephone from his home in London. Ever so many instances have occurred in the present war where local defeats and serious losses of life have resulted from the destruction of telephone junction boxes by shell fire, thus destroying communications with the advance trenches and preventing the timely arrival of reinforcements.

When the indomitable tank goes crawling across No Man's Land on its mission of destruction a soldier lying on top or standing within the monster talks through his telephone over a wire that is unwound as this moving fort goes forward. Thus are the operations of these machines intelligently directed. As the captive balloon ascends men on the ground pay out a telephone wire, which connects the observer in the basket with field headquarters. When



CAPT. ANGUS S. HIBBARD

the artillery train goes forward and takes up its position near the front one of the

Every Liberty Bond is a shot at the kaiser. Ready, Aim, Fire.

cars is a telephone central station, and the messages hurled in over these wires are responsible for directing the fire of the big howitzers that are mounted on other cars in the same train.

But this is not all, for the telephone has been adapted to stranger uses. The army surgeon now finds that by connecting one terminal of a telephone with a moistened electrode applied to the patient's skin, and the other terminal to a metallic probe, it is possible to discover a bullet located in the man's body. Directly the probe touches the bullet imbedded in the tissue a grating sound is heard in the telephone receiver.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

Captain Hibbard to Reorganize Red Cross Telephone System

Capt. Angus S. Hibbard, former general manager of the Chicago Telephone Company, has been charged with the important mission of reorganizing the telephone system of the American Red Cross in France, according to an official announcement made by the Red Cross. So great has been the work of the Red Cross in France that it was found necessary to install a complete telephone system.



AMERICAN SOLDIERS PASSING THE BORDER POST AND MARCHING ON GERMAN SOIL.

—Copyright Western Newspaper Union, Photo Service.

Write a Letter to One of the Boys To-day

Scarcely a day passes that the editor of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS does not receive one or more letters from our men and women in the service, asking that their friends and business associates back home write and tell them the news.

The least any one of us can do is to send a word of cheer to those who are far from home, in strange places and ready to give their all in the service of their country. Pick up your pen to-day and write to at least one of those you know who are helping to win the great war.

The extracts from letters given below are but a few of many received:

From a camp in Indiana came this cry, "Gee, Mother, I wish someone would hurry and write to one of the chaps who shares my tent. So far he is the only one of us who hasn't had mail. I'd share mine with him, but it is useless. He wants it from his own home town." Then the writer went on to tell how every morning this one fellow came back empty handed. Two weeks went by, and finally there came a letter for Joe. He took it quickly to his tent where one of the other fellows later found him on his cot, sobbing his heart out. The long, needless wait for mail from home had proved too much for him.

Not long ago a mother received a letter from a soldier boy far away, which ran in part something like this:

"I've heard Sammy L. speak of your son, and so got your address that way. You see, Sammy had an accident and is in the hospital, but doesn't seem to get along very well. I think he is lonesome. You know he has no father or mother and so they can't write to him, but he has an uncle living in your town. I'll give you his name and will you please look him up and tell him about Sammy and ask him to write." Sammy received his "news from home" and it made him happy to know someone cared enough to write.

One of the nurses in an American hospital in France in writing to the folks back home said, "Letters from home are worth more than their weight in gold to us Americans here. If the folks at home could realize this as fully as we nurses, they would not let an opportunity pass to write to some one of the boys who are giving so much. Twenty or thirty minutes a day given to letter writing to the boys is so little compared to the great sacrifices our men are called on to make."

As a final word, remember that perhaps some of your company brothers or sisters who are now in the service may be longing for a word from home. You are given the opportunity to do part of your bit by writing to cheer and help them during these war-times. Don't let the chance get by you. **WRITE NOW!**

Robert Cline, Jr., Dead In France

Letters received in Chicago on September 21st brought news of the death in



ROBERT CLINE, JR.,

France of Robert Cline, Jr., chauffeur with the 409th Telegraph Battalion. The 409th is one of the battalions made up of employees of the Central Group of Bell Telephone companies. Chauffeur Cline died at the military hospital at Nevers on August 24th, and was buried with full military honors on August 26th. Death was caused by interstitial nephritis.

The funeral was arranged by First Lieutenant W. G. Cole, and was attended by Captain Knauff, who is now in command of Company E. The procession from the hospital to the cemetery was headed by a twenty-three piece band of Engineers, a firing squad of eight men from the Infantry, a bugler, and a chaplain, who preceded the open hearse, which was escorted by six pallbearers, Sergeants Cannon, McCarthy and Thilmont, Corporal Francis, and Chauffeurs Malinski and Farrel.

The dead soldier was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cline, 29 South Stone avenue, La Grange, Illinois. Mr. Cline is superintendent of construction for the Chicago Telephone Company, and the son was a cable splicer. His work had been mostly in the Suburban division. He had

many friends both in and out of the telephone organization who shared the grief of his parents when they learned of his untimely death. He was twenty-one years old, and had been in the telephone service about two years.

When Private Cline left Chicago with his battalion in August, 1917, he immediately applied for and was given a position as chauffeur, a work which he particularly enjoyed. Throughout practically the whole of his service he drove either an officer's car, or a truck. During the few months preceding his death he had been assigned to a truck which was attached to a unit which was taking official moving pictures, and in connection with this work he traveled over a very large part of France. His outfit took pictures in the front line trenches, and on the sea. In one of his letters home he described very interestingly the work of taking films of a large convoy of troop ships which was entering one of the ports of France. These pictures will be shown in this country soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Cline received a letter of condolence signed by Captain Francis H. Knauff, Lieutenant W. G. Cole, and the following noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men of the 409th Battalion: Samuel F. Shupe, Sergeant George E. Rouse, Sergeant W. R. Goodwin, Clifford Holston, Sergeant W. H. McCarthy, Chauffeur R. J. Farrel, Sergeant Jas. P. Cannon, Sergeant Gust Wallin, Sergeant W. E. Penfold, Chauffeur A. J. Rio, Joseph Miscovic, Herbert B. Kischell, Benedict L. Malinski, Corporal Bert G. Francis, Private Albert Humphreys, Corporal Raymond V. Nolan, Sergeant Elmer H. Thilmont.

Heroes of Telephone Squad Lead U. S. Troops To Vesle

By Edward M. Thierry, in Chicago
Evening Post

Paris.—"The advance was led, not by tanks and infantry, but by soldiers of the telephone."

Those words in the report of the colonel of an American regiment paid merited tribute to a class of fighting men often forgotten—the ears and eyes of the advancing columns.

The story had just been revealed of the heroic part a Milwaukee sergeant and his squad of seven privates, of the telephone signal corps, played as their regiment fought its way across the Ourcq and up the Vesle. They were of "Le Brigade Terrible," the name the French gave to the brigade that captured Fismes in August.

During five memorable days and nights they laid forty kilometers of telephone wires and stubbornly kept them mended while shrapnel tore at their work; throughout they were rainsoaked, for three days and nights they were without sleep, and only once they had food, some bread and lukewarm coffee.

The decision to push forward came after midnight. The colonel wanted instant

A Liberty Bond button is a badge of honor. Are you wearing one?

reports from the battalion that was going on to the crest of the hill. He was doubtful if a wire could be laid.

Sergeant George C. Burr of Milwaukee and seven men volunteered to lay that wire. At 3:45 o'clock in the morning they stole forward, single file, carrying two telephones and eight coils of wire.

At 4:20 a call came to regimental headquarters. The master signal electrician jumped to take it.

"Sergeant Burr speaking," came the calm voice over the wire.

What! Had he actually reached the crest of the hill? Yes, just as far as the wire would reach. Where were they? Lying on their bellies in the mud. Where was Fritz? Oh, a scant 100 yards away.

"A lot of machine guns popping," said Sergeant Burr. It turned out later there were eighteen nests of them almost at his elbow.

The report in, Burr was ordered to station one man at the telephone with instructions to call up regimental headquarters every five minutes and then to take the other six men and make for the nearest shelter. Five minutes later the telephone buzzed.

"Sergeant Burr speaking." The voice was tranquil in the midst of the cannonade.

"I thought I told you to take to cover," exclaimed the master electrician. What are you doing there?"

"I'll be d—d, sir," said Sergeant Burr, "If I'll ask any man to stay in such a place as this. No other change, sir."

So, defiantly valorous, it was Sergeant Burr who made the reports every five minutes in order that regimental headquarters might know the wire was still open. He stuck by his post till the on-coming battalion was abreast of him. Then, a little after seven o'clock he left the telephone at the tree—because it was perilous no longer, and also because he wanted to "go forward with the bunch."

Sergeant Burr wasn't alone, either. When he ordered his men to shelter in a ditch after the telephone had been set up, Corporal Donald Palmer and Private Edwin Pelky refused to go. They stuck by through the thick of it.

The bravery of telephone men under fire is frequently commented on in the press, and the foregoing instance is but one of many.

Now It's Major Moore

Another well earned promotion has come to a Chicago Telephone Company soldier, and it is now Major Daniel E. Moore of the Signal Corps.

Major Moore received his commission,



MAJOR DANIEL E. MOORE.

which was a promotion from the rank of captain, while he was enjoying a short furlough at his home in Chicago the latter part of August. It is reported that he has been given command of the 419th Telegraph Battalion and if this is true he will be the second Chicago telephone man to receive this high command, the other being Major John R. Turner, now in command of the 410th Telegraph Battalion in France.

Major Moore is a graduate of the Armour Institute of Technology, and when war with Germany started had been in the telephone organization for ten years.

America's answer to autocracy. Billions in Liberty Bonds.

He was equipment engineer assigned to work for the suburban division.

When the first civilian training camp was opened at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, in the fall of 1915, Mr. Moore laid aside his telephone work for one month and became "Rookie" Moore. In the same camp were several other telephone men, including Earl L. Marmaduke, Frank M. Little, Clarence E. Hoover and W. Y. Hendron. All of these are now officers in the United States army at home or abroad. When war was declared Mr. Moore was appointed a first lieutenant with the Sixth Telegraph Battalion and placed in Company E under command of Captain Richard Walsh. After this battalion had been training for a short time Lieutenant Moore was detached from line service and made an instructor in the Officers' Training School for Signal Corps at Leon Springs, Texas. While in this important work he was promoted to the rank of captain, and his recent promotion to major is no surprise to his fellow officers and the soldiers under him, or the telephone people in Chicago who know him.

Major Moore is the son of Mrs. C. Moore, superintendent of the operators' training school in Chicago.

Service Buttons for Employés

Several years ago a gold and enamel Blue Bell service button was designed for employés of the Bell Telephone System.

Any employé with less than five years to his or her credit may wear a plain blue button to which may be added one star for each five years of service. The buttons for the women have a pin equipped with a safety clasp.

Employés of the companies in the Central Group may now obtain these buttons from Frank A. Mitchell, Room 1701, Bell Telephone Building, Chicago.

The price is \$1.00 each and they will be exchanged free when the wearer is entitled to additional stars.

Those Careless Boys

The kaiser, observers say, has aged greatly and has the appearance of a man bearing a great sorrow. That probably is from fear for the safety of his six sons, any one of whom is likely to fall over the west bank into the Rhine at any moment.—*Kansas City Star*.

Final Installment Deduction in Payment of A. T. & T. Co. Capital Stock—Original Plan.

The following statement showing the final installment deduction in payment of stock of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, subscribed for by employés of the Central Group of Bell Telephone companies under the original plan, has been issued:

The final deduction from employés' pay in payment of American Telephone and Telegraph Company Capital Stock, Original Plan, will, owing to dividend and interest adjustments, be less than a normal deduction.

Below is statement showing the amount of the final deduction to be made on subscriptions for one to ten shares, inclusive.

1 share	2 shares	3 shares	4 shares	5 shares	6 shares	7 shares	8 shares	9 shares	10 shares
\$.12	\$.25	\$.37	\$.49	\$.62	\$.75	\$.86	\$.99	\$1.12	\$1.24

The payroll periods on which final deduction should be made are under ordinary conditions as follows:

Monthly paid employés.....	Payroll period ending Octobes 31, 1918
Semi-monthly paid employés.....	Payroll period ending October 16, 1918
Weekly Traffic paid employés.....	Payroll period ending October 5, 1918
Weekly Plant paid employés.....	Payroll period ending October 1, 1918
Weekly Plant Long Lines employés.....	Payroll period ending October 5, 1918

Receipts based on these amounts will be furnished paymasters in ample time for delivery to employés on pay day.

Sergeant Thilmont Writes Again

Sergt. Elmer H. Thilmont of Company E, 409th Telegraph Battalion has written another letter to the editor of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS. The sergeant always



SERGEANT ELMER H. THILMONT

has something interesting to tell about and this letter is no exception. He writes:

"The principal city in France called 'Somewhere.'

"Our Company E has been in France ten months and Captain Knauff of the U. S. R. Engineers has been assigned command of this organization. We are camping in large khaki tents, and sleep on cots. Our food ration is of the usual variety, and in addition we get tobacco rations—three packages of "Bull" every ten days. The camp is in the wilderness between Bourge and Nevers.

"On July 4th we turned out for parade. The French also celebrated by displaying French and American flags in all the conspicuous places.

"We had fire on July 17th. Lightning struck our camp garage, and the gasoline and oil burned all night before the fire was extinguished.

"Four of us, Sergeants Cannons and Rouse, Corporal Francis and I spent a seven day leave in the French Alps in the Savoie

Every Liberty Bond is a shot at the kaiser. Ready, Aim, Fire.

region. From mount Revard, 5,070 feet, could be seen the snow-capped Mont Blanc. We were at Aix Les Bains, the famous health resort on Lake Bourget. We took some vigorous sulphur baths, and spent a day in the mountains and another on the lake, boating and bathing. In the morning I played tennis, and in the evening we danced with the Y. M. C. A.

FÊTE AMÉRICAINÉ

20 Août 1918

HOTEL DU MIDI

CIVADE,, Propriétaire, Nérondes (Cher)

Potage Princier

Entrées

Melon Glacé

Filet de Bœuf à la Prosençale

Pommea Château

Haricots à la Française

Rot

Pouleta du Houdan

Entremets

Crème Rensersée

Desserta Variée

Fruita

Champagne

Moët et Chandon

Café, Liqueura

the last night and spoiled our whole rest in one night by going without sleep. We ate a nice breakfast at the Red Cross restaurant the next morning which was Sunday. It consisted of oatmeal and



SERGEANT THILMONT'S SUPPLY TENT

cream, bacon and two fried eggs and bread, with cocoa—all for one franc.

"On August 20th we celebrated our first anniversary in the army. One year ago that day we mobilized on the pier, so we held a banquet here. Twenty-five men are all that are left of old Company E.

"No doubt our people at home are intensely interested in the results over here. Those conceited Germans haven't had a

rest on any front since the Franco-American kaiser hunting expedition last July, and it isn't likely they will stop retreating for for some time, as General Pershing said, Heaven, Hell or Hoboken by Christmas.' I think he meant 1919."

Things We Can't Imagine

The Kaiser stopping to pat a little orphaned Belgian on the head.

A German soldier who would rather keep on fighting than be captured by the Allies.

A Yankee hesitating to pull the trigger on the first Hun.—Ginger.

Put the "pay" in patriotism. Buy Liberty Bonds.



MEMBERS OF COMPANY E, 409th TELEGRAPH BATTALION FITTINGLY OBSERVE THEIR FIRST ANNIVERSARY IN THE ARMY

Standing, left to right: C. Holston, T. W. Hesterman, H. Kristufek, R. C. Bogardus, a demure waitress, Serg. J. R. Teeter, Sergt. Gourdeau, Corp. E. L. Malinski, E. Nachtigall, Sergt. W. E. Goodwin, A. C. Eaton. Seated left to right: J. H. Mangan, Sergt. J. P. Cannon, T. E. Fitzgerald, W. W. Fry, A. J. Rio, H. B. Kischell, Sergt. G. Wallin, H. L. Shields, C. A. Hasseler, Corp. W. H. McCarthy, J. Farley, Sergt. E. H. Thilmont.

Letters From the Front

Letters to his mother from Lieut. Paul E. Behrens formerly of the publicity department, Chicago and now "Over There" describe interestingly his many and varied experiences at the front.



LIEUTENANT
PAUL E. BEHRENS

In the first letter Lieutenant Behrens tells of the spirit of the wounded who despite their sufferings are still able to cheer.

"We have been leading a stupid life for almost two weeks. Since we completed our horse tour we have been waiting in a pretty, but dead little place

for orders to rejoin our division. As all good things must come at once, our awaited orders came also to-night. So we shall soon be on our way to the front again—and a change of uniform (the first in two months), work and battle.

"Summertime is harvest time for armies, and so we are going up to help gather the crop. Thanks to all who deserve it, we are reaping a glorious victory. During the last three weeks I have seen a bit of the drama that goes on behind the area of a great battle. I have been along one of the main railroads that goes up to the present struggle.

"Here is a typical daily scene in the depot of any large city behind the battle. On one track can be seen a long, clean Red Cross train packed with wounded. On the next track another long train of fresh, fit men will be headed in the opposite direction. The fit men come in singing. They spy their wounded brothers. I wish I could describe the cheers which fill the train shed. There is gratitude and pride and madness and determination and love and promise in that one, long, wild cheer. And the wounded who can, turn their heads or eyes towards the windows and smile in acknowledgement. I have even heard them cheer, too, although it nearly kills them. But they are all happy and they are all smiling. A sharp whistle and the train for the front moves out with a parting cheer. And the wounded lie back, smiling—and confident.

"If you don't hear from me for several weeks don't be alarmed, for I expect to be very busy after tomorrow."

The work of German kultur in wantonly destroying homes in French villages is described in the next letter from the lieutenant. He was so occupied that he forgot the date when he wrote.

"I have come back to the regiment and find it quite changed. When I left two months ago the men were just being introduced to the front, and a very quiet

front at that. Since then they have moved. They had done some hard, terrible, real fighting. Every officer and man is visibly older because of his experience, and sobered by narrow escapes and the loss of mates.

"Just now we are bivouaced in a wood that only a few days ago was occupied by the boche. It was a beautiful wood, but now it is a wrecked hell. Huge trees are sprawled and splintered all about; bits of torn and smashed equipment litter the ground for miles. When I came the dead men and horses were still lying about. A year ago I should have been helplessly sickened at such scenes, but now our only thought is to bury these things as quickly as possible as they draw flies.

"Since July 18th we have driven the enemy forty miles and have taken enormous quantities of ammunition, material and supplies, which he did not have time to destroy or remove. In fact, we have been moving so fast that I have not been able to locate headquarters to report for orders.

"To-day I stopped at a little village that is wrecked and filthy from the storm that has swept it twice since May. One family had just returned yesterday. I talked for a while with them—a father, mother, daughter and a two year old boy. Their barn was gaping in several places where shells had passed through. Their crops had been harvested by the Germans during their occupation. Their cows were gone. Their house was splattered and cracked from bullets and shell splinters. Every window was gone and the interior was gutted and littered with filthy straw. The family was quietly starting to clean house. They had nothing, absolutely nothing, but a wrecked home. I asked them why they had come back to this, and the answer was as simple as it was tragic: 'Parce-que c'est chez nous.' ('Because it is our home.') You good people in America think, perhaps, that you are suffering from the war. It may seem hard, but you can never imagine, and you will never experience, thank God!—you will never know what suffering and desolation are. We ought to be the most humble and grateful people in the world for what we have been spared and for the opportunity we now enjoy to right a wrong that is beyond human power to express. We can never right the wrong; all we can and will do is punish the damnable offenders and try to make its recurrence impossible."

Experiences under artillery fire are the main theme of the third and last letter:

"I have at last learned the date and found headquarters. I have been made battalion telephone officer, and am on the same staff as before.

"It is midnight and my men and I have just finished laying our new lines. The

shelling was pretty bad where they were when I found them, so we decided to move. It has been a hard, long day. We were shelled out and just after nightfall, as we were moving, the enemy opened on us with shell and gas. But my men stuck and worked like the heroes they are, and we finally got away, by the grace of God, without any casualties. We have all been working for twenty hours under fire, and on one hasty meal. Frequently as we were laying the wires we had to stop and throw ourselves in ditches or shell holes or on flat ground to avoid being hit. Now I think we are "safely stowed," as Hamlet said, for a while at least.

"We were fortunate enough to find a deep wine cellar in a wrecked and deserted village, and there we have located. It is a long tunnel-like place with galleries leading off to right and left. It is built of stone and is twenty-five feet below the surface of the ground. That gives us security against all but the heaviest of shells, and we haven't been bothered by them yet.

"During these last three hard but victorious weeks our division has distinguished itself. Its men have fought on the run day and night and have well earned the name of veterans. Once they went so fast that our supply trains could not keep up with them, and they went on fighting and driving for four days without food. Now the offensive has stopped and things are apparently settling down to position warfare again. Artillery fire is still very active, as I have indicated. We expect to be relieved shortly and be sent to a quiet sector for rest. Rumor has it that we shall go to the region where I first saw the front last April.

"Now I must sleep a bit, for I shall probably be called out a half a dozen times before morning. I am in excellent health."

Colonel Spalding

Lieutenant Colonel Philip L. Spalding, who in civil life is president of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, has been promoted to colonel in the Bureau of Aircraft Production under John D. Ryan.

Colonel Spalding is one of the men of our country who have sacrificed big business positions in order to help win the war. At the outbreak of hostilities with Germany he immediately turned his attention to the problem of furnishing the best of telephone service to the government. He received a call to active service in October, 1917, was commissioned a lieutenant colonel in the signal corps, and assigned to the aviation section in France. In less than a month he was at the front and after several months of active service was called to Washington to report on conditions as he found them. The promotion to colonel followed, and his friends and business associates all agree that it was well earned.

Wear your old clothes and buy Liberty Bonds.

"Oh, Jane, Something Terrible Has Happened"

A SIMPLE EXPLANATION OF WHY TELEPHONE RATES ARE RISING

From *Drill Chips*, Monthly House Organ of the Cleveland Twist Drill Company.

There's been a pile of palavering of late about telephone rates. The telephone companies think they're losing money—which doesn't worry anyone but the telephone companies. The dear public seem to think that losing money is one of the inalienable privileges of public service corporations.

The net result to date has been a lot of superheated conversation. The 'phone companies have talked, and the public have talked back, and sundry boards of arbitration have been as busy as a dog burying a bone in a cement floor. But still the rates go up, which is an outrage you will agree.

Of course it's an outrage. We almost never use the 'phone at our house. Nobody ever uses it. I don't see why we have it. When we do have to use it we just say, 'Hello! What's the price of sugar today? Twelve cents? Goodness gracious, is that possible? Well, send us over a half a pound, right away. The baby's sick.'

No, nobody ever uses the 'phone. Take last night for example. I was puffing my pipe and Clementine was rounding the toe on her hundredth sock. Pretty soon the 'phone rang. Clementine dropped her sock in the waste basket and answered. The following conversation took place—

"Hello, hello! Y-e-e-s. Oh, is this you, Jane, dear? Yes, this is Clem. Oh honey, I'm so glad you called. Something terrible has happened."

This cheering announcement scared the life out of me. Mentally I took an inventory of my relatives and read the death notices through twice. But none of them were there. The baby had lost no teeth by the swinging door route. The maid, to my knowledge, still lingered with us. The rent was paid. Even the pup showed no signs of recent deviltry. Yet Clem said something terrible had happened, and Clem almost never lies except under extreme provocation. Obviously I had to await further dispatches from the front.

They were a long, long time in coming. Jane had to express her abject horror at this unannounced terrible thing that had happened. It took her all of three minutes to do it. Then business started up again at our end of the line.

"Yes, Jane, dear, it is simply terrible. I never heard of anything like it in all my life. You know Betty?" (The bomb was about to drop.) "Betty Comstock—you know her? Oh, by the way, did you know she had a new baby? Yes, her second.

Uh, huh. And he's the darlingest little thing you ever saw. Oh, lots of it—all over its head." (Long pause with occasional exclamations) then—"No, not one bit like Betty. More like his father—"

Another long and pregnant pause with one or two snickers.

"Well, I wouldn't hardly say that. I don't know him very well myself, but Ed says—and you know Ed almost never knocks—Ed says that Bill gets his fingernails manicured every Saturday and wears socks and ties that match. Men are funny that way, aren't they? Uh, huh. It's such a pity the baby looks like him. But he may get over it. Uh, huh. Now you take our baby—he looked almost exactly like Ed until he was eight months old. Then he began to look a lot better. Teeth, you know, make an awful lot of difference in a child."

Another long desert of conversation. I vaguely wondered what Jane was handing her husband. But the wind had changed. Things were getting exciting. I could tell that from the tense exclamations from Clem. Juicy gossip was fleeting o'er that wire. I knew it. A divorce perhaps—but no—nothing as mundane as that—

"You mean the one with the little yoke? Yes, I saw it. Oh, it's a perfect little dear, but so expensive for such a little thing! Yes, everything they have is expensive, but I get almost all my clothes there because I find they have the best assortment. But they are terrifically expensive. Yesterday when I was out looking for handkerchiefs, I saw that same thing in a dozen other stores for four ninety-five.

"Uh, huh. Oh, it does take so long to do any shopping. And the clerks!!" (Snort of utter disgust here.) "Aren't they awful? Yesterday, for instance, I didn't want to buy anything. I was just out to get some ideas, and when the clerk found it out, she treated me disgracefully. Oh, I was so embarrassed. I hadn't been in there more than an hour, and they weren't very busy either. I shall never go in there again—except when they have special sales."

Then Jane took ahold of the conversation. Nothing developed. Nothing that was even enlightening. Just a fusillade of snickers and a barrage of indefinite grunts—not an inkling of that "terrible thing." Presently the maid problem put in its appearance, but largely in a sort of code, for our fairy was still boosting business for the pottery crowd out in the kitchen.

The clock struck eight-thirty. Clem and Jane had been at it twenty-five minutes and still there was no sign of either the "terrible thing" or the end of the conversation. Presently the war bobbed up as a likely object of discussion. The average woman discusses the war as if it were but another example of masculine insanity to be regretted but borne bravely. The conversation ran thusly:—

"Oh yes, Ed is in the draft. Yes, just terribly. Sometimes I can't sleep at night. But I know Ed can't qualify. He smokes altogether too many cigarettes"—this in a loud voice to insure my getting an earful—"and he works so much at the office nights that he's way under weight." (Oh, if the boss could only have heard that. Women will believe almost anything—if you lie consistently. But for Heaven's sake be consistent and remember what you said last time.) Hello, hello, hello! Are you there, Jane? Oh, isn't this annoying!!" (Obviously one of those line-leeches wanted to call the iceman or something.) "Will you please get off the line? We are using it. No, we haven't. We just began." (I told you that Clem almost never lies except under extreme provocation.) "There, she's rung up. Those people just drive me crazy. Every time we try to use—uh, huh. N-o-o-o-o. But let me tell you this about her . . ."

And so it continued. I was reminded of the story of a certain widow who had her deceased hubby on a spiritualistic telephone. The conversation ran something like this. "John, dear," says she, "is that you?" John admitted the accusation. "Are you happy, John?" says the lady. John said he was happy. "But John," insisted the fair one, "are you happier than you were when you were on earth with me?" John considered a minute and then replied that he was considerably happier than he had ever been before. "Oh!" says the spiritualistic widow, "Heaven must be a wonderful place." "I guess it is," says John, "but I don't know. I'm not in Heaven."

My wife gets hot about the collar every time I pull that story. Too bad, too, because it's fine for making conversation when the neighbors come in. Clem says some time I'll tell it to a spiritualist and get my face smashed.

Then the conversation ran into a blind alley. Clem was trying to pull away and Jane was trying to stick. They gobbled around until Jane decided to invite Clem over "so's to tell her something." It seemed to me she could have told her the story of her life by now. But Clem was offish about it—

"No, Jane, I can't come 'cause I can't drive the machine. Something's wrong with it, Ed says. Every time I drive it, it runs into something—it don't steer right. You know how machines are!"

. . . the clock struck nine before Clem landed the knockout. The next day I came out as advocating an immediate increase in telephone rates. If you have read this far, you, likewise, will probably be converted—or insane.

The more Liberty Bonds you buy the fewer boys will die. Let all get on the Liberty Bond wagon.

The more bonds the fewer casualties. Buy more bonds than you can afford, —then knuckle down and pay for them.



DIG!

This big, tired trench-digger may represent the blue star in *your* service flag—or the star in your neighbor's flag. ★ He is someone's boy—and Uncle Sam's. But he's digging—under fire—for you. And you will want to dig deep for him. ★ Buy your bonds as though he were *your* boy.

4th LIBERTY LOAN
U. S. Government Bonds



Of Interest To Our Girls

Conducted by Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst



The Boys Who Smile

One of the wonderful things we hear about our boys at the front is that they go into danger with a smile, and that, more wonderful still, they keep smiling even when they are picked up wounded and are borne to the hospitals for care. A Red Cross captain who has just come from the battle front said, in a recent address, that he had seen boys in all states of fatigue and wounded severely but he had never heard one complaint or groan, and that they smiled and joked even when in pain. How proud we are when we hear these stories and how we thrill with patriotic enthusiasm over the American boys who have made the world wonder!

Perhaps this smile has a great deal to do with the splendid success of these boys. If they had gone into battle with gloomy faces, and had borne their part bravely but without the enthusiasm and confidence of hope, we might not have the same story of success.

Who doubts for a moment that our boys enjoy home and the comforts and pleasures of normal life far better than the battle-fields? And yet they go with a smile and back to us come their letters of cheer and reports of their splendid bravery. Their smiles and their laughter are in the records of our nurses and doctors "Over There". A doctor here at home who sees many of our telephone operators said one day, "I wish our girls were as brave as their brothers and sweethearts. I believe a good part of sickness is caused by their worry and grieving over the men who have gone into this war. Why can't they be brave too? If the men suffer actual physical pain as well as homesickness with smiles and courage, why, in heaven's name, don't their wives and sisters meet their troubles with a smile? They have work to do here which is patriotic and jobs which no one else can do. If they would go at them as our boys go over the top, half of them would not need a doctor."

I am sure the doctor does not know of the thousands of our girls who are meeting these hard times with a smile for he has to deal only with the sick, a comparative few, but the point is a good one and we can use it as a hint to "keep the home smiles shining" and let our letters go over there full of courage and cheerfulness.

In the August number of *The Telephone Review*, it is reported that one of the secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. secured one of the New York Telephone Company's placards, "The Voice With The Smile Wins"

It's billions for defense or billions for indemnity. Buy Liberty Bonds.

and had it hung in his hut. He says in a letter:

"I have your motto, 'The Voice With The Smile Wins', in the rear of my canteen near the front.

"Everybody comes in and says, 'That looks good!' The New York Telephone men asked me where I got it. One of them said he knew the man that originated the phrase.

"We are in a busy sector,—big guns booming all the time,—and gas almost every night."

Who doubts that the boys with the smile will win? Not one of our girls we may be sure. And what girl wants to be a slacker when it comes to smiles. We say a smile does not cost anything. That's a mistake. It costs a great deal. It takes grit, and more than that, faith and hope. But you all can have that and the smile will sometime encircle the world for it will, bye and bye, bring peace and goodwill on earth.

"Then let us smile when skies are gray,
And laugh at stormy weather,
And sing life's lonesome times away:
So worry and the dreariest day
Will find an end together."



MISS LYDIA ERICKSON.
Formerly toll instructor, Chicago, and now an "operator in charge" "Over There"

A Letter From Miss Carey

"A wonderful experience," writes Miss Helen Carey, of the Telephone Operators' Unit "Over There," in a recent letter to Mrs. M. O'Hara, chief toll operator, Chicago. Miss Carey was formerly a toll supervisor in Chicago and has been in France several weeks. The letter reads in part as follows:

"Have been traveling continually since I left. I don't think I skipped a city. We are now stationed at a small town named ——. I started to work yesterday and think it is great. I work from eight-thirty to six, with two hours for lunch.

"Of course, the equipment is old. We are working on the old magneto boards—drop system, but we expect our new office to be opened within a week, with all new boards.

"We are living with a French family. Everything is great, but I certainly have some time telling our hostess what we want to eat. I say Wee-Wee to everything, and haven't missed my step yet.

"I have been with the California girls ever since I left New York and find them dandy company. When we were given definite posts, we were separated. I have visited almost every ruin imaginable, and have carved my name in a great many of the church towers.

"I have met a number of Chicago boys and they are all glad to see an American girl. This evening while walking along the street we girls were busy talking and passed several boys in uniform. They stopped and said, 'Well, I'll be darned if there aren't some American girls; don't it sound good.' I could look up many brothers of the girls back home if I had their names.

"We can buy any amount of things here, but prices are very high. Everything has to be paid for a week in advance, as the people need the money. There is only one drawback. We can't get water. I never could imagine such a shortage. Wine is very popular, but we are forbidden to drink it.

"You would never imagine there was a war until you get over here. The boys are doing wonderful work. We are all proud to say we are in the army.

"This is a wonderful experience, and I certainly shall never be able to thank the company enough for giving me this opportunity. There are many things I would like to tell about, but I must keep them until I return.

"Our trunks arrived to-day. It is the first time we have seen them since we left

and believe me, they look like it. They certainly must have been through the front lines.

"It is about 11:30 p. m. and my room mate is on one side of the bed writing and I on the other, and as we are careful about the light, I will close.

"Best regards to Mr. Ham, Mr. Rutgers, Mr. Layton, Mr. Cooper, yourself and all the girls. Will write again soon."

The Wool Industry at Margaret Mackin Hall

By Miss M. Reuse, Superintendent.

About a year ago when the Red Cross was urging workers to make knitted articles, the girls at Margaret Mackin Hall promptly offered their services. During the last winter a number of sweaters, helmets, wristlets and socks were made. As time went on, we wondered what more we could do, so early this spring, when the wool from our own sheep was being made ready for market, the suggestion was made—Why not use our own wool? Accordingly we started to work toward this end—to use our wool and our efforts to add to the happiness of our boys.

About May 1st, on shearing day, we all gathered around to watch the first step, relieving the sheep of their wool. This was the most unpleasant part of all, for they evidently didn't think the weather warm enough to give up their winter coats. When the clipping was over we had 154 pounds of wool.

The next task was to wash the wool, clean and free from oil. When it had dried we opened it out on a sheet in the sun, and in about three days it was ready to be teased. Teasing was not hard work, and simply consisted of pulling the strands apart into soft fluffy balls. Up to now



MISS ELIZABETH HORSMAN
Formerly of toll operating department, Chicago, in her uniform as a member of Woman's Telephone Unit for service "Over There."

the wool looked anything but soft and fluffy, as we always pictured wool, but after an evening's work on the floor in front of our own grate fire, bundles of soft white wool were our reward.

Carding came next. The teased wool was placed in small pieces on carding blocks, pieces of board with wire teeth, like a wire brush, and the wool was brushed

Buy bonds and back the guns that hit the Huns.

or combed until all knots were out, and a fine hair-like texture produced. These small pieces were rolled conically, and were then ready to put on the spinning wheel. This part of the work was very interesting, as the work now began to take form.

After the yarn was spun it was skeined, and again washed. Then it was ready to knit if wanted in the natural color, or dyed as desired.

Who Am I?

By Louis Varnum Woulfe.

I am the symbol of independence, righteousness and freedom; a product of the loom, an evolution of the handiwork of a woman, the outgrowth of an American need.

I am on the high seas, on the housetops, in the home, and dear to the heart of every citizen of the United States. But whether on land, fluttering to the breeze, or on sea, the safeguard of humanity, I ever awaken a love of country.

I have stood in times past, and will always stand, for deeds of heroism, for sacrifices of life, for perpetuating all that is highest and noblest in republican government.

I am the cause for preparedness, the source of national pride, and the emblem of a united people forever.

I will never cease to be just what men and women of patriotic thought and action make me—the standard of a mighty country, the banner that has inspired the greatest of songs and the best of prose and poetry.

To some I am Old Glory—the Star Spangled Banner. To others I am the Stars and Stripes—the Red, White and Blue. To everyone I am the guarantee of personal liberty everywhere—

I AM THE AMERICAN FLAG.



SPINNING THE YARN TO MAKE GARMENTS FOR OUR BOYS IN THE SERVICE

This picture of part of the Margaret Mackin Hall exhibit was taken at the recent exhibition of the Bell Telephone Gardening Association in Chicago.

COMPOSE FROCKS ASSUME GREATER PROMINENCE THAN EVER IN LATEST MODES

*Smartly Designed Tunics of Soft Fabrics Surmounted on Underdresses of Serge and Jersey—Panel
Backs Regarded as the Finishing Touch of Smart Novelty Velvets*



GUIDE TO PATTERNS

Left to right—Dress No. 7925. Sizes 16 to 20 years. (Pattern 25 cents.) ——— Dress No. 7918. Sizes 16 to 20 years. (Pattern 25 cents.) ——— Dress No. 7902. Sizes 16 to 20 years. (Pattern 25 cents.) ——— Dress No. 7949. Sizes 16 to 20 years. (Pattern 25 cents.) ——— Dress No. 7939. Sizes 14 to 20 years. (Pattern 25 cents.) Embroidery No. 12377, blue or yellow. (Pattern 15 cents.)

By Maude Hall

The styles are more than ever the expression of intensified specialization and individualization. Feminine types have not increased in number, but greater emphasis is being placed upon hitherto neglected types. With the emancipation of their sex in other walks of life, many once demure and diffident women are developing per-

sonalities which demand special consideration as regards clothes and the little acces-

Patterns for Bell News Designs

The designs shown on these pages are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

sories which bespeak individuality. Hence, we have the opportunists in dress—women who are neither extremists not conservatives, but who combine the ultra chic of the former with the enduring practicability of the latter and adapt the two to existing conditions.

As a result of their propaganda we have the compose frock, which features

new combinations, yet wisely confines itself to the needs of women who must make over old dresses into new ones, if a reputation for being well-dressed is to be sustained on an income reduced by the war.

Wool Jersey and serge are the most democratic of all the stylish fabrics, consorting with almost any material yet invariably commanding a high status in the world of dress. Alpaca is an old-fashioned favorite destined to enjoy great vogue. In one of the advance models it is combined with check flannel, the foundation dress being of flannel. The blouse of alpaca, which closes at the front, has a peplum and the round neck is finished with a turn-over collar of satin. The long, one-piece sleeves are self-cuffed and suspenders of black velvet are laced through the applied front at the waistline.

Velvets, plain and brocade, are prominent in the dressier styles. A model in raisin color has been designed by a well-known New York dressmaker. The front of the waist extends below the waistline in yoke effect and is sewed to the top of a draped tunic. At the back the panel is caught in with the tunic in slightly draped effect. Finishing the neck is a turn-over collar of white cloth handsomely embroidered in silk soutache braid.

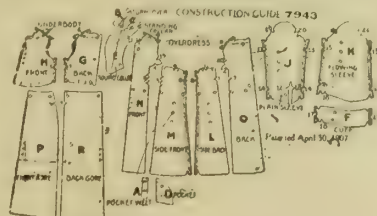


A BROADCLOTH FROCK
No. 7943. Sizes 34 to 44 bust.
Price of pattern 25 cents.

An all-day frock, to answer all of the demands made upon it, should be smart, simple and serviceable. The model shown here lends itself to two forms of treatment as regards sleeves and trimmings. A flare finish may be given to the sleeves, or they may be stitched in close effect to the wrists, and for the lower edge of the overdress, either soutache braid or fur may be used as a trimming. The overdress is made with a yoke that descends into a panel front and back. It is in redingote style, mounted on a satin foundation that consists of a back-closing underbody joined to a two-piece skirt that is gathered at the back and closes at center-back. The underbody may have high, oval, or V-shaped neck outlines and the redingote may also be made with high neck finished with a standing and turn-over collar. At each side of the panel front and back below the yoke are inserted gathered sections. In medium size the model requires $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 54-inch broadcloth, $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of all-over lace or satin for the collar, $2\frac{3}{8}$ yards 36-inch lining for underbody and top of skirt and $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40-inch satin for lower edge of foundation skirt.

As in all semi-tailored costumes, the line depends as much upon the cutting as upon the stitching. Study the guide carefully, then fold the broadcloth in half on a table or other smooth surface so that it will be without wrinkles. Place into position first, the side front and side back, letting

the large "O" perforations rest on a lengthwise thread. The pockets and pocket welt are arranged in the same way on the little spaces of material created by goring the



side and back of the dress. To the right of the side-front place the overdress front, triple "TTT" perforations along the lengthwise fold. Opposite this place the overdress back, with large "O" perforations

on a lengthwise thread. The collar is laid to the right of the overdress, and if made of contrasting material, the single "T" perforation rests along a lengthwise fold just the same. The sleeves and lower parts of the gores are arranged as illustrated in the guide.

Now, take the lining and fold in half. Arrange the upper parts of gores into position first, then turn the front of the waist with triple "TTT" perforations along the lengthwise fold and the back of the waist opposite the front, with large "O" perforations on a lengthwise thread.

The underbody should be made first. Close the underarm and shoulder seams as notched, then turn a hem in the back at notches. Plait and bring folded edges to corresponding small "o" perforations and stitch. Adjust belting one inch wide underneath lower edge of underbody for a stay.

Next, take the skirt and slash the back gore through the fold at center-back, from upper edge to the upper small "o" perforation and finish the edges above the perforation for a placket. Join gores as notched. Gather back gore between "T" perforations. Adjust skirt to position on underbody with upper edge even with the upper edge of belting and with center-fronts even; bring back edge gore to center-back.

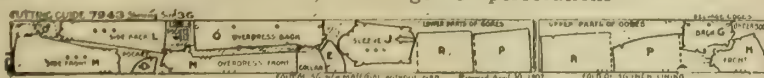
To make the overdress, join the front to side front and join back to side back, matching notches. Gather side front and side back between "T" perforations and sew gathers to yoke extensions matching notches. Close under-arm and shoulder seams as notched. Turn hem in back on line of small "o" perforations; line of large "O" perforations indicates center-back. Lap right back on left with center-backs even and finish for closing.

Sew collars to neck edge with center-backs and large "O" perforations even; leave collar free from center-back to left front edge and finish for closing.

Plain sleeve—Close seams of sleeve as notched; terminate the dart seam at the small "o" perforation and leave the seam free below the large "O" perforation. Sew sleeve in armhole of overdress as notched, with small "o" perforation at shoulder seam easing in any fullness between the notches. Hold the sleeve toward you when basting it in the armhole.

Flowing Sleeve—Close seams of sleeve and cuff as notched. Sew cuff to sleeve with notches at lower edge and seams even. Sew sleeve in armhole as described for plain sleeve.

Slash the side front of pocket along the line of three small "o" perforations and bind the slashed edges. Arrange two pocket sections together and stitch around the edges (forming a bag) leaving an opening between the small "o" perforations. Sew pocket to opening in side front. Small "o" perforation in pocket welt indicates upper front edge. Face welt and adjust to position, with front edge over the front of pocket opening.



Prepare for Next Year's Garden Now

The summer is past. The sun has crossed the equator and we are apt to say to ourselves that our war garden activities are over for another season.

Let us think a few minutes about our being entitled to a rest from garden work. An old and trite saying might be revised and made to read, "In times of peace (and quiet during the winter) prepare for war on the enemies to our gardens in summer."

We should review our individual work to see if, during the season just closed, we have done all we could or as much as we should. How much have we grown for

use during the winter? If our gardens have not helped out our winter larders, we should consider carefully the possibility of increasing the size of our gardens or making a more comprehensive plan for using the ground we have to grow more.

The most important matter requiring attention now, is to see that our gardens are prepared for an early start next spring. Seeds will be scarce and more expensive next year and all who can should save their own seeds.

All have probably read the U. S. Food Administration's suggestion that by cutting down our food consumption a half pound per person per week, we may be able to help save a million lives and bring

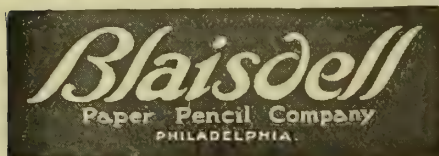
the war to a successful conclusion during 1919.

We hope the members of the Bell Telephone Gardening Association will do all they can now to make sure of a successful garden season next year. Even if the war is over, all the world will be looking to our country for food, so it is our patriotic duty and privilege to prepare. The association's committee chairmen are ready to help you at any time.

One of the most gratifying results the officers of the association have heard of, was the wonderful success of one of our members, C. H. Chilvers of the maintenance department. If interested, ask the publicity committee about it.

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Smooth writing,
long wearing,
quick sharpening—
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pencils for more than
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Weston

Model 1 D. C. Portable Voltmeter

They are guaranteed to an accuracy of 1/5 of one per cent. (in terms of full scale length). They are dead-beat. Each scale is hand-calibrated and has a mirror over which the knife-edge pointer travels. By bringing the pointer tip into line with its image, readings may be made within 1/10 of a division at any part of the scale. In mechanical and electrical workmanship, these Voltmeters practically attain perfection. In external appearance they are very handsome. The metal case has an exceedingly durable royal copper finish. The base is of selected mahogany, highly polished. Weston D. C. Instruments are especially designed for the accurate testing necessary in telephone service.

A full description of Model 1 Voltmeters will be found in Bulletin No. 501, which will be mailed on request.

Weston Electrical Instrument Co.

135 Weston Avenue Newark, N. J.
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use

A WAR MESSAGE

TO WHITE TRUCK OWNERS

THE use and demand for White Trucks in war service by both the United States and French armies has reached such proportions as to seriously affect deliveries of commercial units until production at the factory overtakes urgent military needs.

While this will delay the immediate filling of commercial orders, there will be no interruption in the making and distributing of parts, which will continue to be supplied as promptly and as abundantly as ever. White Service will efficiently provide for the many thousands of White Trucks operating in all parts of the country.

The company makes this public explanation for the assurance and protection of its innumerable customers and prospective customers, in the confident belief that they will recognize and approve a course of action which puts the national welfare first.



THE WHITE COMPANY

CLEVELAND



Safety First and Accident Prevention

MEMBER NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

MEMBER AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY



PRACTICE CAUTION IN THE USE OF MATCHES. PLAYING WITH FIRE IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

MOTHERS! WATCH YOUR KETTLES AND PANS OF HOT WATER. (135 CHILDREN WERE SCALDED IN CHICAGO HOMES IN ONE YEAR.)

TEACH YOUR CHILD THE RULES OF THE STREET. WHEN AND HOW TO CROSS.

Safety Education

In the great war for democracy, America has already sacrificed many of the best of her young men, and doubtless many more will be sacrificed before democracy and permanent peace are established. One of the sacred duties of those of us that remain at home is to guard and protect and to educate the rising generation; the children; the statesman and scholars; the industrial soldiers of tomorrow.

Guard well their health that they may be physically fit to cope with the tasks that await them when they reach maturity.

Children as a rule do not seem to realize danger. How often do you see children do things that fairly make you hold your breath; take chances that imperil their limbs and even their lives? It is sad but nevertheless true that many people go through life as cripples because of some accident met with during their childhood. Self preservation in all its phases is as important in the education of a child as the three R's. For example, they should be taught to avoid practices that would imperil their health and to cultivate habits that tend to preserve it. "Educate by precept and example." "Begin with the young child and continue to old age." Teach them the value of the daily bath and the diligent use of the tooth brush. These are two of the most vital lessons in the book of health and should be learned early in life.

The accident prevention movement had its inception in the field of industry; and now Eureka! it is to be carried into our educational institutions. We

begin early to prepare our children for school by teaching them their alphabet and their multiplication tables. It is to be hoped that the safety movement in the schools will become a part of the curriculum so that it will be an added incentive for early lessons in safety in the home.

"Teach habits of caution for the street and home."

"Teach the rules of the streets. When, where and how to cross."

"Teach children to play safe. Don't throw stones."

"Practice caution in the use of matches. Playing with fire is always dangerous."

The following is the calendar for Safety Week:

October 27th: SAFETY SUNDAY.
"Accident prevention—a moral and reli-

gious duty." An address or safety message is requested in all the church pulpits of Chicago. The endorsement and co-operation of the Chicago Federation of Churches is assured.

October 28th: Addresses in all the schools of the city.

October 29th: The Ten Minute Speakers League will furnish speakers for all the public schools.

October 30th: The parochial schools will be addressed by speakers appointed by special committees of the churches interested.

October 31st: The Boy Scouts will contribute service to this educational work in promoting care and caution for prevention of accidents.

There are 450,000 children in the schools of Chicago and it is planned to give every pupil attending school during Safety Week a copy of a booklet on the subject. Think what an education this week will mean to them. Better yet, think what it will mean in the years to come when the fruits of early safety education will have been carried into the industrial world. Think it over and prepare yourself.

JUST AS LONELY AS HE LOOKS



The Boy Who Flipped Trains

(Copyright 1917, by H. T. Webster)

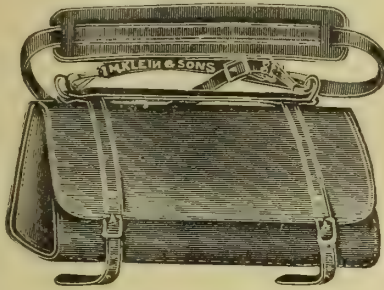
This picture tells its own story. The crippled boy is just as lonely as he looks. He is not getting that exercise which might make him a strong, robust man, and next summer when the boys are playing ball he will be standing over on the sidewalk, just as lonely as you see him in this picture. What happened to him, or something worse, has happened to THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN other boys and girls under eighteen years of age who were walking on the tracks or flipping on the trains in this country during the last twenty-eight years—SO, KEEP OFF THE TRACKS!

Fire Prevention

Fire prevention properly considered is a phase of accident prevention. Fires in general are accidental, and aside from property loss often result in injuries or loss of life. We often see vivid accounts of the sacrifice of life to the demon god—fire. In addition to this the actual loss in property destruction and in direct cost to the nation can be shown to amount to about \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000 per year.

For the Man Who Uses Tools

It's something of
practical value all
the year 'round.



Genuine Harness Leather Tool Bag
Made in Six Sizes

Catalog No. 17 Describes It

MATHIAS KLEIN & SONS, Canal Station 62, CHICAGO



"AMERICAN BRAND"
WEATHERPROOF WIRE AND CABLES
HAS NO EQUAL

"AMERICAN BRAND"

Weatherproof and Bare Telephone Wire

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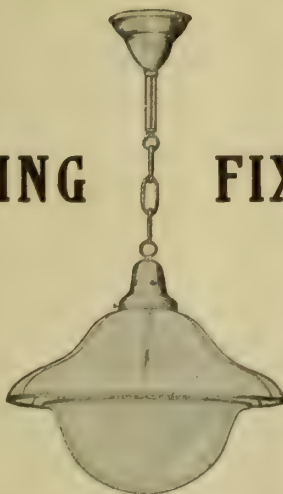
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FINE WRITING INKS
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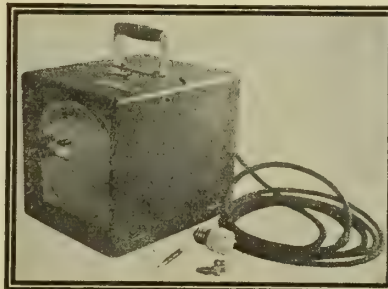
LIGHTING FIXTURES



105-109 VANDERVEER STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

How do you clean your switchboard plugs?

There is only one really satisfactory
way, and that is by the use of a



Perfect Portable Plug Polisher

Manufactured by
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IRVINGTON, N. J.

Distributed by
Western Electric Company

"RIMCO" RUBBER INSULATED PLIERS

will more than
give satisfaction

The insulated handle affords perfect safety—every
plier is tested to 10,000 volts. The semi-soft insula-
tion is **non-detachable**—eliminating the danger
ever present in pliers with detachable
rubber sleeves.

"RIMCO" Rubber Insulated Pliers
possess ample strength for any kind of
telephone work. The semi-soft handle
will not break or crack if dropped, like
the hard rubber kind.

"RIMCO" Rubber Insulated
Pliers will give you long and
efficient service. Each pair
bears a certified tag of O. K.
and a guarantee against defects
in materials and workmanship.

Write for literature.



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Incorporated



In these days of billion dollar expenditures, this may not be regarded as an impressive sum, but nevertheless it does involve a problem well worth the most careful consideration.

The fire prevention question was discussed at a recent meeting of the Philadelphia Safety Council at Philadelphia, and the following is in part a resume of the discussion as written by H. P. Weaver and published in a recent issue of *Safety Engineering*:

"What are the reasons for this apparently extravagant waste of material and human resources? First, let us consider the underlying and fundamental reasons. One of the most prominent underlying causes is liberty. The American citizen prizes very highly his liberty, but he is inclined to interpret it as freedom from restriction of any sort. This attitude leads to the feeling that the citizen should be permitted to continue the existence of conditions in his own premises which may be a danger not only to himself but to his neighbors, and he should brook no interference in this from the constituted authority. If he chooses to build a bonfire in his back yard on a windy day, that is entirely his affair, even though it may seriously endanger the property of his next-door neighbor. He does not wish to be told by the fireman on inspection detail to clean out his basement, as he feels that his basement is his own domain and should be subject to no one's control. Consequently the maintenance of fire conditions at a point reasonably free from even the most commonplace hazards is difficult.

"Then, last, but no means least important, comes the individual himself. In the everyday dwelling there are almost invariably present many very obvious fire hazards which can be detected by persons not necessarily trained fire protection engineers. When you go home to-night look over your own house from top to bottom and see how many genuine fire hazards you can find and how easily most of them will be eliminated. Consider the small bottle of gasoline, the metal polish which has combustible ingredients, the furniture polish rags which are liable to spontaneous ignition, the matches which are carelessly used, the gas fixtures so placed that window curtains can blow into them or so arranged that they can be swung into contact with woodwork or other combustible material. Look over that pile of rubbish in the basement and decide whether it could not be removed. If the ashes from your furnace is being removed in wooden boxes, do not let the sun set again until you have provided metal receptacles for it. Then, finally, consider how you would arrange for the escape of occupants of sleeping rooms in upper stories without going out into the halls, which are the first places to become filled with smoke and fire.

"Bear in mind all of these things, and then remember the primary lines of

defense; prevent the fire's occurring if possible; be equipped to extinguish it if it does occur; arrange your property so that it cannot spread throughout the entire group. With these thoughts before you, see what you can do to reduce the national ash heap."

In recognition of the importance of action in the field of fire prevention one day in each year is observed as "Fire Prevention Day." Heretofore this day has been October 9th, but this year it will probably be observed on November 2d. Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, recently suggested this date on account of the Liberty Loan Campaign, which will be in full swing during October. Mr. McAdoo's message says in part, "I am deeply impressed with the importance of conserving American resources from destruction. Since the annual American fire waste is equivalent to the interest upon six billion dollars worth of Liberty Bonds; since it includes immense quantities of food, cotton, munitions and other war supplies, and results in the serious crippling of productive industry the lessons of fire prevention should be made more urgent this year than ever before."

"I would suggest that November 2d might be an appropriate substitute during this single year. . . . It should be possible for all agencies, public and private, to cooperate more effectively in giving emphasis to this subject."

Upon receipt of this message the National Board of Fire Underwriters telegraphed to the governors and fire marshals of the various states as follows: "Secretary McAdoo wires request to postpone Fire Prevention Day this year to November 2d, because of Liberty Loan Drive in October." If this postponement is affected 60,000 Four-Minute Men will speak on fire prevention during the week beginning October 28th.

It is the patriotic duty of all of us to become active in conservation of resources by fire prevention. Therefore don't forget the date set. Hear some of the talks given, and undoubtedly we shall hear something that will be of value.

Recent Accidents Chicago Telephone Company

A man was removing particles of glass from a window, when a piece flew out, and struck him on the wrist. A painful bruise resulted.

An installer was fastening some wire to the ceiling of a subscriber's basement, when some plaster fell. It struck his eye, causing it to become sore and inflamed.

A lineman in the Suburban department was cutting a piece of iron wire when a piece flew off and lodged in his eye.

An equipment installer was soldering wires to coils on a relay rack, when a

piece of hot solder fell and burned his ankle. Because of lack of attention the ankle became infected, requiring medical attention.

A messenger boy was starting a motorcycle and pushing down on the pedal. The pedal kicked back, causing the boy's knee to strike the end of the handle bar. He had failed to advance the spark.

Wisconsin Telephone Company

While on the roof of a subscriber's premises at Racine, a line foreman jumped to a lower section of the roof, and sprained his ankle.

While a laborer in the supply department at Milwaukee was trucking material, he stepped on a nail, which was embedded in the floor. A bad wound in the sole of the man's foot resulted.

A laborer in the plant department at Milwaukee was cleaning the drum in a concrete mixer, when the drum shifted unexpectedly. Severe cuts on the man's hand resulted.

While loading boxes of supplies from a depot platform onto a truck a Milwaukee lineman struck his hand on a nail protruding from a box. The lineman's right thumb was injured.

Accident Prevention Trophies

During the month of October the accident prevention trophies contested for in the Suburban plant, construction and maintenance divisions of the Chicago Telephone Company will be in the possession of Messrs. Bremer of North Construction, Cerney of the Canal exchange and White of the Joliet district. They have all had the honor of holding the trophies before, and this is the third consecutive month that Joliet has been in first place.

The standings of the various districts in the three divisions are as follows:—

Suburban Plant

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. Joliet | 7. La Grange |
| 2. Oak Park | 8. Wheaton |
| 3. Harvey | 9. Hammond |
| 4. Aurora | 10. Waukegan |
| 5. Elgin | 11. Special Estimate |
| 6. Evanston | |

Construction

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. North Construction | 5. Cable Repair |
| 2. Supplies | 6. Garage |
| 3. Building Cabling | 7. Central Construction |
| 4. South Construction | |

Maintenance

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Canal | 15. Stewart |
| 2. Beverly | 16. Superior |
| 3. Main | 17. Pullman |
| 4. Wabash | 18. Rogers Park |
| 5. Austin | 19. Lincoln |
| 6. Irving | 20. West |
| 7. Lake View | 21. South Chicago |
| 8. Monroe | 22. Wentworth |
| 9. Central | 23. Yards |
| 10. Hyde Park | 24. Lawndale |
| 11. Calumet | 25. Prospect |
| 12. Edgewater | 26. Humboldt |
| 13. Oakland | 27. Belmont |
| 14. Kedzie | 28. Douglas |

Back America's bullets with Liberty Bonds.

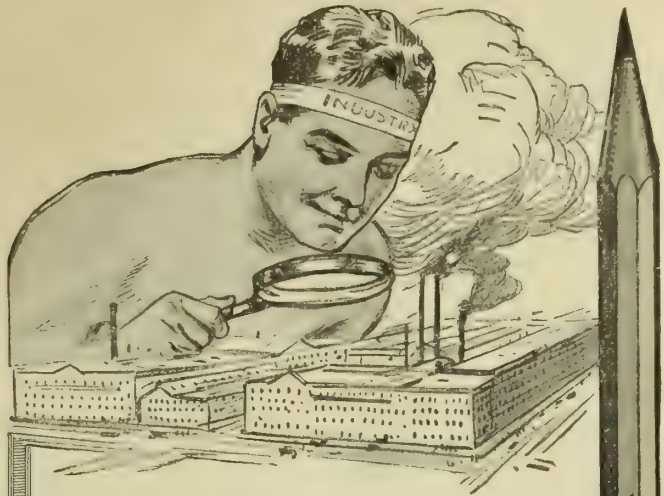


In Peace or War Thrift is Patriotism..

3% Interest Paid in
Our Savings Department

THE NORTHERN TRUST CO...BANK

N.W. COR. LA SALLE & MONROE STS., CHICAGO
CAPITAL \$2,000,000 SURPLUS \$2,000,000



Van Dyke Pencils

*An American Product of Science
Applied to Pencil Industry*

MADE IN 16 DEGREES OF LEAD
6B SOFTEST TO 8H HARDEST

14 CENTS IN STAMPS will bring you
a VAN DYKE Pencil and VAN DYKE
Eraser for trial. Name your vocation—
there is a grade of lead best suited for
your work.

EBERHARD FABER, New York

WABASH 640

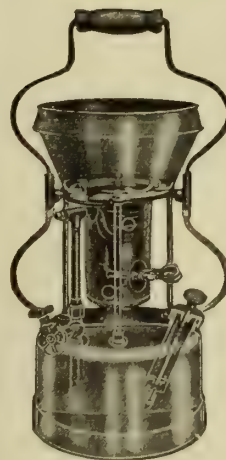
will put you in touch with personal and experienced insurance service for getting most reasonable rates and broadest protection for your property, household goods, automobile, baggage and jewelry against fire and theft.

Get our advice—our firm is manager of the insurance department of the A. T. & T. Co.

MARSH & McLENNAN

INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
INSURANCE EXCHANGE
CHICAGO

UNIQUE Furnaces and Torches



Unique Furnaces and Torches burn kerosene oil, generate quickly, and give about twice as much heat as can be obtained from gasoline.

The combustion is so nearly perfect that there is practically no unburned carbon to clog the burner and generator.

They are indorsed by fire underwriters because they are safe; by telephone companies because they are economical and durable, and by cable men and line men because they eliminate trouble and bother.

Write us today and we will send you our literature describing these articles, and demonstrate to you every claim that we make for them.



THE OAKES MANUFACTURING COMPANY
TIPTON, INDIANA

Public Utilities Commission Rulings

Leave to Incorporate Company to Operate in Territory Already Adequately Served Denied

(Railroad Commission of Michigan)

In the case of Theodore Habermehl, *et al*, the commission held that, as the territory proposed to be served by the construction of additional telephone lines and facilities is now adequately served by the lines and facilities of Onaway-Alpena Telephone Company, the application for leave to incorporate a company to operate in said territory is denied.

Occasional Delays Are Unavoidable in the Telephone Business

(Railroad Commission of California)

In disposing of the complaint of the city of Calexico against the adequacy and efficiency of the service rendered by the Imperial Telephone Company, the commission pointed out that the apparent delay in responding to calls was frequently due to the fault of the subscriber rather than to that of the operator, since in many instances the subscriber after the completion of a conversation attempts to recall the operator without first having returned the receiver to the hook, thereby giving no indication to the operator that the first conversation has been concluded. The commission states that occasional delays will of necessity occur, but that with reasonable care on the part of the subscriber to allow a reasonable time within which to clear his line before making a second call the service will be greatly expedited.

Exacting and Inflexible Franchise Terms Are Often Against the Public Interest

(Public Service Commission, First District, New York)

In approving the application of the Union Railway Company of New York City for authority to construct an extension of its street railway and to exercise the franchise secured therefor from the City of New York, the commission pointed out that the terms of the franchise were extremely onerous and imposed upon the company drastic and expensive requirements. The commission states that the resultant burden upon petitioner's revenue may arise some day to plague those who are insistent upon the maintenance of maximum service and may become troublesome on future consideration of the company's rates and revenues, especially since in another proceeding before the commission the company claims that it is now only earning operating expenses.

It is pointed out that the imposition of exacting and inflexible terms as a part of municipal franchises for the use of public streets often has later consequences really adverse to public interests through curtailing the ability of the company to maintain its property and furnish service of first quality. The rigid terms of these local franchises have often, moreover, given rise to an impression of the undue harshness,

rigidity and unadaptability of public regulation not at all attributable to the workings of the commission plan of public control.

—
On the Facts, the Commission Would Assume That An Artificial Gas and Electric Company Had Been Kept On a Fair Rate Basis and Return—Under War Conditions, Valuation Held Unnecessary—War Conditions Considered—Money Should Not Be Spent for Appraisal During the War—Rate Cases Not To Be Conducted In Usual Formal Fashion During War.

(Public Service Commission, First District, New York)

The Queensboro Gas and Electric Company sought authority to advance its rates for gas from \$1.15 to \$1.40 per thousand cubic feet, and its rates for electricity from twelve cents per kilowatt hour to fourteen cents. The increase was necessary to overcome a deficit and cover present abnormal increases in operating costs, and to yield the company a net return no greater than that earned under normal conditions.

It was held by the commission that, as the affairs of the company have been conducted under the continuous scrutiny of the commission, consumers, lawyers, experts and civic organizations, it is a fair assumption that the company has been kept on a rate basis yielding little, if anything, in excess of a fair return.

Under ordinary conditions it would be necessary to fix the value of the company's property for rate purposes, and make an estimate as to the present cost of reproducing the property, new and less depreciation, which would involve the taking of an inventory, delay and expense. Proof of present reproduction costs, with or without deduction of depreciation, is not an indispensable element in ascertaining whether the quantum of net operating revenue yielded by present rates and expenses affords to the company's investors an adequate return upon that on which the law and the constitution says an adequate return must be afforded. Where revenues approximate operating expenses, taxes and fixed charges, upon an amount which beyond question is less than any conceded basis of return, or less than such expenses, taxes and charges, there can be no question of the precise value of the property.

Therefore, under present emergency conditions, an opinion appraisal of the present reproduction cost of the company's property need not be made for the purpose of action upon such applications as the one before the commission.

An appraisal would cost \$50,000, and such a fund could be put to other uses. Were the company subjected to such an outlay it would become an operating charge

apportioned over a number of years, and thus borne by the consumers, and an added factor for a higher rate. In time of war there should be no avoidable expenditure of money, expert skill, or materials, which does not serve the purpose of integrating these local agencies in the successful conduct of the war.

Except where a substantial reason appears for belief that a public utility company is earning more than a reasonable return upon its investment, the commission will refrain from conducting rate cases in the usual formal fashion during the period of the war, and will preferably devote itself, within the limits of its delegated powers, to the ascertainment of the relief necessarily to be granted for the war period, to prevent the breaking down of public utility service and lasting detriment to public utility property. Except where a substantial reason for a contrary course appears, the commission will not inquire fully into the normal valuation of the corporate property, or try to ascertain whether the existing rates have ordinarily yielded more or less than a reasonable return upon that value. A more complete inquiry will be reserved until normal conditions come again.

Increase in Lighting Rate Authorized. War Conditions Considered

(Public Utilities Commission of Illinois)

In re Illinois Northern Utilities Company the commission held that governmental authorities, having in mind the prosecution of the present war and its necessities, have repeatedly indicated a feeling of concern that public utilities should be maintained at a state of high efficiency, and that local authorities should give prompt consideration to applications for increased rates enabling them to meet increased expenses, and to maintain their properties in such condition that the people will receive satisfactory service, and that industries dependent upon them shall not suffer by reason of their inability to meet financial obligations which have been placed upon them.

The commission does not believe that it is the intent of the government to ask that the public shall pay more than a reasonable price for the public utility service received, but the commission, in giving due consideration to the government's policy, recognizes that certain situations arise in which it is important that prompt and effective relief be granted, at the same time that the interest of the public and consumers is cared for.

As petitioner's operating expenses have increased to a serious extent because of unusual conditions brought about by the war, and as the company cannot maintain service to the standard of efficiency and adequacy to which the public is entitled without an increase in rates, petitioner is authorized to put into effect increased rates.

Every Liberty Bond helps to bring victory and peace. Buy one to-day.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY

NOV 23 1918



American Signal Corps men in France repairing a line which has been severed by shell fire. The line was important, leading to a brigade headquarters near Juvigny.

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ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

NOVEMBER 1918

VOL. 8.

No. 4



THE WHITE COMPANY

Announces

A Double Reduction Gear Drive In Its Heavy Duty Trucks

Having all the flexibility and leverage of chain drive at its best. The superior leverage of a chain and sprocket, in applying power near the wheel rim by a rolling contact, is obtained in the Double Reduction axle by gears enclosed in the wheels and running in oil.

This is not an Internal Gear Drive with two axles. It is a *Centre Gear Drive* with power transmitted through gears on each end of a single axle. The entire load is borne by a compact housing. The axle shafts are carried in sleeves within the housing and are free to propel the truck without supporting any weight.

The twisting and jolting of uneven roads cannot cramp the driving mechanism. Wedging of gears is impossible.

THE DOUBLE REDUCTION PRINCIPLE

has been a large factor in the efficiency of White 1½—2-ton trucks, so widely used in both commercial and military service. It has long been an engineering problem to adapt it to shaft-driven, heavy-duty trucks. *This has now been accomplished without adding a single pound to the unsprung weight.*

The chassis is clean cut. The rear axle housing is so compact it affords practically the road clearance of a straight axle. The tread is narrower. All parts are easily accessible. Moving

parts are so simple and so rugged, dust protected and immersed in oil, that they are proof against rough usage. So frictionless is the whole driving system that the truck's coasting radius has been greatly extended.

White performance has been raised to a new level of efficiency. White operating cost has been lowered to a new level of economy, by a driving system which requires no adjusting whatever and will outwear the truck itself.

The new trucks have been in active service for several months. Deliveries will be made as soon as production in the factory overtakes urgent military needs.

THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy

Universal Service

One System

Volume 8

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, NOVEMBER, 1918

Number 4

THE MONTH IN OHIO, INDIANA AND ILLINOIS

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

General Offices, Chicago

Miss Laura Ellen Laughlin, Correspondent

Mrs. Guyon of the treasurer's office, has been seriously ill with the "flu," which developed into pneumonia. She expects to return soon. Miss Murphy, William Clair and Mr. Heller were also confined to their homes with the "flu." They have returned and feel only slightly the worse for their disagreeable experience.

W. L. Wishmeier, supervisor of the bookkeeping section, disbursements division, has been ill for several weeks with influenza and pneumonia. He is improving and expects to be back on the job soon. Stanley D. Shankweiler, special agent at Columbus, Ohio, is filling Mr. Wishmeier's place.

W. J. Freudenberger, supervisor of the plant section, disbursements division, was ill for a week with influenza.

H. C. Stenstrom, supervisor of the voucher section, disbursements division, volunteered and was accepted by the American Red Cross for overseas service. At this writing he was in New York awaiting orders to go to England.

Samuel S. Ries of the bookkeeping section, disbursements division, is now connected with the Y. M. C. A. service in Chicago.

Miss Lucille O'Shay of the statistical section, disbursements division, died on October 4th, after a brief illness with influenza and pneumonia. She had been in the service of the company for almost two years.

The "flu" has been very kind to the chief engineer's office. Among those who have suffered from attacks of the prevalent disease are: Miss Jeffery of the stenographic department and Miss Davidson and Mrs. Sites of the general traffic engineer's office. All have recovered, and returned to work.

E. A. Rosstrucker of the general traffic engineer's office has enlisted in the army, and is now located at the University of Chicago in the Student Army Training Corps. This makes six stars on the traffic department service flag.

Miss Coutts of the general traffic engineer's office has resigned to accept a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

T. H. Catron, chief clerk to the chief engineer, is expecting an early call to the army. Mr. Shaefer, formerly of the commercial engineer's office, is acting chief clerk.

Ohio Division

**D. H. Morris, Correspondent,
Columbus**

Dayton District

Interested since boyhood in wireless telegraphy, it was but natural that Frank A. Caswell and Walter Rembold should patriotically volunteer their services to their country when it became engaged in war.



THREE OF UNCLE SAM'S BLUEJACKETS
Frank A. Caswell, Sylvester Rhodes and
Walter Rembold

They entered the navy, seeking assignment to the radio section, and took their first training at the Great Lakes Naval Station, going from there to Harvard University to complete their radio work. On their way east they stopped for several days at their home in Dayton. These young men, who are about nineteen years old, established one of the first amateur wireless stations in Dayton, and it was complete in every detail.

Miss Dorothy Kilfedder has returned from a two weeks' vacation. She visited New York, Detroit, Toledo, Chicago and Muskegon.

Mrs. Jennie Roberts, matron at the Main

office, Dayton, has resigned to accept a position with the Jacobs Kilbourne Company, Columbus. Mrs. Laura Crowley succeeds Mrs. Roberts.

Miss Irene Bittner, of the Main office, Dayton, recently entertained the girls at her home. A good time was reported by all present.

Miss Jeanette Rennor, supervisor at the Main office, Dayton, has been ill at her home several weeks.

Miss Lillian Scott, operator at the Main office, Dayton, recently entertained the B division by giving a hay ride. A delicious picnic supper was served at Miss Scott's country home.

Miss Luella Williamson, local operator at the Main office, Dayton, spent a two weeks' vacation visiting friends in Richmond, Va.

Misses Duffy and Hoskinson have returned, after a pleasant rest in the country.

Miss Mary Peare, evening chief operator at the Main office, Dayton, has returned from a two weeks' visit in Detroit.

Miss Nell Kennedy, chief operator at the East office, Dayton, has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent at Sulphur Lake Springs.

One of the local instructors who is doing welfare work came back to the office after a busy morning, looking very pale. After much questioning Miss Creamer confessed that she had been chased by a cow. No doubt the beast was attracted by Miss Creamer's red sailor, etc.

Miss Estelle Dutcher, chief operator at Miamisburg, resigned on October 1st to become the bride of Lynn Barnaby of Columbus, Ind. A number of enjoyable social affairs were given for Miss Dutcher by members of her club and the girls of the Miamisburg office. Miss Louise Buehner, who succeeds Miss Dutcher as chief operator, entertained with a linen shower and Miss Jeanette Vogt arranged a kitchen shower.

The girls of the Miamisburg office were the guests of Mrs. Charles Filbert at a delightful lawn party in honor of her niece from Bowling Green, Ky.

Miss Urseline Geisler, local service observer at Dayton, spent her vacation visiting her brother in Chicago.

Miss Turney, schedule clerk at the Main office, Dayton, has returned from a two

weeks' vacation. She visited Lima, Ohio, and other places.

Miss Celeste Evans, night operator at the Main office, Dayton, recently took a two months' trip through the New England states.

Miss Camilla Poffenberger, senior operator at the Main office, Dayton, has been called to Washington, D. C., to report for overseas duty as a nurse's aide.

Akron District

Miss May Warjon, district traffic clerk, was married on October 5th to Lieut. George Puddington. The wedding took place in Little Rock, Ark., where Lieutenant and Mrs. Puddington will live until his regiment leaves for the front. Misses Mabel McDonnell, Edith Duff and Viola Grable, Mrs. Grice and Mrs. Murphy of Akron recently gave a dinner party at the Oriental in honor of the bride. She received many beautiful presents.

Miss Helen Gardner, toll supervisor at Akron, was recently married to Joseph Rauschenwinder.

Miss Ethel Rouf of the Akron exchange was recently married to Hobart Bryan.

Miss Amalia Lenk, clerk at Akron, has resigned to accept a position with the Miller Rubber Company.

Miss Mary Wingerter has been promoted to toll operator at Akron.

Misses Mabel Coup and May Cole have been promoted to supervisors at Akron.

Miss Viola Grabel has been promoted to assistant to local chief operator at Akron.

Misses Osa Smith and Grace West of

Akron have returned from a visit to their home in Buchannon, W. Va.

Miss Mabel Stephenson of Akron has returned after a severe illness.

Miss Lydia Piggott of Akron recently visited her brother at Camp Sherman.

Miss Helen Romig of Akron recently visited in Columbus, Dayton and Cincinnati.



MISS CAMILLA POFFENBERGER
Formerly of the Dayton office, who has been called for duty overseas as a nurse's aide.

Misses Lottie Wonn, Gladys Barthlow, Garretta Meogher, Helen Smith and Leona Wooley have re-entered the service at Akron.

The first gold star has been placed on the Ohio division service flag, to honor the memory of Thompson V. Robinson. Robinson was a clerk in the plant department at Youngstown and enlisted in Company C, 101st Signal Battalion in September, 1917. He was killed in action on July 19th while stringing wire at Chateau Thierry.

Columbus District

The patriotic North Exchange War Savings Society continues to purchase war savings stamps and thrift stamps liberally.

Frank C. Mohr, division toll wire chief, who is also first lieutenant of the Signal Company, Columbus Reserve Guard, was honored with a place on the Ohio Civilian Rifle Team, which competed in the National Rifle Tournament at Camp Perry during the first three weeks of September. Lieutenant Mohr won two "expert" medals and his team won second place among the ten teams in Class C. He also won honorable mention in the pistol match, although he had never before used that weapon.

W. M. Stuke, formerly chief clerk in the Columbus district commercial office, has been appointed assistant district commercial manager and will handle all matters in the commercial department formerly in charge of District Manager J. T. Daniels, who recently resigned.

Indiana Division

D. H. Whitham, Correspondent
Indianapolis

Indianapolis District

Main Office

Miss Pauline Bowman, local operator, was recently married to J. Moravec.

Misses Louise Norris and Winifred McKinney, operators, were recently promoted to supervisors.

The homes of three of Main's oldest girls have been saddened by deaths recently as Misses Charlotte VanTreese, Elma Shireman and Lillie Solomon, each lost her father.

Mrs. Nora Smart, local instructor, has been transferred to the toll office.

Miss Mildred Hunt recently resigned to accept a position with the Western and Southern Insurance Company.

Miss Inez Durham, one of Main's twins, has resigned to marry William Kistner.

Miss Olive Fuson, supervisor, was recently transferred from the Woodruff office.

Miss Elizabeth Mascoe has resigned to be married.

Washington Office

Miss Hazel Mockford has been promoted to evening chief operator, succeeding Miss Jennie Jensen.

Miss Cecile Hindman has been promoted to work order clerk, succeeding Miss Minnie Bell Davis, who resigned to accept a position in Charleston, W. Va.



RUDOLPH CRISTMAN
With the 136th Field Artillery "Over There."
Before the war he was commercial agent at Alliance, Ohio



UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL
Miss Gladys Linton, wire chief, and Miss Gladys Runion, chief operator, at Nelsonville.

Miss Freida Mayer, supervisor, has resigned to be married.

The Washington girls gave a surprise party for Miss Edna Elkin, a former employé, who was recently married. A good time was enjoyed by all.

Miss Helen Caplinger has been promoted from senior operator to supervisor.

John Love, formerly of this office, has arrived safely overseas.

Woodruff Office

Miss Frances Gilbert had the honor of opening the Liberty Loan campaign by signing for the first bond. The girls responded with a true patriotic spirit, which made the number of subscriptions go far beyond anticipations. Miss Helen Geddes is the president of the bond committee and also the Woodruff War Savings Society. She succeeds Miss Frances Mitchell, who has resigned to take a position with the Big Four Railroad Company.

The Woodruff girls have thoroughly enjoyed their beautiful tennis court. It has been very attractive all summer, and many pleasant comments have been made by passers-by. Come and see for yourselves. All are welcome.

Miss Isabella Florence has been promoted to supervisor.

Misses Mildred McKenzie, Frances Gilbert, Elva Turner and Mary Bryant have been promoted to senior operators.

Miss Anna Schoneker has returned after an illness of several weeks.

Belmont Office

Miss Alice Lavery, clerk, has been seriously ill at her home.

Miss Burns, operator, was recently called to Cincinnati because of her mother's serious illness.

Miss Thompson, senior operator, has been promoted to supervisor.

Training School

Miss Anna M. Welch, chief instructor, recently spent a few days in Frankfort on business.

Mrs. James Polsgrove spent August and September on instruction work in Kokomo.

Mrs. Ogle, recently received word that her husband had gone "Over There".

Irvington Office

Miss Lucille Kennedy has been promoted to senior operator.

her husband in the south. She reports a very enjoyable time.

Observing Department

Miss Anna Maley, local service observer, has accepted a position as traveling observer. Miss Louisa Kercheval succeeds

Miss Maley as service observer.

Miss Ethel Glass, toll service observer, has been visiting relatives in Chicago. Miss Edith Scott substituted for Miss Glass.

Miss Nevada Wright, clerk, died recently, after an illness of several weeks. The news was a great shock to her many friends and she will be greatly missed.

Toll Items

Miss Irene Gilchrist, assistant evening chief operator, has moved to Denver, Colo. Her physician advised the change on account of her health.

Miss Ruth Cox, toll training instructor, has returned from Terre Haute.

Miss Bertha Faut, toll chief operator, bought the first Liberty Bond in the toll department.

Mr. and Mrs. Akin Join Navy

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Akin have the distinction of being the first couple to enlist at the local navy recruiting station. Mr. Akin enlisted as a gunner's mate, first class, and his wife as a yeoman. Mr. Akin is a previous service man, having served five years and five months in the navy. He has been employed for some time as an expert accountant and in charge of maintenance and supplies for the Central Union Telephone Company. He has been assigned to the seaman's gun school, Newport, R. I., and Mrs. Akin will report at the Navy Yard at Washington. — Indianapolis Star.



NELSONVILLE, OHIO, OPERATORS AWAITING THEIR TURN AT A RECENT YELLOW LEGGED CHICKEN AND BROWN GRAVY DINNER.

The Irvington girls recently gave a shower for Mrs. Florence Davis, formerly Miss Florence Herzberger, at the home of Miss Lillian Baumgart. The colors were pink and white and they were carried out in the refreshments and favors. Mrs. Davis was presented with an ivory toilet set.



A GROUP OF NELSONVILLE, OHIO, EMPLOYEES

Left to right: Charles Nash, repairman; Bob Hawk, lineman; Gladys Runion, chief operator; Iva Nash, chief clerk; Mabel Haffner, collector, and M. M. McBride, manager.

Mrs. Edna Foye, night chief operator, has returned after spending a month with

Good humor is absolutely essential to good mental health.

Toll Department Holds Patriotic Meeting

Misses Neva Harkins and Martha Pommerening of the Indianapolis toll office recently conducted a patriotic meeting in the Roof Garden, to boost the sale of Liberty Bonds in their department. A very interesting program was arranged and the Liberty Orchestra, directed by Miss Lillian Ullrich, was a pleasing feature.

PROGRAM

America.....Orchestra and Audience
Marseillaise.....Orchestra and Audience
Indiana.....Orchestra and Audience
Selection.....Orchestra and Audience
Reading.....Miss Fromme
Vocal solo.....Miss VonWiller
Reading.....Miss Nell Luske
Music.....Orchestra
Ukelele.....Miss M. Porteus
Reading.....Miss Fromme
Battle Hymn of the Republic.....Orchestra and Audience
Keep the Home Fires Burning.....Orchestra and Audience
Reading.....Miss Fromme
Vocal solo.....Miss VonWiller
Two-minute speech....Miss M. Pommerening

Miss Pommerening spoke on the subject, "Buy Bonds. A Chance to Get a Mortgage on Berlin—Dirt Cheap." Splendid results were attained.

Wedding Gift for Mrs. Kiger

The marriage of Miss Jennie Newnam chief clerk in the office of the division traffic superintendent, Indianapolis, to Samuel D. Kiger was announced in the October BELL TELEPHONE NEWS.

It was only natural that Mrs. Kiger's associates for many years should show their esteem by a wedding gift, which took the form of a beautiful set of silver, appropriately engraved. When she returned from lunch on her last day but one before leaving telephone work, she found the gift on her desk, which was decorated with bridal roses.

Mrs. Kiger's retirement was a distinct loss to the telephone company and her associates, all of whom wish her a long and happy life.

Death of Mr. Hollis

CHARLES VALENTINE HOLLIS, district traffic chief at Indianapolis, and son of C. C. Hollis, manager at Muncie, died of pneumonia on October 8th.

Mr. Hollis was born in Indianapolis, and during his boyhood days lived in Detroit and Battle Creek, Mich. Early in life he showed a fondness for a business life, and when only twelve years old assisted his father in the commercial office of the Michigan State Telephone Company in Detroit. In the spring of 1908, he entered the employ of the Central Union Telephone Company at Indianapolis, and was later transferred to Terre Haute, where he became head clerk for his father, who was then manager of the contract department, Southern district. In March, 1912, he was transferred to the traffic department at Vincennes, and soon after returned to Indianapolis, where he went through the various branches of the traffic department, finally becoming traffic chief of the

North and Main offices. In March, 1917, he was appointed toll manager, and in August, 1918, became district traffic chief at Indianapolis.

Mr. Hollis was devoted to athletic sports, and at one time held the state record for the shot put. One of his hobbies was the collection of stamps. He organized the



CHARLES V. HOLLIS

Indianapolis Collection Club, and was a member of the Lincoln Harrison Stamp Club.

Mr. Hollis is survived by his parents, his wife, and two daughters.

Northern and Southern District

Miss Mona Southers, chief operator's clerk at Bedford, recently visited in Mitchell.

Miss Mayme Thompson, local operator at Bedford, has been transferred to Indianapolis.

Dalton Wallar and Nelson Chambers, of the Bedford exchange, recently spent a day squirrel hunting and brought back all they saw—three.



NEW CENTRAL OFFICE AT NELSONVILLE, OHIO.

Miss Nellie Cameron, night local operator at Bedford, has returned after a six weeks' absence.

Miss Vada Carter, chief operator at Bedford, has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent in Indianapolis, Connersville and Muncie.

Miss Lydia Plake, information operator at Bedford, has resigned to accept another position. She is succeeded by Miss Hazel Stateup.

Miss Sylvia Martin, local operator at Bedford, has been on a month's leave of absence.

Miss Margaret Tucker, local operator at Bedford, has been promoted to local supervisor.

Miss Cleon Gardner, clerk at Bedford, recently spent Sunday in Orleans.

Miss Mabel Quackenbush, supervisor at Bedford, was a Louisville week-end visitor recently.

H. H. Caldwell, repairman at Bedford, has been transferred to the construction department at Peru.

Miss Olive Hall, toll operator at French Lick, has returned from a week's vacation spent near Paoli.

Frank Tabor, formerly repairman at Bedford, has been promoted to wire chief.

John Able, repairman at Bedford, recently suffered a severe injury to his right eye. It was caused by a piece of steel. "Johnnie" will be able to see the rabbits this fall, however.

George Thompson recently made a business trip to Bedford in the interest of the "Yaller Dawg" association.

Bedford has a new wire chief, Bill Hawkins 2nd. He arrived a few days ago and will no doubt soon take charge of the office.

G. V. Post and his crew recently came through Bedford, and after eating all the watermelons in the county departed for Indianapolis.

South Bend has several employes with long service records. Miss Ada A. Roy has been with the company sixteen years, Miss M. B. Stowell fifteen years and W. D. Steadman fourteen years. Manager Bonds has been with the company almost thirty years.

Miss Lelia Bridges of the commercial department, Peru, and Miss Pauline Pontius, traffic clerk, went to Rochester, Ind., with the Liberty Guard Girls to take part in the Fourth Liberty Loan parade.

Mrs. W. W. Failing has accepted a position in the commercial office at Peru. She succeeds Mrs. E. K. Atkinson. Mrs. Failing's husband is in service overseas.

F. E. Williams, chief inspector at Peru, has been transferred to Muncie as toll wire



H. F. ALLARD
Of Columbus, now
in France with 13th
Aerial Photo Unit.

chief. G. V. Post, formerly construction foreman, succeeds Mr. Williams.

I. V. Green, manager at Peru, was active in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. He assisted in the publicity work.

Harley Caldwell has accepted a position at Peru as clerk for Chief Inspector Post. He succeeds Roy Blacketter.

Miss Loretta Brockington, operator at Peru, was recently married to Charles Harris.

Mrs. Harris will retain her position with the company.

The Peru commercial and traffic departments recently received a certificate of membership from the National War Savings Committee.

Miss Mattie Harms of Terre Haute, who has been in the service of the company for a number of years, has been granted a leave of absence because of poor health. Miss Harms will spend the time at home.

Miss Fischer, local chief operator at Terre Haute, visited at the Great Lakes during September. She also went to the War Exposition in Chicago.

Miss Bertha Cotton, stenographer in the commercial department at Terre Haute, and editor of the *Weekly News*, has resigned. She recently spent a week at Camp McClellan, Alabama.

Mrs. Arnold Fasig, formerly Miss Dick King, local chief operator at Terre Haute, recently became the mother of a son, King Arnold.

Miss Marie Stinesberger, toll operator at Terre Haute, has been promoted to toll supervisor. She succeeds Miss Oval Webster who accepted a position with A. Herz Dry Goods Company.

Miss Matilda Fatthauer, formerly stenographer in the commercial department, Terre Haute, died recently after an illness of several months.

Miss Louise Stevens, clerk in the commercial department, Terre Haute, recently

enjoyed a week's vacation. She visited her brother at Camp Taylor, and her aunt in the country.

Miss Avis Baxter, night chief operator at Terre Haute, has returned after an absence of eight weeks.

Miss Ruth Cox, toll instructor at Indianapolis who has been instructing at Terre Haute for several months, has returned to Indianapolis. She will be greatly missed. Miss Hallie Rayouglar succeeds Miss Cox at Terre Haute.

George Brown, collector at Terre Haute, has resigned to accept a position with the American Car and Foundry Company. Mrs. Josephine Bryant succeeds Mr. Brown.

Misses Mary Short, Louise Stevens and Cecilia Reisman, of Terre Haute, spent a recent week-end at Camp Zachary Taylor. Miss Short and Miss Stevens each have brothers, and Miss Reisman has a nephew in training.

The Terre Haute traffic force was pleasantly surprised, when Miss Elizabeth Irving, clerk in the local operating room, resigned, and became the bride of Edward Rainfroz of the Western Electric Company.

Miss Lillian K. Schlayman, clerk and stenographer in the South Bend commercial office, died on October 29th. Miss Schlayman entered the employ of the company in August, 1901, as an operator. After serving as chief operator she assumed the position held until her death. Miss Schlayman was devoted to her work and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of her associates.

Plaint of a Student

We've phrases by the dozens
And phrases by the score,
We've got almost a hundred
But still she gives us more.

Some are easy, some are hard,
And some are awful long,
And some are stuck in places, where
We've sure to say 'em wrong.

Some are spoken nice and sweet
And some jest like a question,
But when to use 'em, I don't know,
'Tis a sad thing, I'm confessin'.

And when at night I go to bed,
To get rest from that stuff,
I dream of phrases all night long,
And b'lieve me, it's enough.

—Eva Mills, Student, Indianapolis.

Every Woman

By Helen Rowland.

Now is the time for every woman to
flag her train of thought.

And switch it onto the Right Track!

Now is the vital hour for every woman
to strike her colors—for success!

Now is the time for every woman to
FIND herself.

To establish for herself a philosophy which will strengthen her morale, her courage and her patience.

For philosophy is the secret of morale.

And it is the MORALE which will win this war!

Now is the time for every woman to say to herself—

I will be STRONG!

Either I am a vital part of this country's war machinery—a COG in its wheels—or I am a CLOG in its wheels.

There is no MIDDLE ground.

Either I am a staunch, eager worker, or I am a slacker and a shirker.

I will DO whatsoever my hands find to do, with all my heart, and with all my strength, and with all my soul's devotion!

I will be CHEERFUL.

No matter how dark the day, or how disheartening the news of the day, I will hold tight to my courage, and smile the smile of perfect FAITH into the eyes of all those about me.

No matter, even if HE should fall in the great battle, I shall not garb myself in depressing robes of woe, but shall smile down my tears and proudly pin my gold star over my heart—and go on WORKING. No shadow of my own sorrow shall touch another in this great moment.

I will be FRUGAL!

Not one penny of mine shall be frittered away on frivolity, or foolish finery, or self-indulgence. Every penny that is mine is at the service of my Country so long as this war shall last.

For I know full well that in the final hour of victory all that I have cast upon the waters of humanity shall be returned to me hundredfold in happiness, and peace of mind, and self-respect, and joy of living.

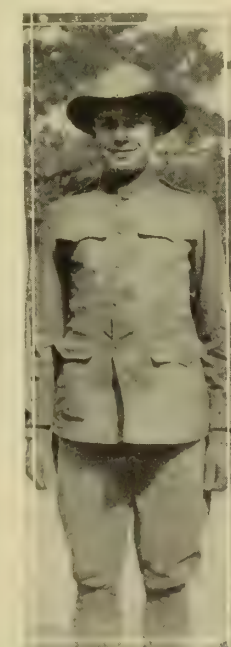
I will be OPTIMISTIC!

I will talk victory, feel victory, think victory, live victoriously.



RUSSELL A. VET-TER

Of Company B, Field Signal Battalion, A. E. F., and in charge of an advance post exchange. Before the war he was an assignment man at Anderson, Ind.



PRIVATE VIRGLE ARCHER

Company K, 339th Infantry, A. E. F. Before enlisting he was a lineman at Kendallville, Ind.



MISS JOSEPHINE MILLER

Operator at Elnora, Ind. Miss Miller bewails the fact that she was not born a boy so she could help her brother to lick the Huns "Over There."

tain her position with the company.

The Peru commercial and traffic departments recently received a certificate of membership from the National War Savings Committee.

Miss Mattie Harms of Terre Haute, who has been in the service of the company for a number of years, has been granted a leave of absence because of poor health. Miss Harms will spend the time at home.

Miss Fischer, local chief operator at Terre Haute, visited at the Great Lakes during September. She also went to the War Exposition in Chicago.

Miss Bertha Cotton, stenographer in the commercial department at Terre Haute, and editor of the *Weekly News*, has resigned. She recently spent a week at Camp McClellan, Alabama.

Mrs. Arnold Fasig, formerly Miss Dick King, local chief operator at Terre Haute, recently became the mother of a son, King Arnold.

Miss Marie Stinesberger, toll operator at Terre Haute, has been promoted to toll supervisor. She succeeds Miss Oval Webster who accepted a position with A. Herz Dry Goods Company.

Miss Matilda Fatthauer, formerly stenographer in the commercial department, Terre Haute, died recently after an illness of several months.

Miss Louise Stevens, clerk in the commercial department, Terre Haute, recently



PERU TRAFFIC AND PLANT EMPLOYEES TAKING A DIP AT PIPE CREEK FALLS

My Faith shall radiate to all those with whom I come in contact!

I will listen to no pessimists and kill-joys.

Not I!

For I am my Country's keeper—the American Woman!

I am the Warrior at Home!

Munsingwear News.

A Son of Old Virginia

Born in the District of Columbia on February 24, 1870, W. R. Hirst, division plant superintendent for Indiana, realized when but a few weeks old that as long as he remained in the district, franchise rights as a citizen of the United States would be denied him, so he insisted on his parents returning at once to their home on the farm near Arlington, Va.

The early part of Mr. Hirst's life was devoted to rural pursuits and acquiring a public and high school education at Arlington. In 1889 he entered the employ of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. Company as a clerk in the division superintendent's office at Pittsburgh, and carried on the duties of timekeeper for seven years. In 1896 he accepted a position with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company as chief clerk to the district superintendent, and in 1899 became manager at Cleveland. In 1904 he made his first appearance in the ranks of the Central Union Telephone Company, assuming the duties of special agent, and reporting to E. A. Reed, division superintendent at Columbus, Ohio. He handled plant and traffic work until February, 1905, when he was transferred to Indiana as manager of the Indianapolis exchange. On January 1, 1911, he was appointed plant superintendent for the state of Indiana.

Mr. Hirst is not only a careful student of telephone problems, but has the faculty of anticipating and providing for emergencies. He has applied the same careful consideration and interest to the problems of employes, and this, perhaps more than anything else, has won for him and justified the confidence and esteem of Indiana's army of telephone workers. He would rather be sociable than be president, and the fruits of this characteristic are manifest in his large number of friends and acquaintances throughout the state.

Because of a phenomenal voice, which, in proper working order, is equalled by few and surpassed by none (including politicians) when it comes to making themselves heard, Indiana's division plant superintendent is frequently referred to and addressed by his intimate friends as "Roaring Bill Hirst." This voice accomplishment has been a wonderful advantage in directing the work of clearing trouble after sleet storms and similar casualties, when other lines of communication were out.

Aside from his duties as plant superintendent, Mr. Hirst claims no other pastime.

This, however, is purely an illusion on his part which would at once become ob-



W. R. HIRST

Division plant superintendent for Indiana.

vious to anyone who might broach the subject or profess to know something about maintaining and operating automobiles or Fords. For one who cares only for work, he also manifests unusual interest in shot guns and fishing paraphernalia.

Illinois District

A. J. Parsons, Correspondent,
Springfield

Springfield District

Miss Edna Dant, evening chief operator, spent a week's vacation in Terre Haute, Ind.

Miss Julia Waters, chief operator, spent her vacation in St. Louis.

Mrs. Clara Craig was absent for ten days because of illness.

Misses Elsie Allsopp, supervisor, and Maud Jacobs, operator, spent their vacations in St. Louis.

Miss Sarah Hobin, night operator, was married to Frank Kane on October 17th. Mr. Kane is an engineer on the Wabash Railroad.

Miss Josephine Crowley was pleasantly

surprised on her recent birthday, by the girls of the traffic department. She was presented with a liberty locket.

Miss Eva Sims, local operator, has resigned to accept a position as an operator at the State Hospital, Chicago.

Miss Josephine Beams, operator, has been transferred to Detroit, Mich.

Miss Bessie Williamson, local operator, has resigned to take up home duties.

Misses Elizabeth Williamson and Bertha Trow have resigned to take a course at business college.

Miss Augusta Hobson, clerk in the traffic department, recently spent a week in Owen, Wis.

Miss Lillian Galvin, information operator, has been absent because of illness.

Miss Margaret McGurk, instructor, has returned after a three weeks' illness.

Miss Loretta Downey, toll clerk, has been ill at her home.

Miss Mary Hobson, local supervisor, was pleasantly surprised by the girls of the traffic department at her home on her recent birthday. The evening was spent in music and dancing and dainty lunch was served. Miss Hobson received beautiful presents—including a watch bracelet from the girls; a liberty locket, a brooch, a handkerchief, and a large bouquet of roses.

Miss Veronica Morley has returned after an absence on account of illness.

Miss Ethel Searcy, repair clerk, has been ill at her home.

Miss Katherine Rafferty, pay station attendant, in the local manager's office, has resigned. She is succeeded by Miss Ethel Smith.

Miss Helen Gaffigan, traffic chief, has been ill at her home.

Alton District

C. J. Ross, cableman at the Alton exchange, recently enjoyed a week's vacation.

James Martin, repairman at the Alton exchange, has resigned to accept a position with the Alton Gas and Electric Power Company.

The work of redecorating the Alton exchange quarters has been finished.

A. L. Fones, repairman at the Alton exchange, enjoyed his week's vacation looking after his fine poultry.

A new special No. 505-B cordless switchboard has been installed for the Illinois Glass Company. Additional equipment was needed because this company is rushing war orders.

George Gass, manager at the Collinsville exchange, has been absent because of illness.

A larger battery equipment has been installed at the Western Cartridge Company's plant.

An advance installation of 100 multiple under Estimate 2310 was recently completed at the Alton exchange. Work will soon be started on additional toll equipment under Estimate 2329 to cover the

Roll of Honor

SOLDIER EMPLOYES OF RECEIVERS, CENTRAL UNION TELEPHONE COMPANY WHO HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES TO THEIR COUNTRY.

John A. Tysdal

Died of disease,
June 15, 1918

Thompson V. Robinson

Killed in action,
July 19, 1918

Decatur District

Mrs. Mary Fee, a clerk in the cashier's office at Decatur, has resigned to attend to home duties. She is succeeded by Mrs. Hilda Hempel, a former employé.

Miss Irene Ray has accepted a position as order clerk in the Decatur commercial department.

Miss Grace Hempel, clerk in the cashier's office at Decatur, has resigned and will make her home in Joliet, Ill. Mrs. Fred English, a former employé, succeeds Miss Hempel.

Chief Clerk Cummings and Commercial Agent Greene at Decatur went hickory nut hunting recently. They got a peck of nuts and on account of the exertion required, Mr. Cummings was unable to do his work next day. Mr. Greene failed to "Hooverize" when a farmer offered him a large quantity of honey.

Holton Hornbeck, clerk in the Decatur plant department, has resigned to enter the military academy at the University of Illinois.

Bert Chance, who resigned several months ago to accept a position with the Hudson Motor Company of Detroit, Mich.,



ROY TROWER

Of the 116th Signal Field Battery, A. E. F. Before entering the army he was a repairman at Quincy.

is back again. He has accepted a position as foreman at Decatur.

Miss Lena Remley, ticket clerk at Decatur, resigned and was recently married to Terrence Can Swearingen. Mr. and Mrs. Swearingen will reside on a farm near White Hall. Miss Tessie Leonard is now ticket clerk.

Miss Martha Ross, local operator at Decatur, is now Mrs. Norbert Dempster.

The Y. W. C. A. at Decatur had a big rally recently and the telephone girls took part.

Jacksonville District

Miss Lillian Schendel, toll operator at the Beardstown exchange, was recently married to Howard Gardner.

Misses Grace Colchasure, Kathryn Altgen and Susana Stansbee have accepted positions as operators at the Beardstown exchange.

Miss Frances Geils, toll operator at the Beardstown exchange, enjoyed a week's vacation in Galesburg.

Miss Mary Shork, toll operator, spent her vacation in Springfield.

Under Estimate No. 2301 a new toll circuit was recently put in service between Beardstown and Astoria.

Buys Telephone System

Charles Saunders, who for the past six years has been wire chief for the Litchfield Telephone Company, has purchased the Concord Bell Telephone Company at Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio, and moved to that city. Mr. Saunders has been a very faithful employé here and the local system has always been in fine shape. He and his family have many friends who will regret to learn of their going away.—Litchfield Daily Union.



JOHN B. TURNER

Radio electrician operator at Washington, D. C. Before entering the service he was a draftsman in the state engineer's office at Springfield.

RAY MCINTYRE

He was a testman at Quincy before going to the Rahe Auto School, Kansas City, Mo., and is now at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky.

installation of a No. 8 subscribers' section. This equipment is needed to take care of the increasing toll traffic and additional subscribers' stations.

Miss Celia Henderson, chief clerk in the commercial department, recently enjoyed a week's vacation.

Miss Margaret Klinke, clerk in the commercial department, recently bought \$500 worth of Liberty Bonds.

Miss Ura McDonald, toll operator, recently enjoyed a two week's vacation.

Miss Cora Tibbitt, supervisor, recently enjoyed a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Vera Timmons and Miss Hazel Collins have accepted positions as local operators.

Miss Eva Randle, operator, has been ill recently.

Miss Elizabeth Schollmeyer, local operator, has returned from a two weeks' vacation.

Centralia District

The following notes are from the *News Bulletin*, which is issued monthly by the Murphysboro Telephone Company at Carbondale, Ill.:

The exchange quarters at Carbondale have been remodeled.

A new switchboard was recently installed at the Stonefort exchange.

The Joppa toll line has been completed and is now in service.

Miss Ada Army, stenographer in the president's office, successfully passed the civil service examination for stenographer and has been called to Washington, D. C. Miss Army is succeeded by Miss Elma Thompson.

The employees of the Harrisburg exchange marched in the recent Liberty Loan parade. They also made a good showing in the purchase of bonds.

Rock Island District

Misses Agnes and Irene Goeke, operators at the Sterling exchange for several years, have moved to Racine, Wis., where they will be employed by the Wisconsin Telephone Company.

Miss Esther Schaley, operator at the Sterling exchange has resigned and returned to her home in Burlington, Iowa.

Word was recently received that Dale L. Purcell, repairman at the Rock Island exchange, has arrived safely overseas.

Private Christy McAfee, night repairman at the Rock Island exchange, who is now with the U. S. Marines has been reported wounded.

Miss Elsie Rood, supervisor at the Sterling exchange, has resigned and was recently married to John Gebhardt. Mr. and Mrs. Gebhardt will make their home in Arizona.

Miss Oma Millen, night operator at the Moline office, was recently married to Oscar Anderson, senior partner of the Moline Welding Company.

Miss Lela Drake, local supervisor at the Moline office, has returned after an illness with typhoid fever.

Miss Mabel Swanson, chief operator at Moline, took an active part in the recent Liberty Loan campaign. Over \$2,000 worth of bonds were sold in the traffic department.

A patriotic league has been organized at the Moline office. Miss Kate Somerson is president, and Miss Anna Holmes, secretary. The girls have taken up military drill and have also started a class in knitting. Several completed articles have already been sent to the Red Cross Rooms.

Miss Martha Bailey, operator at Sterling, has resigned and is taking a course in the training school for nurses at the Agatha Hospital, Clinton, Iowa.

Miss Helen Greenawalt, operator at Sterling, has been transferred to the Iowa Telephone Company at Davenport, Iowa.

Miss Blanche Swank, supervisor, has resigned to accept a position with the Deere Harvester Company at Moline. Miss Floye Walker has accepted the position of supervisor.

Misses Grace Klocke and Pearl Whitney, operators at Sterling, have been on leave of absence because of illness at their homes.

Harry Schultz, storekeeper at the Sterling exchange, has enlisted in the tank service.

Charles Hamilton has accepted a position as repairman at the Sterling exchange

Miss Bertha Gorman, chief clerk at Kankakee, has been transferred to a similar position in the Rock Island exchange. She succeeds Miss Ethel M. Copperstine. Miss Copperstine has taken the place of Carl R. Kobel, commercial agent at Rock Island, who has entered military service.

Quincy District

Miss Margaret Ruse, operator, was recently married to Arthur Floria of the U. S. S. Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Floria went on a short wedding trip to St. Louis. The bride will continue her telephone work.

Miss Sadie Sweney, toll operator, and Miss Zeta Peters have accepted positions with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in Chicago.

Miss Aletha Gard, clerk, has resigned and accepted a position with the Collins Plow Company. Miss Helen Huseman, supervisor, succeeds Miss Gard.



THREE SPRINGFIELD GOLFERS WHO PLAYED IN TOURNAMENT FOR GENERAL MANAGER'S CUP.

Left to right—N. R. Harrison, runner up; W. E. Farney, winner; F. R. Atwood who qualified in semi-finals.

Miss Leola Hutchison, repair clerk, has been transferred to the plant department as clerk. Miss Alice Vahle is now repair clerk.

Robert Garrison, repairman, has resigned to attend a training school in Chicago.

Kankakee District

Miss V. Bukowsky, chief operator at Momence has resigned. Miss Nancy Kile succeeds her.

Olof Faucher, repairman at Momence, who is now "Somewhere in France" with Company C, 312th Field Signal Battalion, wrote an interesting letter to his old as-

sociates recently. He is optimistic regarding the outlook "Over There."

Miss Lila Koon, cashier at Kankakee, enjoyed a pleasant vacation in Oklahoma. On the day she returned to Kankakee, however, she was taken ill and for two weeks was confined to her home with influenza.

Miss Leona Smith, traffic chief, Kankakee, enjoyed a pleasant vacation visiting relatives and friends in Chicago and Sterling.

Central Union-Franklin Life Club Golf Tournament

The Central Union-Franklin Life Golf Club of Springfield closed its 1918 season on September 28th. The club had a membership of thirty-five during 1918, the third year of its existence. This was a smaller membership than was anticipated but the loss is due to the war, about twelve members having been called to the colors.

The matches were arranged on the handicap basis, the play being for gold, silver and bronze buttons. The gold button was won by E. B. Shinn, silver buttons by Henry Abels, N. R. Harrison, Fred Sawtell and C. E. Lawrence, and bronze buttons by W. W. Colby, O. F. Maxon, E. R. Cogswell, T. M. Bradford, F. R. Atwood, Herman Abels, N. B. Myers, H. C. McLoud, W. E. Gilbert and Joe Jones.

The Central Union players closed their season with play for the general manager's cup on October 15th. In the first flight Harrison defeated Shinn 2 up 1; Farney defeated Cogswell 6 up 5 and Parsons defaulted to Sawtell. Parsons claims that if he had not had a sore finger he would have been able to defeat his opponent

very easily. Atwood defeated Simpson 4 up 3; Moser defeated Lee 4 up 3; Bradford defeated Bebee 6 up 5; Myers defeated Lewis 7 up 5; and Decker defeated Routson 1 up.

In the second flight Harrison defeated Moser 3 up 2; Farney defeated Bradford 6 up 5; Sawtell defeated Myers 6 up 5, and Atwood defeated Decker 2 up 1.

In the semi-finals Harrison defeated Sawtell 4 up 2, and Farney defeated Atwood 4 up 3.

In the finals, a thirty-six hole match, Farney defeated Harrison 2 up 1.

The medal scores in the finals were: Harrison 78-81, Farney 78-83.

The Work of the Army

Y. M. C. A.

By Lieut. Floyd D. Allen

The Army Young Men's Christian Association, with other war work agencies, is now asking for funds to carry on its good work among our soldiers and sailors at home and abroad. My knowledge of the work abroad is limited, but my association with the organization in army camp work at Camp Dodge and Camp Taylor during the year just passed, convinces me that the Army Y. M. C. A. is one of the most effective civilian win-the-war agencies in existence.

Last fall while army camps were new to all of us, and interest in the soldier at home was intense, many letters were written and lectures delivered on the subject of our citizen soldiers in camp, and what the Y. M. C. A. was doing for them. To-day our interest lies overseas, and we read with close attention about the life and action of our heroes "Over There". That is as it should be. Our boys overseas are fighting and thousands of them are making the supreme sacrifice for us. It is right and natural that our hearts should go out to them while we stay safe at home, feeling keenly a desire to be there with them in this just fight. But let us just for a moment review the camp life in America, and the training those heroes whom we idolize secured before they went overseas to throw consternation into the ranks of the terrible Hun.

This training here was in a sense two-fold—military tactics and morale. Uncle Sam had charge of the military training; I believe the Y. M. C. A. was the chief factor in the training of the morale. We often speak of maintaining the morale, and it may not be proper to speak of training the morale, but I believe one of the most important functions of the army Y. M. C. A. was that of educating our citizen soldiers as to why we fight, and helping them in the early days when the public mind was thrown suddenly from a condition of peace and abhorrence of war, into the hell of war in its modern form, to realize their individual opportunity to fight, and die if need be, for a righteous cause.

Soon after the new citizen soldiers reached camp they were usually given a series of talks by able men brought to camp by the Y. M. C. A. These talks were based upon the background of the war, and why we were forced to take a hand. Some of our most able public men have given their efforts in this service of training the mind of our boys to this changed condition of affairs. The Y. M. C. A. men were taught the fundamentals in special schools for secretaries, that they might better serve these men. Every influence of the Y. M. C. A. through lectures and otherwise was brought to bear upon the

truth that this is a war of righteous force against unrighteousness.

Our citizen soldiers were taught that every individual power for good must be mobilized so as to strike this evil thing with such crushing force that there will be no more of such outbreaks against the civilization of the world. They were



LIEUT. FLOYD D. ALLEN

Formerly General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Camp Dodge and Camp Taylor and now in the Signal Corps with headquarters in Chicago. Before the war Lieutenant Allen was in the commercial department, Indiana division. He has been in the Bell Service eleven years.

taught what the Hun and his evil kultur stood for and were shown where they could use their strength to prevent the destruction of the brotherhood of man, in the greatest struggle for the principles of Christianity since the time of Christ.

When these boys left our army camps for the battlefields of France they went filled with determination to stamp this German monster into the earth. They had cleared their minds, they were convinced, and they went out to fight. If any one doubts that he has but to read the reports which reach us every day from the American front. The Germans say our men fight to the last ditch and never surrender, but they believe that their determination is caused by fear of German prison camps. I don't believe this.

I believe that it is because our men know they are right, and I believe the Y. M. C. A. is responsible to no small degree in training the minds of these men to see the issue clearly.

This is but one phase of the wonderful win-the-war work of the Y. M. C. A., but sufficient in itself to justify liberal contributions to the cause.

Stick to the Job You've Got

The BELL TELEPHONE NEWS takes the liberty of reprinting the following poem from the pen of Edgar A. Guest, the well known newspaper syndicate writer.

"I'm goin' to quit", said Dan McGann, when the evening whistle blew,
"So here's my badge and here's my tools and here's my pay checks too".
"What's wrong?" the foreman asked of Dan, with a strange look on his face
"Nothing at all," said Dan McGann, "but I've found another place.

"I'm going to work in another shop an' stand at another drill;
I've got a friend that has asked me down to work at the other mill.
I've no complaint at my treatment here, you've always used me fine
An' the only reason I'm changin' jobs is to help out a friend of mine".

"Do you know what it means when you're changin' jobs?" the foreman said to Dan

"You are hurtin' the boys that fight in France an' helpin' the Hun, my man. You are hinderin' two machines that ought to run at their fastest speed
An' they'll both fall short for days an' days of makin' the shells we need.

"Would you like us to wire to the boys in France to stand for a day or two For the shells they need while we find a man to work in the place for you?
We'll forget the money an' time, my boy, that makin' the change will cost.
But while you're movin' from place to place it's life that is being lost".

"I'll stick where I am," said Dan McGann, "I'll stay till the war is done.
It shall never be said that I stopped one shell on its way to the dirty Hun.
An' I'll print this sign for the boys to read. Perhaps it will help a lot
"To win the war in the quickest way, just stick to the job you've got".

Paris Telephones Get Yankee Troopers' "Goat"

When an American soldier in Paris wants to telephone anybody—he doesn't. The telephone girls haven't learned English and you have to tell them the number you want in their own language.

Here's one to try on the player-piano: Central 78-97. They're all divided; not seven-eight-nine-seven, as in the United States—but seventy-eight, ninety-seven. In French, however, like this:

Take a deep breath and say rapidly: "Central, soix-ante-dix-huit." Pause for breath, and then finish swiftly: "Quatre-vingt-dix-sept!"

And then you'll get the number—maybe.
—Indianapolis Daily Times.

Influenza Epidemic Hits Telephone Forces Lightly

Considering the virulent character of the influenza epidemic which swept the country during the month of October, the organization of the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies was fortunate in the relatively small number of cases of the disease and resulting deaths.

Complete reports from all divisions had not reached the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS at the time this article was written, but information available shows that the proportion of telephone employes ill was low as compared with the record in many other lines of employment, and that the death rate was also low. This result is attributable in great part to the close supervision maintained over the telephone forces from the inception of the epidemic and the prompt and effective methods employed to prevent the spread of the disease.

As soon as it became evident that the influenza would assume the proportions of an epidemic the executives of all departments commenced active preparations to put up the best fight possible, not only to maintain the telephone service unimpaired, but also to save the employes from the dangers and discomforts of the disease. However, it was found impossible to keep the service entirely up to normal standard. The disease was so infectious and spread so rapidly that in almost every exchange in the territory operating employes were compelled to remain off duty, adding their work to that of those remaining. The epidemic itself also increased the traffic loads. There were extra calls for doctors, calls for nurses, and calls to and from the homes of the sick. In the larger exchanges particularly (and some of the smaller ones) the added traffic and the decreased force combined to lower the grade of the service. At this point the publicity department stepped in, and in a series of advertisements called attention to the emergency and asked the subscribers to limit their use of the telephone to absolutely necessary calls. The response to the appeal was prompt and generous. The falling off in traffic in Chicago was sufficient to relieve the situation to a great extent. It was not expected, however, at this writing, that service would be normal for some time to come.

In Chicago the peak of the epidemic was reached on Thursday, October 24, when 650 employes, including almost all departments, were off duty. Of this number, about 400 were operators. Deaths in the Chicago organization up to the time of writing totaled 32.

In Milwaukee the plant department was the worst sufferer. Out of 138 cases, 83 were plant employes, 22 commercial, 21 traffic, 11 accounting and 1 engineering. There was one death.

In Cleveland the actual number of cases averaged about twenty-five per day. There was one death.

In Michigan the operating forces were depleted by sickness, but no deaths occurred.

In the Illinois division of the Central Union organization the traffic department suffered greatest from the epidemic. The most serious condition, as far as the public was concerned, was at Rockford and Camp Grant, but by watching the forces carefully the interruption to service was kept at a minimum and the number of cases in the operating force was comparatively small. One death occurred in Illinois.

Almost every part of Indiana was affected, but only about 2½ per cent of the telephone employes were off duty. One death occurred.

Although the state of Ohio had 160,000 cases of influenza officially reported, with 3,000 deaths, the number of telephone employes affected was comparatively small. Non-attendance among operators during the epidemic increased from a normal of about 8 per cent to an average of 15 to 22 per cent in different parts of the state. This absence, it is stated, was due partly to the effects of the influenza in families of the employes rather than to the employes themselves.

A great deal of the success of the Chicago management in keeping down the disease in the largest city of the group was due to the work of the visiting supervisors. These supervisors are all registered nurses. Instructions had been issued to chief operators to be on a sharp lookout for suspicious cases and to refer them at once to the visiting supervisors, which instructions were carefully followed, and the supervisors immediately took the cases in hand, advising employes how to care for themselves, and sending them home. Many of the girls themselves, when they had reason to believe they might have symptoms of the malady, asked advice of these experienced helpers, and in many cases the prompt advice received no doubt saved the employe from a bad attack. During the period from October 1st to 21st these supervisors made 1,698 calls. During this period there were 1,163 cases where traffic employes were absent five days or more.

The epidemic served to bring out the fine spirit of reciprocal service which will always be found to animate the Bell forces. There was cheerful compliance on the part of all with the heavier demands imposed on the employes who remained well. Instead of complaining they took hold with a will and made a remarkable record in maintaining service. The company executives were warm in praise of their devotion.

That the subscribers themselves appreciated the service under the difficult circumstances is shown by the tribute of Mrs. Frederick Lorenz, who called personally at the Hyde Park office, Chicago, to express her thanks for the service she had received. Mrs. Lorenz told District Traffic Chief McMahon that she had been in charge of a committee working for relief

of influenza sufferers, that her telephone had been in use constantly day and evening, and that all calls were handled promptly and accurately.

Deaths from Influenza

Among Employes of Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY

James W. Harrison, Illinois Engineering Department.

Persia Nix, Plant Accounting Department.

Emil Friewald, Suburban Plant Department.

Signe D. Danielson, Construction Department.

William A. Burkart, Construction Department.

William J. Johnson, Maintenance Department.

Harry A. Stineman, Maintenance Department.

George A. Clapper, Maintenance Department.

Thomas A. Woods, Maintenance Department.

George A. Lang, Maintenance Department.

Antonio Kosticki, Maintenance Department.

Frank Nix, Maintenance Department.

Katie Olszewski, Maintenance Department.

Anna Holzschu, Operator, Edgewater Office.

Margaret Senlow, Operator, Lake View Office.

Anna Wesley, Operator, Kildare Office.

Mary Novak, Operator, Kildare Office.

Eleanor Karnuth, Operator, Humboldt Office.

Jennie Gilles, Supervisor, Humboldt Office.

Essie Larson, Operator, Stewart Office.

Mae Kelly, Operator, Main Office.

Florence Kersting, Operator, Main Office.

Jennie McMahon, Operator, Oakland Office.

Pearl Verson, Operator, Lawndale Office.

Catherine Forbus, Operator, Oakland Office.

Esther Finnegan, Operator, Yards Office.

Anna Anderson, Operator, Edgewater Office.

Alice Collebert, Operator, Humboldt Office.

Anthony Nix, Pay Station Attendant.

Josephine Schoenhardt, Operator, La Grange, Ill.

Clara Stauber, Operator, Evanston, Ill.

WISCONSIN TELEPHONE COMPANY

Alfred Eder, Cable Department, Milwaukee.

THE CLEVELAND TELEPHONE COMPANY

Mae McCarten, Stenographer, Claim Adjusting Department.

CENTRAL UNION TELEPHONE COMPANY

Lucille O'Shay, Accounting Department, Chicago.

Charles V. Hollis, District Traffic Chief, Indianapolis, Ind.

Ruth Martin, Operator, Dayton, Ohio.

Earl Robeson, Repairman, Dayton, Ohio.

O. C. Houghton, Repairman, Lewiston, Ill.

Telephone Equipment in Consolidated Ticket Offices, Chicago

The U. S. Railroad Administration consolidated ticket offices of Chicago, which were opened on November 4th, comprise the largest consolidation of railroad city ticket offices in the world.

The tremendous volume of telephone calls which will be transferred from the twenty-three railroad city offices will be handled over an eight-position private branch exchange. The information to the public will be transmitted over two eight-position standard order tables. The reservation and selling counters are equipped with telephones for handling reservation orders from the public and the depot ticket offices to the Pullman reservation racks located in the rear of the ticket counters. A six-position special Pullman reservation table for the eastern division of two of the groups of railroads to be combined, makes possible an arrangement whereby a ticket seller at the counter, by lifting the telephone receiver and pressing a button, associated with the position of the counter where he is located, operates a flashing signal in front of the reservation clerk handling the Pullman reservation charts, who answers by pressing another key. These signals are multiplied through the six-position board. This installation provides a minimum of space for the reservation racks, and allows the counter clerk to remain at the counter with the patron while he is securing a Pullman reservation.

The reservation table is connected with the private branch exchange to provide for reservations from the various ticket offices in the different depots. The private exchange is also connected by thirty-one tie trunks with the general office of the railroads combined for handling reservations by telegram from other cities. Each depot ticket office is connected by long line terminals for handling reservations and transfer of information on arrival and departure of trains.

Director General McAdoo, who visited the offices on October 30th, was very favorably impressed by this telephone equipment. His comments on the information order table were to the effect that something new had been started, and A. G. Francis, commercial agent for transportation and railroads, Chicago Telephone Company, answered that the company gave the government the equipment which experienced telephone officials thought would adequately furnish first-class service to the public. The general impression was that the equipment is an advance over methods in other cities.

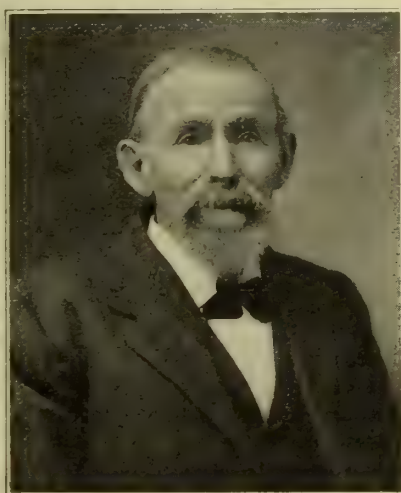
Director General McAdoo was accompanied by Regional Director Aishton and

Assistant Director General Price. The party was escorted by L. W. Langman, general passenger agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, and chairman of the eastern committee of the consolidated railroads, and John Francis, general passenger agent of the C., B. & Q. Railroad, and chairman of the western committee of consolidated railroads in Chicago.

Mr. Axt of the engineering department, and L. A. Zielinski of the traffic department, who coöperated with Mr. Francis in the arrangement and details of the operation of the telephone plant, were also present at Mr. McAdoo's visit.

"Uncle Jack" Goldshot Dead

JOHN W. GOLDSHOT who, when he retired, was the oldest telephone employé in point of service in the state of Ohio, died on October 22nd, at the advanced age of 79.



JOHN W. GOLDSHOT

He recently contracted the influenza, which was followed by pneumonia.

From 1860 to 1878 "Uncle Jack," as he was familiarly known, was employed by a liveryman, W. H. McGowan, for the purpose of driving a line rig and inspecting and repairing Western Union Telegraph lines between Dayton, Springfield, Miamisburg and near-by points.

He was employed in 1878 by the late George L. Phillips, formerly president of the Central Union Telephone Company, who was then at the head of what was known as the Dayton Bell Telephone Company. There were nine business subscribers and one residence subscriber at that time.

The name of the Dayton Bell Telephone Company was afterward changed to the Midland Telephone Company, and it later became a part of the Central Union Telephone Company. Mr. Goldshot watched with great pride the steady growth from a small exchange of ten subscribers, and no long distance lines, to an exchange of almost 19,000, with lines radiating to all parts of the country.

The first work actually placed under "Uncle Jack's" supervision was the build-

ing of Bell exchanges at Troy and Piqua in the early '80s. He was then assigned to the work of building a free service line between them. His next important work was the construction of the first toll line out of Dayton and connecting with Springfield. He was afterward placed in charge of the construction work of the Miamisburg exchange and connected it by a toll line to the Dayton exchange. Other exchanges built under his direct supervision are now located at Van Wert and Lima.

During the great Dayton flood of 1913 Mr. Goldshot suffered heavy financial loss. His little home, then located on Herman avenue, was swept from its foundation and carried almost a square away. With the help of Central Union employes it was brought back and repaired.

In 1914, because of failing health, Mr. Goldshot retired and was placed on the pension roll. He was grateful to the officials of the company for the kindness and consideration shown him during his last years, and always glad to talk of his varied experiences. His stories of the early life of the telephone were very interesting and entertaining.

A Visit From "Jerry"

Some interesting news from "Over There" about "Jerry" and his bombs is contained in a recent letter to his family from Sergeant F. B. Roberts, formerly of the commercial department, Chicago, and now in Company E, 131st Infantry. He writes:

"Jerry" (the name applied to our beloved enemy) has not been over at night recently with his bombing machines, because there hasn't been much of a moon. He likes a full moon because then the searchlights have great difficulty in locating him.

"About a week ago Jerry came over on a rather dark night. Two or three of us, some 'Aussies' (Australians) and Englishmen were talking things over when we noticed a machine coming our way. The searchlights played on the visitor and every part of his machine was distinctly outlined, but no anti-aircraft guns opened fire, and we concluded it must be an allied plane. Moreover, the sound of the engine was certainly not like one of Jerry's engines. Well, our friend swooped down and we were suddenly astonished to see him open fire with a machine gun (he was using tracer bullets). Well, the gang disappeared in a jiffy, and then Jerry dropped his first bomb to inform us he had come. It hit our old camping ground. We continued up the street of the village, and the machine flew in the same direction. We stopped short when he dropped his second bomb about forty yards to our front. It broke into a million pieces. We turned to our flank and got shelter from the shells our guns were now shooting. Jerry came back about two hours later and dropped four more bombs in the same vicinity, but they did no damage."

BELL·TELEPHONE·NEWS

Published Monthly by

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WISCONSIN TELEPHONE COMPANY
THE CLEVELAND TELEPHONE COMPANY
MICHIGAN STATE TELEPHONE COMPANY

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AMORY T. IRWIN, *Editor*
BELL TELEPHONE BLDG. - CHICAGO, ILL.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars per Year
in advance, to all persons except employees of
the above named Telephone Companies.

State Commission Indorses Federal Order

The following decision was made by the Railroad Commission of Wisconsin in the matter of the application of the Wisconsin Telephone Company for the approval of the order of the Postmaster General numbered 1931, dated August 28, 1918, fixing charges for installation and removal of telephones.

This application was made to the Railroad Commission in pursuance of an order of the postmaster general numbered 1931, to become effective on and after September 1, 1918. By Bulletin No. 8, issued by the Postmaster General, September 14, 1918, Order No. 1931 is more fully explained and otherwise modified. The application will be taken as including the modification on construction of Order No. 1931 as set forth in Bulletin No. 8, aforesaid. It has not been deemed necessary or advisable to hold a hearing on this application. The Wisconsin Telephone Company is under government control and it is felt by this commission that during the present crisis, the commission should wherever possible cooperate with the postmaster general in the administration of said properties. Upon this principle the application will be granted and the scheduled charges be authorized to be filed with the commission until further order by the commission. This action on the part of the commission, however, is not to be taken as a precedent, nor is it in any way to be taken as representing the judgment of this commission either as to the principle involved or the actual charges promulgated. As Order No. 1931 of the postmaster general is evidently promulgated as a war measure only and we presume it is not the intention of those in control of the telephone companies to needlessly continue the system of charges provided for in Order No. 1931, no good purpose, it seems, would be served by any discussion at this time of the merits thereof. Therefore, until further order of this commission.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the application of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, as heretofore explained, effective on and after September 1, 1918, be and the same is hereby granted.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin, this 30th day of September, 1918.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN,

By Carl D. Jackson,
Henry R. Trumbower,
John S. Allen,
Commissioners.

Disposition of "Smokes" Fund

When several months ago employees of the Central Group were asked to contribute funds to buy smokes, candy, etc., for the boys in the Signal Corps in France the response was quite generous and a total of \$750 was collected. Shipments were begun promptly and before the recent embargo was placed 25,000 cigarettes and 600 individual kits were sent. Each kit contained two packages of Camel cigarettes, one tin of smoking tobacco, one bag of smoking tobacco and three cigarette paper books. These shipments were made under the supervision of Vice-President H. F. Hill, and many grateful acknowledgments were received.

Recent developments, however, have made it practically impossible to continue sending the boys "smokes", etc. The Signal Corps battalions and other units of which telephone men are members are now scattered over different parts of France. Furthermore, a recent order of the government prohibits the sending of parcel post packages to soldiers in France except at the request of the soldier himself endorsed by a regimental commanding officer of the rank of major or higher.

When the government order was issued Vice-President Hill enlisted the aid of the Western Electric Company in an attempt to send the money to Paris and have the "smokes" purchased there. This plan did not prove feasible, however, because the boys do not like French tobacco and besides it is almost impossible to obtain any kind of tobacco in Paris at present.

About \$500 remains of the "smokes" fund, and it has been decided to contribute this money to the United War Work campaign beginning November 11th. This plan will no doubt meet with the approval of all contributors. While the funds will not be used for the specific purpose intended, they will benefit our boys in some other way.

French Speaking Signal Corps Men Wanted

That the success of General Pershing's heavy blows against the Hun line has been materially aided by the almost superhuman resourcefulness of men in the United States Signal Corps is the story brought back from France by every returning officer.

The telephone branch of the Signal Service has covered itself with glory time and

again. *The Stars and Stripes* in a recent issue featured a front page story whose headlines give some idea of the stirring account that follows:

EVERYBODY SAFE?
NO, NOT EXACTLY,
BUT HOLDING ON
Soldiers of the Telephone
Precede Infantry in Hill
230 Attack

WIRES ALONE KEEP PACE
"Brigade Terrible" Runs Ahead of
Guns and Supplies, but Can't
Lose Signal Corps

It is not only in the battle areas that the telephone units of the Signal Corps are giving distinguished service, for a vast network of American telephone lines link every outpost to every center of the vast United States military and naval organization in Europe.

At the present time the Signal Corps needs 100 additional men who speak French fluently for service as switchboard operators. French-speaking men without previous experience in telephony will be accepted, trained in this country, and sent to France without delay. This is an unusual opportunity for men eager to be in at the finish of Kaiserdom, giving, as it does, a chance to join a highly specialized arm of the service and to "go over" without months of training and waiting on this side.

Applications should be sent at once, by telegram or letter, to the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C. They should state the applicant's name, age, qualification—ability to converse in French is paramount—together with his present status in the draft and the name and address of his draft board.

Our Merchant Marine Yesterday

In other days Yankée ships and sailors were able to win the commerce of the world against competition because of native enterprise, brains, and seamanship.

They were enormously hampered by numberless tonnage, customs, and neutrality regulations. There were the risks of the sea, of uncharted, unlighted coasts and reefs and islands, and a plague of ferocious pirates and lawless privateers who haunted the trade routes from the Spanish Main to Madagascar.

Notwithstanding all these grievous handicaps, American ships and sailors prospered and multiplied, and they did not stay at home and whine that they could not compete with the more favored merchant navies of England and the Continent. They took and held their commanding share of the world's trade, because they had to have it. They wanted it earnestly enough to go out and get it.

Whenever the United States shall really desire to regain her proud place among the maritime nations the minds of her captains of industry will find a way to achieve it and her legislators will solve their share of the problem.—Ralph D. Paine, *The Ships and Sailors of Old Salem*.

Chicago Telephone Girls Heroines "Over There"

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, October 30 (1 p. m.).—American telephone girls on duty here have won the admiration of the whole American army. They remained at their posts in burning wooden barracks in the Moselle region until ordered to quit.

The heroines were Miss Grace D. Banker of Passaic, N. J., chief operator and the first telephone girl to join the American Expeditionary Forces, and Misses Marie Flood, 601 Independence boulevard, Chicago; Louise Beraud of San Antonio, Texas; Adele Pappock of Seattle, Wash; Helen Hill, also of Seattle; Marie Cooper, Marion Lange, Miss Hunt and Julie Russell of the Y. M. C. A., attached to the telephone girls dormitory.

Misses Cooper, Lang and Hunt are from San Francisco. Miss Russell is from Detroit, Mich.—*Chicago American*.

Miss Flood, who is a niece of Finley Peter Dunne, author of the "Mr. Dooley" stories, was an operator for the Chicago Telephone Company and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for about a year before enlisting for overseas service. She lived in Mexico nine years, speaks Spanish fluently, and was well qualified for service "over there" because of her knowledge of French.

Miss Flood's mother, Mrs. Catherine Flood, stated in a recent telephone conversation that in a letter from her daughter dated October 7th, the opening of the new but ill-fated barracks was described among other interesting news. Mrs. Flood also says that her daughter is enjoying the work "Over There" immensely, and her letters indicate that the American telephone girls are making names for themselves in the great war.

"You ought to see the nice pink and white little 'P. G.'s' (German prisoners) we have around cleaning the streets and doing odd jobs," Miss Flood wrote to her sister recently.

"Speaking of P. G.'s and Germans in general, I never realized how much animosity I felt toward them until I laid eye on the first boches I'd ever seen. It just seems as though there's no end to the hatred it makes you feel. Paulette calls them 'sales boches,' meaning 'dirty Germans.' She also calls them pigs. She was in a town invaded by the Germans. She says they killed her little four-year-old sister by injecting some poisoned serum in her."

Miss Flood puts in a line about a dance recently given for the girls by Mrs. John V. Farwell of Chicago, now a Red Cross canteener.

Miss Louise Beraud who is also mentioned in the newspaper dispatch, was a senior at the University of Chicago before enlisting. She was also teaching French and doing



Miss Maria Flood



Miss Louise Beraud

settlement work. When the call came she volunteered and was trained by the Chicago Telephone Company for service overseas.

Lieutenant Battershell Awarded Croix de Guerre

Friends of Lieut. C. C. Battershell of the Chicago Telephone Company, who is in the ambulance service "Over There," will be gratified to learn that he has been awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French government. His section was cited, and he was mentioned specifically for aid to the wounded under a heavy artillery fire.

The lieutenant received this honor on September 13th just before he went on leave of absence. A letter written by him earlier in the month read as follows:

"Have had a most interesting day. Have made many friends in this division and wander all over the sector. I look over the attacks from observation posts and go out to the lines and snoop around. To-day I was going down the road when a gas shell landed just in front of me and I got enough to make my eyes pretty sore and had a



LIEUT. C. C. BATTERSHELL

lump in my chest as if I had swallowed a cobblestone. A few more shells landed right on our trail as we got out of there.

"Then I walked up on a hill and six boche planes got funny with their machine

guns. I started down that hill and tripped on something and turned about five flips before I hit the bottom.

"The aviators are raising hell tonight, and I must duck to the cave about every five minutes.

"Almost every day now it looks as if somebody was going to collect my war insurance, but allowing twenty cents for a wooden cross, that will leave \$999.80 clear profit, so it isn't such a bad deal after all.

Good Work by Telephone Men In France

An interesting letter was recently received by Clifford Arrick, publicity manager, from Corporal Bert V. Keppler of the construction department, Chicago, who is now "Over There" with Company F, 108th Supply Train. A portion of the letter follows:

"I have met many Chicago Telephone Company men, and when we go along the road we recognize their construction work. I think the telephone company has done its share over here, and no telegraph battalion has done better work than the boys from Chicago.

"I am in a town that is almost a ruin and not a day passes that we are not near shell fire. We were in the push up on the front, and when the old barrage started there was plenty of noise. The big guns keep up their roaring day and night, but we are so used to them that we can go to sleep without being bothered.

"I would be very much pleased to receive a copy of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS, as I have not seen one in ages."

Another Telephone Hero

American soldiers charged with the hazardous duty of maintaining telephone service on the battlefields "Over There" continue to be mentioned in dispatches for gallantry. The following is from the *Chicago Evening Post*:

"Private William H. Garrison, Signal Corps Platoon, One Hundred and First Infantry—For extraordinary heroism in action near Chateau Thierry, France, July 20-23, 1918. Private Garrison displayed great personal bravery and skill in maintaining telephone lines between the regimental commander and the leading battalion. For more than two days he patrolled the line continuously and repaired it when it was cut during bombardment. Knocked down frequently by exploding shells and once buried beneath dirt and debris, he, nevertheless, stuck courageously to his task, thereby making communication possible. Home address, Pieche, Nev."

Brutal Husband

Angry woman—My husband attempted to strike me. I want to have him arrested. Police Captain—All right. Where will we find him?

Angry Woman—In the emergency hospital.—*Chicago Daily News*.

FOR OUR BOYS

American People Asked to Contribute
\$170,500,000 to Seven Organizations.

A partnership drive for the largest service offering of money ever subscribed by a single nation will begin on November 11th when the seven welfare organizations of the United States league themselves together in the United War Work Campaign for \$170,500,000. The organizations joining in the single call upon the public are the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association, and the Salvation Army.

It is a call upon the industrial army to help the fighting army. The men in the ranks whom the United War Work Campaign assists to-day are the men of the mills and the shops and the factories after the war. Many of them are men who will only come back to industry because a welfare organization sent from here over there has helped them to keep their health and their spirits and their grip on home.

The Young Men's Christian Association which is asking \$100,000,000 for its war work, is serving no less than three million American soldiers and sailors in Europe and in the training camps at home. It has between five and six hundred huts in this country and a greater and growing number on the other side. It is keeping a bit of home even at the trenches and under the fire of the enemy. The Y. M. C. A. hut at the front is the soldier's club, his church, his college. It is open to all denominations for service, from the early mass of the Roman Catholic, to the later service of the Protestant clergyman and the Jewish rabbi, and the song service of the Salvation Army. It is used for musical and theatrical entertainments by the most famous musicians, actors and actresses of the world. It is a place of study and lectures for the boy who would study French or other subjects to be turned to account in after-war days; it is the quiet place where the soldier reads or writes his letters home.

The Young Women's Christian Association, asking for \$15,000,000 has gone into the war and into the war industries with the women and girls called to new and perilous work. It has coöperated with the government in the proper housing and care of the women munition makers in this country and has provided recreation centers at all of the twenty-one cantonments. It has established similar centers at munition plants in France and has been so successful in providing necessary rest and recreation that the English government has asked the help of the American Y. W. C. A. in work of that character in England. It has club centers in Russia at Petrograd, Moscow, and Samara, and coöperated with the Y. M. C. A. during the summer in an agricultural exhibit on a boat that plied up

and down the Volga river. It has about one hundred hostess houses—"a bit of home within the camp"—erected at military camps at the requests of the commanders, and a number more are authorized and being built. It is doing work among the colored girls affected by war conditions, and among the foreign-born women whose men have gone to war.

The National Catholic War Council including the Knights of Columbus, asks \$30,000,000. The Knights of Columbus have erected club houses at the points of embarkation in this country and debarkation in France, and have secretaries assigned to permanent duty aboard transports plying between this country and European ports. One hundred K. of C. secretaries have been ordered to Italy where ten buildings are being erected. There is a headquarters building in Paris and permanent club houses throughout France and in London. A fleet of motor trucks follow the rapidly advancing armies to provide our soldiers with "service under fire." These trucks carry cigarettes, tobacco, chocolate, writing material, soap and towels, and other articles.

The Jewish Welfare Board, which will receive a \$3,500,000 share in the United War Work Campaign, officially represents all national Jewish organizations in building up the morale of more than one hundred thousand Jewish men in the army and navy. It has sent its trained workers into the camps and naval training stations. It has erected clubrooms to which soldiers irrespective of race can go for rest or for entertainment, where there are libraries with English, Yiddish, and Hebrew books, where religious services on Friday evenings and holidays are open to any man who wishes to attend. In the towns near the camps, community centers furnish the soldiers with social rooms and sleeping quarters. Jewish chaplains are serving with the army overseas and in the navy. Welfare workers are aiding the families left at home and among the men in the ranks are performing personal services, distributing gifts, and keeping up the boy's contact with his home.

The Library War Service of the American Library Association which is asking for \$3,500,000 has sent overseas during the past year more than a million books for

the men of the fighting forces. It supplies a book for the man when he wants to read and the kind of a book that he wants. It gives its service quickly and directly to the army and furnishes to the soldier who is preparing for after the war the technical books that he needs for his study. In the huts and canteens of all the welfare organizations a branch library has been established at which the soldier or sailor can pick up in his hour off duty the novel or magazine that suits his fancy. There is a deck library on every transport, and on many of the warships and government cargo ships. In every ward of every military hospital a shelf of books is near the hand of the convalescent soldier. The book from the home library, the magazine, the new educational or technical volume bought with money from the public, will circulate through the Association to every man in every branch of service.

The War Camp Community Service which is asking \$15,000,000 is a nation-wide movement for hospitality keyed to harmonize with the training camp program of the War and Navy Departments. It has a definite, ordered program, supplemented by resources of the folks back home. It invites the soldier and sailor off duty in a strange town to dine and dance and meet the right sort of women. It counteracts the red light lure with the greater attraction of wholesome recreation and speeds the man in khaki or blue on his overseas way with a keener enthusiasm to fight for a country in which he leaves no bitter, regretful memories. The War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities was appointed by Secretary Baker in April, 1917. The Navy Department Commission of Training Camp Activities was established by Secretary Daniels at the same time. These Commissions called on the Playground and Recreation Association of America which had had years of experience in this sort of thing, to carry on the work in the communities outside and adjoining the camps under the official name of the War Camp Community Service.

The Salvation Army's request for its work at home and abroad is \$3,500,000. As near the trenches as relief work can be carried, the Salvation Army "hutment" is open, and a woman officer ready to serve hot food to the men under fire. A cook stove with an oven that can bake is certain to be part of the equipment of the little Salvation Army house. In front of it, "lassies" with baskets of food have stood under fire in order to give a hot cup of coffee to the men who are bringing up the ammunition. Truck loads of pies and doughnuts start daily from the bases to the extreme ends of the lines. The women officers have mended the clothing and darned the stockings of the soldiers who come to the "hutment" for recreation. In this country, the Salvation Army maintains hotels near the military and naval bases, and in their clubrooms entertainments fill the soldiers leisure time. Church services are held on Sundays.

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

Chicago Telephone
Employees Committee

Will Solicit Contributions and
Pledges Throughout All
Departments.

*"For your Boy and my Boy and
all of the Boys out There
"Get behind the Man Behind the
Gun and Give your Share"*

Leo J. Lerch Dies at Paris Island

The name of Sergeant Leo J. Lerch has been added to the honor roll of Chicago



SERGT. LEO J. LERCH

Telephone Company employes who have given their lives for their country. He died of influenza at Paris Island, S. C., on October 10th.

Lerch was twenty-four years of age, and entered the employ of the telephone company on May 31, 1917. He was a cable helper at Harvey when he enlisted in the U. S. Marines on May 8th of this year.

The dead soldier was popular among his associates and made many friends by his energetic ways and cheerful disposition. He was greatly interested in wrestling and boxing, and served as a boxing instructor after entering the service.

Although he was denied an opportunity to die in action, Lerch died like a true soldier and willingly gave his life for the great cause of humanity.

"Taps" Sound for Walter J. Stephens

Walter J. Stephens of the Chicago Telephone Company has given his life for liberty and democracy.

Stephens was born in Cornwall, England, on February 12, 1899, and came with his parents to this country when six years of age. He entered the service of the Chicago Telephone Company at Lake Forest on January 1, 1916, and was an installer there when he enlisted at Great Lakes on June 21st of this year. On September 11th he was transferred from Great Lakes and assigned to duty on a submarine chaser. Shortly after going to sea he contracted influenza and was removed to the naval hospital in Philadelphia, where he died on October 2nd.

He was given a military funeral from his home in Lake Forest, six of the Lake Forest boys now in service at Great Lakes acting as pallbearers. A squad of blue-jackets fired three volleys of musketry, a bugler sounded "taps," and one more patriot was laid to rest.

Sergeant Shollar, Balloonist

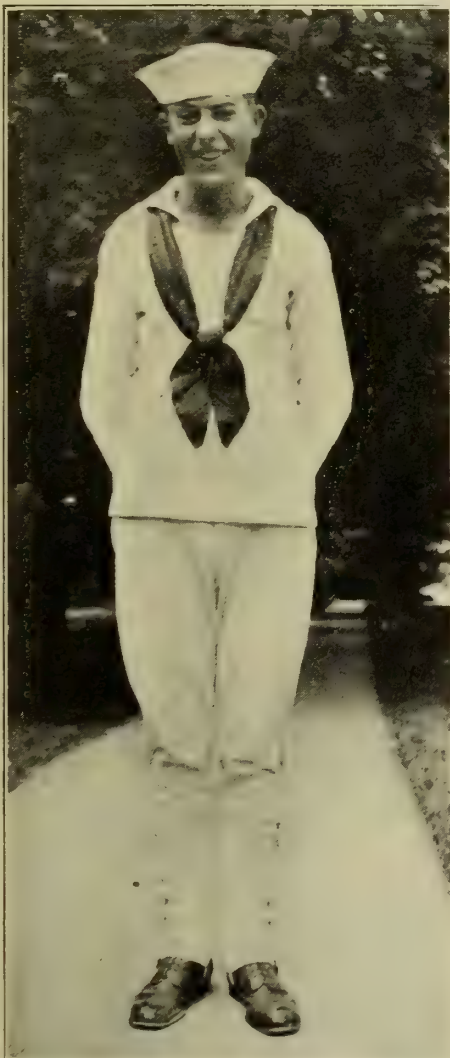
Sergt. J. M. Shollar, who before the war was facility man for the Chicago Telephone Company, finds life "Over There" anything but irksome. He is in the balloon service and writes of his experience as follows:

"After being what we thought thoroughly trained in our branch of the service, we arrived here and began some real training that made our other work look like a summer vacation. I have charge

of the chart room, the drawing of maps and panoramic sketches and instruments for observing and recording the weather, and also get about two flights a week in actual observation work. I was sent to school for three weeks at a place I cannot mention, but I sure knew there was a war on while there, and had the pleasure of retiring to good old Mother Earth via the parachute.

"Since then I have been sent back to my company, and am leading a very peaceful life with nothing more exciting than an occasional attempt by some Fritz to be funny with his little air raids. We will be moving from our present quarters before long, and it will not be toward the United States, so I may be able to send you a little souvenir for a Christmas present.

"The Fritzies are sure afraid of the American troops, and if you ever saw them in action you would understand why. When a German prisoner escapes he usually returns with his two brothers, and five cousins or whatever other friends and relatives happen to be hungry, and from what I have seen they are nearly all hungry."



WALTER J. STEPHENS

News from Lieutenant Behrens

Another interesting letter has been received by the editor of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS from Lieut. Paul E. Behrens, formerly of the publicity department, Chicago. The lieutenant is in the artillery and has been having a lively time "Over There." He writes:

"For the first time in more than a moon I have the opportunity to write a letter. This is our rush season, as it were. Everybody is moving, and telephone men know what that means. Moreover, everyone is moving in the same direction, vers Berlin, and our dear enemies are leading the way at a gallop. We have done our best to help them along for about forty miles.

"For thirty-seven days my regiment has been in this tremendous battle. For three of those days we were not under fire. That was when we made a sixty mile march in two jumps of sixteen and twelve hours each. After the first grind we halted for seven hours to save our horses. We went into the line again and helped push the Paris dreamers another ten miles before we were relieved. They have retreated so fast and in such confusion that they haven't stopped to destroy their material, to bury their dead, or to aid their wounded. They were set for an offensive and their morale was schooled for an offensive. By train they were within forty-five miles of Paris. When we struck, their morale, which was not prepared for retreat, was shattered completely. As a result they ran like a mob, leaving everything behind them. We came upon enormous dumps of supplies and ammunition which they had left in perfect order. Only occasionally did we find attempted destruction and then we found the would-be destroyers killed by our infantry before they had succeeded. We went so fast that our own supply trains could not keep up with us. Sometimes we had to fight for two or three days on a one-day ration, until our food could overtake us. In one day we went into position three times, because the enemy got out of range so quickly. One week we got two hours' sleep and we have not had our clothes off for nearly five weeks. But Paris is saved, and the Germans will never advance again.

"Fate has made me a telephone man once more. I am battalion telephone officer and preside over the 'suicide club' as army 'phone men are called. One night we had to maintain communication over a line that sustained thirty shell breaks in eight hours. By the grace of God and all the horseshoes in the world, I didn't lose a man.

"When I was with the publicity department I spent some of my time trying to enlighten the public on the use and care of the telephone. I recall some beautiful cuts and copy which dealt with the carbon granules. But alas! I found a soul still floundering in darkness; one who had never read and profited by our instructive

pages. He was having difficulty with his 'phone. I found him carefully cleaning the carbon granules. He had them carefully assorted on a paper before him and was working patiently over them like a jeweler with a delicate watch. I enlightened him and sent him a new instrument.

"I feel like a schoolboy on the first day of vacation. There is actually nothing to do but what I please. We are resting at last. It is a luxury to be able to walk boldly on top of the ground without having to dive into a friendly shell hole every few yards to allow splinters and machine gun bullets to pass unhindered. It is quiet. My hearing is coming back again. This morning I watched a bird. I knew he was singing, because I saw his throat vibrate; I could not hear him. This afternoon the same bird is singing on a limb over my tent. I can hear him faintly now. This is another pleasure, I assure you."

Letters from Suburban Plant Soldiers

The following letters have been received from Chicago Suburban plant boys in the service:

"Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

"This is the life for any young man. We get the best of food and our barracks are clean, because we have to keep them so. Every morning we make our bunk and sweep out the barracks before breakfast and after that we go out and drill for a couple of hours. We have to learn wig-wag, telegraphy and both international and Morse codes, but we're all bright young men (?) so that isn't hard for us. We have to get up at 5:45 to answer roll call—that's early, but it's fine after we become used to it. We don't drill very hard and after 5:45 p. m. which is retreat we are permitted to go where we like until six next morning. That's just like home.

"I was assigned to the 210th Field Signal Battalion. We form the nucleus of the Signal Corps and as the original hundred all have good chances for non-coms.

"I hope you people will send me a BELL TELEPHONE NEWS as news is scarce in camps, although we hear what our troops are doing "Over There" and we can't wait until we get over to help them."

"EMIL A. FRANKE."

"St. Louis Camp, Quebec.

"Just a line to let you know that I am back on the job. It feels strange to be at the camp after being home for a month, but anyhow it is the only life. When I returned I found that the rest of my company had been sent out of the city on picket duty. I am expecting to go out any time now, but I would much sooner go overseas. Am now attached to the headquarters staff doing special guard duty in the city—until I am called out.

"I have asked for a transfer to the Royal Flying Corps as a mechanic. If able to get it, I shall be sent to Toronto for training and then go to England. It seems by the time I get overseas the war will be over, the way the Allies are going

right now. I would not be one bit sorry, but I am anxious to see France.

"PRIVATE JACK GOODMAN."

Fred V. Lindgren Killed in Action

The first gold star has been placed in the Chicago maintenance department honor roll



CORP. FRED V. LINDGREN

cabinet. It is in memory of Fred V. Lindgren, who was killed in action on August 9th, at Chateau Thierry during those wonderful days when the khaki clad American boys helped to stem the tide and turn the Huns back when Paris seemed again within their reach.

Lindgren was born on February 27, 1897, and entered the employ of the Chicago Telephone Company in 1913 as a messenger boy in the supplies division of the construc-

tion department. He resigned in 1914 and was re-employed in 1916 as an installer's helper in the private branch exchange division, maintenance department. He enlisted as a private on March 14, 1917, but because of his youth, his mother obtained his discharge. The young man re-enlisted, however, was on the Mexican border with the "Dandy First", which soon after went to France, and was promoted to corporal on January 1st of this year.

Corporal Lindgren's brother received a personal message from Colonel Sanborn of the 131st Infantry, stating that the young soldier died in the line of duty, fighting for his country's cause, for the liberty of nations and the relief of the oppressed.

Lindgren's friends and business associates honor with mingled pride and sorrow the memory of a gallant young American who gladly gave up his life to make the world a better place to live in.

John B. Conlin Dies in the Service

One of the blue stars in the Wisconsin Telephone Company service flag at Milwaukee has been changed to gold, as news was recently received that John B. Conlin of the plant department, had died of pneumonia overseas.

Mr. Conlin was born in Huron, S. D., on January 6, 1892, and early in life moved with his family to Madison, Wis. After leaving school, he entered the employ of the Wisconsin Telephone Company as a cable helper, and later entered the plant department at Milwaukee. When war broke out he enlisted in Company E of the 410th Telegraph Battalion, which was stationed at Fort Leavenworth until December, 1917, and then transferred to Camp S. F. B. Morse, Leon Springs, Tex. About July 1st of this year he went overseas with the battalion.

The young soldier leaves his parents, two sisters and two brothers, all of Madison.

Telephone Girls Aid Influenza Victims

Telephone operators are so accustomed to emergencies, that it was not much out of the ordinary to respond, when they learned that the hospitals at the camps near Indianapolis, needed comforts and conveniences for the sick boys.

Committees in the various exchanges were hurriedly appointed and in a few hours, money was collected and dozens of pairs of pajamas, tooth brushes and toilet soap were purchased. The first installment was delivered at the nurses' headquarters, Fort Benjamin Harrison, within six hours, after the project was undertaken.

The buying and delivering continued and jellies and ice-bags were added to the above list.

The buyers met with an experience that made them realize that as Americans we are shoulder to shoulder in this war when at many of the stores they were told:

"We don't intend to let any little girls get ahead of us in this war work. We will go 50—50 on this proposition."



JOHN B. CONLIN

Be a "Sportsman"

Wherever the English tongue is spoken, people know the meaning of "sportsman." "A fair field and may the best man win" is the supreme law of all our games and sports. And that law, observed as a matter of honor, on every baseball, football, cricket and lacrosse field, accounts in no small measure for the magnificent victories of the Allies on the western front. Our national sports have made us despise "quitting" and the "yellow streak."

The same code of honor holds with reference to Liberty Loan subscriptions. And it has a vital element in addition—that of loyalty to country and loyalty to the army and navy.

Every man, woman and child in America who subscribed for Fourth Liberty Bonds on a deferred payment plan is in honor bound to live up to the terms of the subscription pledge. Nothing but "dire necessity," in the words of Secretary McAdoo, can possibly excuse "quitting" and failure to carry through the plan. Make all the payments, receive the Liberty Bonds and hold them fast until the government repays the principal.

This is a rule on the ball field. Fight for a fair hit. Run hard for the bases and the home plate. Work with the team. Fight down any selfishness. Combat any disposition to quit or accept defeat. Be honorable and play the game like a man.

This is the program that Liberty Bond subscribers are in honor bound to carry through. No matter how much self-denial it may call for—no matter how hard the "scrimping" and economizing may seem—every subscriber is bound by the law of patriotism, and by the "honor rule" of good "sportsmanship" to accept the sacrifices and make good the subscription pledge.

Any other course throws a burden on the government, and interferes with the best interest of the army and navy, and is a stain on one's personal self respect.

Be a good "sportsman." Be a patriot. Have "nerve." Pay for every Liberty Bond you signed for.

Indianapolis L. D. Operators Win Praise

Good work by the Indianapolis L. D. operators is acknowledged in the following letter:

"Central Union Telephone Company,

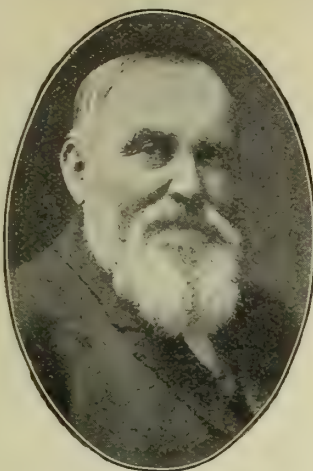
"Gentlemen: I wish to express my appreciation for the excellent service rendered this day by your operators in getting Mr. Bollinger to the 'phone in Cincinnati for me promptly upon his arrival at the Grand Central depot.

"It was very important that I get in touch promptly with the party called, and your chief L. D. operator took the matter in hand and did excellent work. Yours very truly,

(Signed) F. C. ARKINSON,
Chief Chemist."

Death of Mathias Klein

Thousands of telephone plant men will be interested in the announcement of the death on September 28th of Mathias Klein, of Chicago, who passed away at the ripe



MATHIAS KLEIN

age of ninety-two years. In his death the electrical industry loses a pioneer in the development of tools for the lineman and electrical mechanic.

In 1857 the little blacksmith shop of Mathias Klein was located within a short distance of what is now the heart of the Chicago loop district. From this humble beginning grew the tool business carried on for many years by the firm of Mathias Klein and Sons. Mr. Klein retained his active connection with the business until about three years ago when he was succeeded by his sons, who with his three daughters, twenty-two grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren survive him.

Major Ridgeway In the Thick of It

According to the following letter to A. R. Bone, general commercial superintendent, Chicago Telephone Company, Major Hamlet C. Ridgeway is having all the excitement he wants "Over There." Before the war the major was in Mr. Bone's department.

"Just a lull of twenty-four hours for my battalion in our pursuit of the Hun, so I am taking this opportunity of writing you a few lines. We have been fighting for practically thirty-one days straight and my battalion has done some wonderful work, capturing several hundred prisoners and large guns and killing many boches. I am writing this in a captured German dug-out that we got yesterday after a hard scrap.

"Had a hair-raising experience the other day. I took a raiding party out to capture a small strong point. We were twenty yards from the Hun trench (and it was black as Egypt) when "Jerry" threw up about forty star shells, which lighted up the whole surrounding territory. We thought we were surely gone because we stood silhouetted in the bright light. All of us flopped down and lay motionless for three-quarters of an hour. It seemed like

a year, and old "Jerry" was firing all his machine guns in our direction. Only three of our men were lost, but we were scared stiff, as we thought we were all going to be wiped out. The lights finally died out and we crept up, got into this strong point and captured seventeen Huns. A good many more did not "Kamerad" quick enough, so we used the bayonet on them and killed quite a few. We finally came on to a large dug-out which contained thirty or forty men. I shouted down for them to come up and surrender, but all I could hear was "Kamerad." Well, we have had a lot of experience with these pleas, so I gave them about two minutes, and then tossed two big bombs down into the dug-out to divide among them.

"We did not even have to bury them, just filled in the hole. Our American boys don't fool with these 'birds' and are giving them the trimming of their lives. We have met their best, the Prussian Guards. They all look alike to us, and run from the bayonet. The boche is deadly afraid of cold steel and our boys surely use it on them.

"I have several of the Chicago telephone boys in my battalion and I want to state that the Chicago Telephone Company can surely be proud of all of them. Everyone has proved a hero, and several have been decorated for bravery.

"They have nicknamed me 'No Mercy Ridgeway,' because I always tell my men 'No Mercy,' and we get results. My colonel said the Huns would put a bounty on my head. Well, I guess they would police me even if I were a preacher. They don't spare anybody, and we don't, either. This is no gentleman's war, and when it is over I shall have had enough. The Spanish War, Mexican border, and this is enough for any man during his natural life."

In a Friendly Sort o' Way

When a man ain't got a cent, and he's feeling kind of blue,

An' the clouds hang dark an' heavy, an' don't let the sunshine through.

It's a great thing, O my brethren, for a fellow just to lay

His hand upon your shoulder in a friendly sort o' way!

It makes a man feel queerish; it makes the teardrops start,

An' you sort o' feel a flutter in the region of the heart;

You can't look up and meet his eyes; you don't know what to say

When his hand is on your shoulder in a friendly sort o' way!

O, the world's a curious compound, with its honey and its gall,

With its care and bitter crosses, but a good worl' after all;

An' a good God must have made it—least-ways, that it what I say,

When a hand is on my shoulder in a friendly sort o' way.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

The Big Four

All hail the Brothers Crowley! Patrick J., Thomas H., Francis X., August G.—sure now, here's four fine upstanding boys for you! It's high time you telephone folks have impressed upon you the honor of being co-workers of four members of one family with the unique distinction of serving under the Blue Bell banner for over thirty years! The combined ages of the Big Four total over 200 years and about 140 of them have been spent in the telephone business. That's what we call service!

Let's go back to just a few years after Mrs. O'Leary's bovine pulled her pyrotechnic stunt and discover the four Crowley boys—one by one—entering the telephone business, then in its swaddling clothes. Patrick J. was born in 1858. We'll give him a few years to grow up and try out a few jobs until December, 1887, when he began his service with the Chicago Telephone Company, installing the old fire alarm system in the stock yards. He has been going ever since, in some capacity or other, steady as grandfather's clock, and at present is in the record division of the construction department. He has three children, and three grandchildren. His only son is with the American Expeditionary Forces.

Thomas H. Crowley began life in 1861 and discovered the Western Union in 1878 and the Chicago Telephone Company in 1880. He has been a lineman and an inspector of high tension, paving and conduit. He is now with Central construction. Tom has never had an accident, or made out an injury report that anyone can recall. The records fail to show "time out" for sickness, or absence from duty for any other reason. Here's a record for you youngsters to shoot at! He has five children and five grandchildren.

Francis X. Crowley was eleven years old and a messenger boy in the No. 12 office in 1882. He was a winged Mercury for about two years and then became an installer's helper in the maintenance department. He continued in various positions until 1887, when he became foreman of inside wiring in the

construction department. Since then he has been a private branch exchange installer, had charge of Central division construction, worked for the Automatic Company, in charge of installing its first 20,000 telephones, returned to the Chicago Telephone Company in 1908, and is at present conduit foreman for Central construction.

August G. Crowley began his telephone career in 1884 as a messenger boy in the old No. 14 office on Halsted street. He worked at the Board of Trade office, as night operator at the No. 4 office, as lineman, switchboard foreman, installer, and in the engineering department. He is now in the maintenance department at the West office. He is forty-five years old and the father of three boys and two girls.

The above is a brief outline of the service of these four old-timers. They won't talk about themselves so we can't get any yarns, anecdotes, or personalities concerning them. Suppose you try it yourself, when they won't get the impression that what they say is for publication. A very well-written, humorous account of the installation of a Brooks cable in 1886 and the system then in vogue for clearing trouble has been written by Thomas H. Crowley.

It contains personal memoirs of this period and will probably appear in the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS. Watch for it.

Best wishes to these four veteran celebrities and long live the Brothers Crowley. May they keep in harness another thirty years—if their chosen field of endeavor pleases them better than an armchair in a warm corner.

A Surprise For "Jerry"

A vivid description of a trench raid is contained in the following letter from Vincent Kascinski, son of Joseph Kascinski, a janitor in the Main Building, Chicago. The letter was written to Professor Church of the J. Sterling Moran High School and is reprinted from the *Cicero*, (Ill.) *News*.

"I am here again (in rest billets). Since the last time I wrote, I have been in the trenches twice, and have had a wonderful experience. I went on an attacking party.

"Over at 'Jerry's' trenches two men were cutting a lane in the German wire, their clippers muffled with rags of old sand bags. I shivered as we waited for the signal to go.

"It came at last, a swift white flicker from a flash light! We crept forward, the lieutenant leading, his revolver held stiffly at his side. We crawled through the line of wire, up the slope of the big 'Jerry' parapet, and looked over—all was quiet.

"Ten yards off a sentry nodded over his rifle. Two of our men took care of him. As we lay we could see his form silhouetted against the pale sky. Then a form rose beside him and the silhouette disappeared suddenly, drawn down swiftly from behind. We slid over into the German trenches—the raid was to be a surprise for Fritz.

"They must have spent a long time in getting that trench in good shape. It was dry and clean and along its entire length were trench steps, each about two feet high. It was floored with wood. Up its sides it was paneled with more wood. The parts were riveted together and cribbed with both top



THE CROWLEY QUARTETTE, VETERANS IN THE BELL SERVICE
Upper, left—Francis X.; right—Patrick J.; lower, left—Thomas H.; right—August G.

and bottom braces. Here and there we could see dark holes which told of dug-outs. We entered one, going down several steps to the floor. It was well built with doors in front and rear. Two Huns lay sleeping on the floor. We did not wake them—then.

"Ten yards off was a gun emplacement built of concrete. It was about ten feet high from the floor of the trench. A wooden door opened inward. The gun crew were housed in the dugouts immediately opposite. We placed two sentries at the door and moved on. One Hun was in the machine gun emplacement asleep in a little alcove curtained off by two blankets. We let him sleep also—*pro tem*. The loop hole of the emplacement permitted a 180 degrees of traverse and had a metal plate at its face. We looked through the opening. Immediately in front the parapet had been cut away to allow the depressing of the gun. So much we discovered.

"Then, noiselessly, each man took his post. The lieutenant signaled the beginning of the riot. It was a complete surprise. The two Huns in the dugout, the gun crew in theirs, the Hun in the alcove awoke—to go to sleep again. A bomb destroyed the machine gun. Men came out of their dug-outs, bootless, hatless, blankets, wrapped around them, calling out in German, demanding to know what was the matter. They knew very soon.

"In five minutes it was all over and we were out running across No Man's Land, bearing our souvenirs. At our heels 'Jerry's' machine guns sputtered and spit, but we did not care. The raid was a surprise and we gained the information headquarters wanted. I am sending you a letter I found on one of the Huns, and hope you can read it."

Seastrand Writes a Letter From The Front

John Seastrand, formerly of the Chicago Telephone Company and now with the 149th Field Artillery in France recently wrote as follows to J. J. Coyne, chief draftsman:

"Le Foyer Du Soldat

Union Franco-Americaine

"Have just had my supper and am now lying in my hole-in-the-ground pretty well drenched to the skin. Have had nothing but rain these last two days. We are now in a more active sector with plenty of air battles, and I have seen quite a number of machines fall, also observation balloons fall in flames caused by boche machine fire from airplanes.

"Well, we certainly have the 'Fritzies' on the run here. Plenty of dead Germans, including horses. There is a German buried just outside of my hole-in-the-ground. You should hear the noise now by our cannons, sending over hardware at the Huns—some noise."

Mr. Swope "Drafted"

Gerard Swope, vice president and general sales manager of the Western Electric Company, has been "drafted" by the War Department and has been in Washington since June. An order dated September 6th



GERARD SWOPE

signed by Major General Goethals, assigns Mr. Swope to the Division of Purchase, Storage and Traffic.

A telegram from the second assistant secretary of war to H. B. Thayer, president of the Western Electric Company, said: 'By reason of his experience and ability Mr. Swope is peculiarly qualified to render very great and real service in this situation, and I venture to express the earnest hope that you will find it possible to permit him to become associated with the department and assist in a matter of pressing importance.'

The Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division of the General Staff is responsible for the purchase of supplies for all branches of the army, for the storage of those supplies, transportation to the port, transshipment across the Atlantic, and is also responsible for the transportation and embarkation of troops.

From New London

S. E. Austin, who before entering government service was electrolysis engineer for Indiana, has been quite successful in wireless telegraphy and telephony, as the following letter from him indicates. He writes from New London, Conn.

"I finished my course in the mystifying study of wireless telegraphy and telephony five weeks ago with highest honors in my class, and have been teaching since then. I have been instructing ensigns and chiefs as well as sailors in the ranks.

"This afternoon I am going to the state pier and shoot some electrolysis trouble. Everyone connected with the pier has given

it up. It has nothing to do with my school work, but since they know of my qualifications they have asked me to locate the trouble.

"I just finished taking a radio chief through the wireless telephone course. He is on a brand new destroyer, one of the speed demons that makes forty-three knots. He asked me to ship with him; the entire crew is a picked one. Just got word from him that his captain has officially wired Washington for my transfer, but yesterday this entire naval district went under quarantine for Spanish influenza, and no transfers will be given until quarantine is lifted. We have liberty about town, but cannot leave the city. The destroyer makes her maiden trip over the high seas in just a few days."

Letters From France

Interesting letters have been received by Robert Cline, construction superintendent, Chicago, from two former members of his department who are now "Over There."

Private W. E. Greening, who is with a machine gun battalion writes: "Everything is going along fine, and we have old Fritz on the run. If the good work is kept up I don't think this war will last much longer.

"Have been near the front, but only on reserve. We lay in our dug-outs, watching the air battles, etc. About two weeks ago some of our boys went over the top with the Australians and brought back between 1,500 and 2,000 prisoners. As the prisoners marched by us some of the boys got souvenirs. I had to work, so couldn't get close enough to get any.

"At present I am doing the telephone work for the battalion, and like it real well."

R. N. Litton, a Y. M. C. A. secretary, wrote as follows from Paris:

"Here I am in this wonderful old city. My work makes it necessary for me to come in occasionally, and I learned that our good friend, Angus Hibbard, was here. So I called upon him yesterday at Red Cross headquarters. He looks well and is up to his eyes working for the Red Cross.

"Each day here is more interesting than the one that has passed, and this work gets heavier every day. Of course, as our army grows, more and more men will have to come over to do the work behind the lines. This job is ninety-nine per cent. hard work and one per cent. preaching. We do not have time for religious work. Of course, you know more about the war than I do. We get only brief notes of what is going on, but we know that our troops are going forward slowly but surely.

"I have been told that Lieutenant Langlund has been put out of business by shell shock. I hope that it is not serious and that he can soon get back to his place. I have not been to the front but expect to go soon to visit my son. No one over here is gloomy. We are optimists."



Of Interest To Our Girls

Conducted by Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst



Frances Poole

One star has turned to gold on the service flag of the Chicago traffic department. It is the star of a girl who has given her life in the service of others.

Miss Frances Poole came to the telephone company on August 14, 1916, as a nurse in the welfare department. She made many friends among the girls in her visits to the sick and later, through her position as nurse at Margaret Mackin Hall where she lived for a year and a half, had an opportunity to become a close and intimate friend of hundreds of girls who were there at different times. It was while she was at Margaret Mackin Hall that she decided to offer her services to the Red Cross. She was not able physically to stand the test for overseas service; but was placed on the list for work in this country. While awaiting her call she filled the place of Miss Julia Goodman, who left the Oakland district for overseas Red Cross service. She made many friends among the girls in the South Side offices, and it was with regret that her resignation was accepted when the call came for service at Camp Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.

During the terrible epidemic which was very severe in Camp Ontario, Miss Poole did not spare herself and, though she had a severe cold and was urged not to go on duty, she saw the extreme need of the boys, and, like a brave soldier, fought the fight until she fell—a victim of pneumonia. Her mother reached her two hours before her death, bringing by her presence the greatest joy to her daughter that she could have had at the last.

Mrs. Poole has the sympathy of hosts of friends. She has given much for her country; two sons are in the service—Lieut. Charles H. Poole with the coast artillery "Over There," and Lieut. Clarence T. Poole with the Quartermaster Corps in Washington.

Miss Poole had an unusually sunny disposition and a friendly spirit which made her dear even to those who knew her only for a short time. She was "one of the girls," a good comrade giving not only advice which she, through her nurse's training could give so well, but giving herself. "Sunshiny Frances" was

the mother's name for her and we can imagine that our golden star is more golden because it shines with the glory of a lovely character. Such stars are not lost but shine on with a steady radiance inspiring us all to give our best.

Miss Poole was buried at Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D. C., where her father was buried some time ago.

A Patriotic Wedding Gift

The following item which was recently

only to her husband and herself but to many others.

Miss Gladys Toy of the North office, Indianapolis, was married to Michael Binco on October 9th.

The girls of the North office were invited to the wedding reception in the evening, and planned to present the bride with a gift. After money had been collected for that purpose the epidemic of influenza turned thoughts from wedding gifts to

making some of our boys comfortable. So the funds were increased and Mother McWhinney was sent to buy some comforts for the sick soldiers.

The girls sent Mrs. Binco a card of congratulation and explained where the money intended for her wedding gift had gone. She declared that no gift could have pleased her more than the knowledge that something had been done to help our boys.

The fund for the soldiers' relief is still growing.

A Telephone Operator's Heroism

When General Maistre praised the telephone operators and line workers in Chalons for their bravery in standing by their work and transmitting messages to and from the front for the French army one person stood out among them all as so heroic that a special Croix de Guerre was awarded to Mlle. Appert. Dressed in mourning, tiny and frail, she looked more like a tired little girl than a war heroine as she stepped forward to have General Gourand fasten the war cross upon her coat. We sometimes forget the part of the telephone operator in times

of disaster, yet no body of women are more devoted, especially when danger threatens. "Central" may take long to get your number and make mistakes in peace times, but when disaster impends she is "all there." After the Iroquois fire in Chicago some years ago, the operators refused to leave their posts and worked over hours until forced by their chiefs to rest, and many of them were so stiff from working that they had to be assisted to the rest rooms. After the bomb explosion in Chicago's postoffice a few weeks ago, the girls stuck by their boards and service was interrupted but a few moments. During a recent fire



MISS FRANCES POOLE

received from Indianapolis has a significance that ought to interest all the girls who read the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS. It is another proof of the ready sympathy and quick helpfulness which seem to characterize the telephone girls. There was no hesitation because they feared that the bride would be disappointed—they knew her to be like themselves, full of sympathy for our boys sick in the camps and far from home comforts.

In the happy years to come, may the bride on each anniversary rejoice that her wedding day brought happiness not

in a factory the operators refused to leave until all departments of the business had been notified and warned. Mlle. Appert has won her medal and there is little doubt that the girls in our American unit will make good when their time comes to show devotion.

A Woman's Sphere

They talk about a woman's sphere
As though it had a limit.
There's not a place in earth or heaven
There's not a task to mankind given
There's not a blessing or a woe,
There's not a whispered yes or no,
There's not a death, a life or birth
There's not a feather's weight of worth,
Without a woman in it.—*Standard Jottings.*

Gift for American Telephone Girls at the Front

A check for \$464.49 has been sent to Mrs. Henry P. Davison, treasurer of the War Work Council of the Young Women's Christian Association, as a gift from employes of the Bell System, who subscribed to stock of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company under the stock purchase plan.

In a letter accompanying the check it was requested that the money be used for the comfort or entertainment of the Amer-

ican girls serving as telephone operators in France, and the gift has been accepted with the assurance that the request will be complied with.

This sum was realized from the sale of the rights belonging to the stock held by the trustees for subscribing employes. It was found that to distribute this fund would give each interested employe about one cent and a half, or less than the cost of distribution, as there are some thirty thousand employes who hold stock under the plan. Arthur A. Marsters, John H. Peck, and Frederic A. Stevenson, the trustees, therefore, acting in behalf of these thousands of scattered employes, have presented this undividable fund in one lump sum as a tribute of praise and admiration of the Bell System employes for the American telephone girls at the front.

Saving for the Future

Avoid the purchase of unnecessary articles. Confine yourself to the use of such things only as are needed for health and efficiency and thereby release labor and materials greatly needed for the support of our armies in the field. There are not enough labor and materials in the United States to produce the great variety of articles needed to support our war needs

and at the same time provide the luxuries we enjoyed before the war.

Apply the money thus saved to the purchase of United States Government securities, Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps, thus making it available for the uses of the government.

Quotations available from the writings of the world's greatest men show that success comes only to the man or woman who saves a part of what is earned and that nothing is left to the big earner, no matter what his salary, except what is SAVED.

To Central

That time you were so slow
And I did twit you,
Central, I could not know
The "flu" had hit you.
Shame on me malcontent,
Jiggling the instrument!

Hearing your distant sneeze
Filled me with pity;
Take, Central, if you please,
This little ditty.
Still gripped by influenza,
Clutch at this kind cadenza.

For, as you convalesce,
I will relapse, I guess.

—*Pan, in a Line O'Type or Two, Chicago Tribune.*



BELL TELEPHONE AUXILIARY No. 13 OF AMERICAN RED CROSS AT WORK ON SURGICAL DRESSINGS.
This auxiliary is composed of women employes of the general offices, Chicago.

SMART FROCKS WHOSE LOVELINESS IS EQUALLED ONLY BY THEIR PRACTICALITY

Individual Models in Interesting Combinations of Colors and Materials—the Bizarre Avoided for the Dignity and Elegance of Supreme Simplicity



GUIDE TO PATTERNS

Left to right—One-piece dress No. 7816. Sizes 34 to 50 bust. ——— One-piece dress No. 7606. Sizes 34 to 50 bust. ——— Work dress No. 7436. Sizes 34 to 42 bust. ——— Morning dress No. 7907. Sizes 34 to 50 bust. Embroidery No. 12184, blue or yellow transfer.

By Maude Hall

The frocks that have the greatest demand nowadays must be individual and practical. The truly smart woman wants her gowns to look as if they were made so exclusively for her that nobody else dare wear them. Then, they must be of

the sort that can be donned in the morning

Patterns for Designs

The designs shown on these pages are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

and worn throughout the day for every need.

The new models are of a loveliness that is equalled only by their practicality. Nearly all of them are in interesting combinations of colors and materials, and developed upon simple lines. The dignity and elegance of supreme simplicity take prece-

dence over the bizarre, which is religiously avoided.

Early in the discussion of advance styles, one must emphasize the return of broadcloth, which has had a rest for several seasons. Perhaps much of its renewed popularity is due to the fact that it appears to such remarkable advantage in the new henna shades the smart salons are featuring. Combined with plain or novelty velvet, broadcloth is used for some really stunning models. One that is especially smart has a blouse of figured velvet which closes at the left shoulder and under the left arm. Attached to the blouse is a two-piece gathered peplum opened at the sides and finished at the lower edge with tiny corded tucks.

The semi-dress model holds first place in the esteem of well-dressed women for real service. The strictly tailored suit is considered trying to the average figure and unless the wearer has an exceptionally well proportioned form and can carry her garments smartly, she needs the demi-tailleur. Another design in broadcloth is in the fashionable Marne blue. The manufacturers are using it in place of navy, which the government demands. The skirt is in plain effect, falling quite to the ankles. Long rolling revers and a vest of figured satin that extends below the girdle are ultra details of the blouse. These features give the desirable and becoming length which stout figures seek; hence the model is destined to become a general favorite.

Some of the new overdress effects are very original, yet wearable. One that looks as if it might be formed of panels joined at the sides is of black velvet over figured cr pe de chine. The armholes are cut out so deeply that one wonders whether or not they were ever intended for armholes at all, but they are designed for comfort and will no doubt become very popular. About the lower edge of the overdress is a band of black fur, while the round neck is finished with a deep collar of accordion plaited chiffon cloth. The sleeves are close-fitting and the shoulders given a narrow effect.

Huge collars of fur, panels and bandings of various pelts are among the most important details of the newest costumes. Nutria, unspotted ermine, Hudson seal, mole, lynx and opossum are used generously. An attractive frock in dark velour checked in terra cotta, blue and brown, has a collar of nutria, while the cuffs and belt are of plain velours. Still another design has a coat which is held in at the waistline by a narrow tie-belt over a tucked section. The narrow shoulders and tight

sleeves are accentuated by the skirt section, which has soft box plaits over the hips, and billows as the wearer walks because of a wide fur band at the bottom of the skirt.

There is nothing better than tricotine for the all-day frock. In taupe trimmed with a girdle of novelty velvet it is exceedingly smart with a gracefully draped tunic and waist that fastens at the left side, and the round neck finished with a roll of velvet. A broad stole of dark fur carried with such a frock is particularly good-looking. With this frock there comes a delightful little handbag to match the girdle.

Panels made of striped or check material and worn over straight foundations of satin, foulard, etc., are among the styles favored by fashion's elite. If the materials are warm enough such frocks may be worn with smart furs until very late in the season.

Gradually we seem to be drifting into the long skirt—or "skinning" into it, for some of the new models are so narrow that they have to be stepped into and drawn up to the waistline. A frock of dark gray duve-

day distinction. In fact, they are perfectly suited to the needs of the woman who spends but little time in her home during these days of turmoil and war.

Lessons for the Home Embroiderer

Specially Prepared for the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS by the Pictorial Review.
By Kathryn Mutterer

The world of the woman who crochets revolves around filet and one can find hundreds of reasons in the charming novelties that are found for use in all parts of the house. No longer is filet lace confined to the decoration of dresses and lingerie. Its possibilities are too great for its sphere to be limited, especially when the demand for novelty is as insistent in the realm of household effects as in dress.

What could be more appropriate for a covering for the tray at the cozy hour when tea is served than this tray? It is made entirely of filet crochet, edged with an attractive crochet border. By adding or omitting open meshes this tray doily is easily varied in shape or size.

If one feels that all the time one has for such work will be consumed in the crocheting of the actual cloth, then cluny or valenciennes lace may be used for the border. There is absolutely no difficulty whatever in following the design. Start at the row of solid meshes at the bottom and work up.

Tray cloths make delightful gifts, for there is the appreciable personal touch to enhance their value.

Pass It On

If you've got a smile to spare,
Pass it on.

It will lighten some one's
care;

Pass it on.

It will make the skies more
blue.

It will make hearts seem
more true,

And it will come back to you;

Pass it on.—*Houston Post.*

A Sock Song

Once on a time she made him socks—

Frivolous, fluffy things of blue

Or palest pink, with tiny loops

To pull the dainty ribbons through.

Humming a little song the while

Her fingers flew, so deft and fleet:

"Through all his life—where'er they go—

God keep the path of my baby's feet!"

But that was twenty years ago!

Today, she's knitting just the same—

Long woolen hose, for the son who's gone

To play his part in war's grim game—

And she prays her song, as her needles fly,

Fashioning socks for a warrior meet:

"God, where the dangers thickest be,

Guard safe the way of my soldier's feet!"

—Mazie V. Caruthers in *New York Times.*



NO. 101—TEA CLOTHS IN FILET WITH CROCHET EDGING

ty that is unusually striking in effect is in one piece, fastening at the back. It has a narrow, round yoke finished with a tiny fold, both joined with silk fagoting. The skirt is scant and long and the tight sleeves straight cuffed. On the skirt there are large three-corner patch pockets of beaver. The normal waistline is designed with a folded belt.

Although there is an abundance of lapels, tunics, etc., an absence of freakish draperies is noted among the new modes. Frocks for late autumn and early winter have a certain quality of picturesqueness, and are models which frame, rather than overshadow personality. Many of them have early century quaintness sufficiently tempered with the modern lines to give them a present



Safety First and Accident Prevention

MEMBER NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

MEMBER AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY



DON'T SHUT THE SUNSHINE OUT OF YOUR HOME OR EXCLUDE THE FRESH AIR.

THE HEARING EAR—THE SEEING EYE—OPEN BOTH FOR SAFETY. STOP—LOOK—LISTEN—THINK—AVOID ACCIDENTS.

DON'T OVERTAX YOUR PHYSICAL POWER. GET FROM SEVEN TO NINE HOURS SLEEP EVERY DAY.

War Versus Peace and Safety

The reports from the western front indicate that the Allies, the crusaders of democracy and world peace, are making important advances toward the desired goal. In his answers to recent peace negotiations, our President, in his great wisdom, expressed the will and determination not only of his own countrymen, but our Allies, as well, regarding the final terms. Our glorious and valiant armies are proving conclusively by their recent advances that they are behind him to a man, and are determined to win the victory that will assure peace and security for future generations.

The decisive success of our Liberty Loan drive is also cheering, as it indicates that the industrial and civilian armies are solid for the cause. While we should not be too optimistic, recent events cannot but raise hopes that the time is drawing near when the devastation and destruction by war will cease. It is inevitable that many lives will have been sacrificed before the enemy lays down his arms and admits defeat. This is unfortunately true of all warfare. It is also unfortunately true that the aftermath of war may be felt for many generations, but the destruction continues only until the disputed cause is lost or won.

War casualties are always appalling, but it can be proven that the casualties from other causes—causes that have existed from the beginning of man and are largely within our power to prevent, are even more appalling. The fact does not appear to be generally recognized because, perhaps, the casualties are usually scattered, not centralized. The causes referred to are fire, preventable disease and accident.

It is a foregone conclusion that every-

one is reading about the historical battles that are taking place in France and Belgium, but how many are there of us that give more than a passing thought to the ways and means of combatting our other enemies.

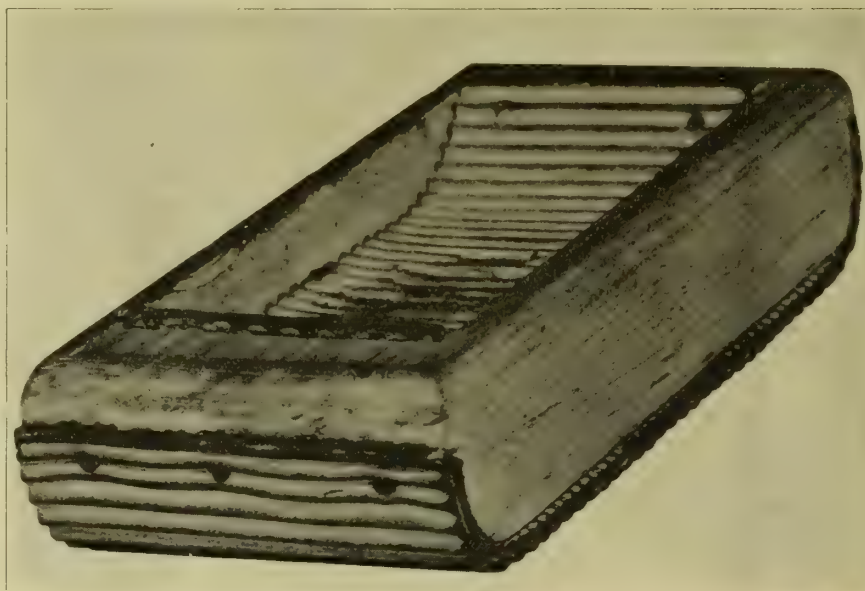
In the early part of November a day which had been previously designated and publicly announced was observed as Fire Prevention Day. It is to be hoped that we were duly impressed with what we

should so arrange his affairs that he can secure the services of a competent physician on short notice. A competent physician soon recognizes individual peculiarities; therefore the family physician should be a member of the advisory board of every family.

The Spanish influenza has prostrated many people. It is said that a great many of the cases that have proved fatal could be traced to acts of carelessness. This is

also true of a great majority of the originating cases. If while in its early stages, the attending physician's instructions are carefully followed, recovery is reasonably certain. The fatalities as a rule are the result of disobedience of instruction, and exposures that cause a relapse and development of complications, usually in the form of pneumonia. As to the precautions that should be taken to avoid contracting the disease, much has been said on the subject. Enormous bulletins and newspaper articles have brought to the attention of the public the advice of the medical world—advice that if accepted and followed by all, would undoubtedly have saved much sickness and many lives, but "the enemy charged viciously, in-

A RECENT SAFETY DEVELOPMENT



Shoes designed to slip on ladder feet, and minimize accidents caused by ladder slipping. Concave wooden block lined and faced with corrugated rubber strips.

Designed by Plant Department, Chicago Telephone Company.

may have read or been told regarding the subject on that day. May it be said that "we charged the enemy and made notable gains," and should not be content with what may have been accomplished on that day, but should continue "an offensive campaign on the enemies' stronghold."

The problem of preventing disease is difficult to approach, because of the delicate questions involved. Any physician can tell of unnecessary sacrifices of life through carelessness that he has met with—carelessness in the way of neglect. Everyone

flicting heavy losses." We should prepare ourselves against "future surprise attacks with suitable fortifications."

Accidents, while the last to be mentioned, are not the least formidable of our destructive combatants. Much has been brought to the attention of the entire country through many other channels, bulletins, newspaper articles, etc. The serious importance of a nation-wide safety movement is becoming more apparent every day. As in the case of fire prevention and the suppression of preventable disease, the more

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Catalog No. 17 Describes It

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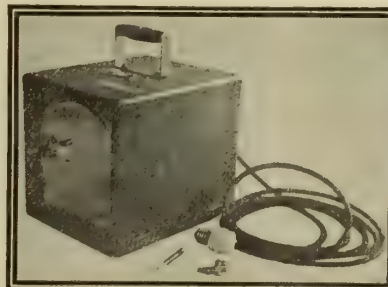
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fortifications we have for a defensive campaign, the fewer will be the casualties.

The Annual Safety Congress was held in St. Louis during September. One of the unique features of the congress was Safety Week conducted by the St. Louis local council officers.

"By the use of bulletins, window cards, moving pictures, and the newspapers, and through the splendid coöperation of the Chamber of Commerce, schools, churches, Boy Scouts, women's clubs, and many other civic organizations, the safety message was carried to practically every man, woman and child in St. Louis, East St. Louis and the Tri-Cities.

The slogan for the week was: "Help Win the War by Stopping Accidents." And the goal set was: "No Accidents During Safety Week."

At the close of the week the coroner announced that the astounding record for Safety Week was **ONLY ONE DEATH—A DRUNKEN MAN FELL OFF A WAGON SEAT; WHISKEY BROKE THE RECORD. FOR THE CORRESPONDING WEEK OF 1917 THERE WERE TWENTY-FOUR ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.**

This is the most convincing demonstration ever made in this country of what can be done when everybody puts his shoulder to the wheel and says: "There Must Not Be Any Accidents."

Some Recent Accidents

A messenger in the plant department, while inserting three bits into a case, put the heads of the bits against a wall and shoved on the case. One of the bit points came through the leather and cut his right hand.

While walking through a subscriber's back yard an installer stepped on a rusty nail projecting from a small board. The nail entered the ball of the man's foot.

A matron was cleaning a bread cutter when the knife slipped and cut her finger.

A repairman slipped from a ladder onto a piece of loose board and sprained his ankle.

An employé in the plant department was on a pole about twelve feet from the ground, removing a pole step. A wrench slipped from his grasp and struck a second employé on the head, causing a scalp wound.

An employé in the suburban department was making repairs on a motorcycle when the wrench he was using slipped. His right hand struck the sprocket gear and a finger nail was torn off.

A janitress was cleaning a wash bowl when her left hand, covered with soap suds, slipped off the handle of the water faucet and struck the bowl. The weight of her body was thrown on her hand. A sprained hand resulted.

An employé in the construction department, while picking up a jack chain, knocked over a jack that was standing nearby. The jack fell on his foot, bruising the instep.

An installer was pulling wires through bridle rings on the outside of a building, when he scratched his wrist on a nail projecting from a board.

While working on a distributing frame, an installer ran a piece of wire into his finger. The finger became infected.

Accident Prevention Trophies

The standing of the various districts in the three divisions of the plant department which are contesting for the accident prevention trophies is as follows for the period ending September 30th:

Suburban Plant

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. Oak Park | 7. Hammond |
| 2. Aurora | 8. LaGrange |
| 3. Joliet | 9. Special Estimate |
| 4. Evanston | 10. Wheaton |
| 5. Elgin | 11. Waukegan |
| 6. Harvey | |

Construction

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. South Construct'n | 5. Garage |
| 2. Building Cabling | 6. Central Construct'n |
| 3. North Construct'n | 7. Supplies |
| 4. Cable Repair | |

Maintenance

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Canal | 15. Stewart |
| 2. Main | 16. South Chicago |
| 3. Austin | 17. Superior |
| 4. Wabash | 18. Rogers Park |
| 5. Irving | 19. Lincoln |
| 6. Beverly | 20. Pullman |
| 7. Monroe | 21. West |
| 8. Lake View | 22. Yards |
| 9. Central | 23. Lawndale |
| 10. Hyde Park | 24. Prospect |
| 11. Oakland | 25. Wentworth |
| 12. Edgewater | 26. Humboldt |
| 13. Kedzie | 27. Douglas |
| 14. Calumet | 28. Belmont |

During November the trophies will be in the possession of Messrs. Corning of the Oak Park district, Strout of South Construction, and Cerney of the Canal exchange. They have all had possession of the trophies before, and are doing splendid work in the accident prevention movement.

The Philosophy of Safety

Carelessness is no more a sign of efficiency, says the *Anode*, than the recklessness of intoxication is a sign of courage. The inebriated man takes risks that in his normal condition would cause him to shudder, not because his eye is clearer, his nerves steadier, or his foot surer; but because he is unconscious of danger. His drink-deadened faculties fail to perceive its imminence, and his weakened judgment underestimates its extent. He is not courageous; he is only unafraid; not strong-minded, only ignorant of his limitations; not the more capable of self-protection, but the less aware of the need for it.

The careless workman in like manner is not physically or mentally more capable than his cautious brother; he is only less imaginative, less able to sense or estimate danger, less educated by the lessons of experience, less mindful of the moral pointed by every past accident.

And just because of this, he is disposed to jeer at his careful workmate and to deprecate precautions taken against accidents which, as far as he can see, will never happen.

But coming events do not always cast their shadows before for his stunted vision to perceive, and it is the unexpected, the theoretically impossible that frequently happens. We had an example of this in the supposedly unsinkable Titanic, which went down in mid-ocean.

The practice of safety principles does not cause, and is not intended to cause a workman to be slow-moving, effeminately timid, or laboriously or ostentatiously overcautious. It demands no great sacrifice of time, no retardation of progress, no impairment of efficiency, no wholesale rejection of new or untried methods; but it insists on the adoption of the safe in preference to the unsafe, calls attention to hidden dangers, discourses the cause of accidents and suggests remedies, emphasizes the importance of seeming trifles where the preservation of life and limb is concerned and gives systematic carefulness its due prominence in the working-day scheme of things. It tends to develop in the workman an instinct that scents danger, a vividness of imagination to prewise possible accidents, a strength of reasoning to weigh possibilities and consequences justly and, by repeated warnings, to waken in him a living, an abiding, an actuating consciousness of the necessity for always using care.

Private Snyder's Guests

In a graphic description of the fighting done by Chicago regiments in the advance northwest of Verdun, Junius B. Wood in the *Chicago Daily News*, tells of numerous exploits performed by American soldiers. Among the men mentioned is Bernard L. Snyder, of the 332d Machine Gun Battalion, who before entering the service was employed in the traffic department of the Chicago Telephone Company.

Private Snyder found his ability to speak German of great advantage, and before dusk on the first day of the battle astonished his comrades by appearing with a dozen Germans as his guests. He had induced them to lay down their arms, pick up stretchers and carry American wounded back five kilometers (3 miles) to where the ambulances were waiting for the wounded.

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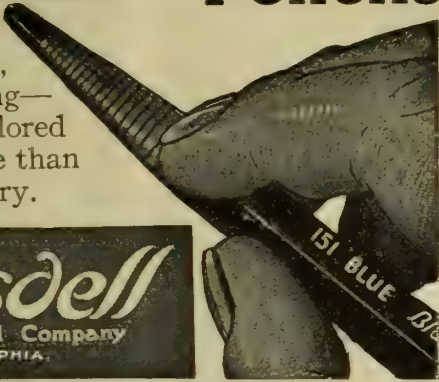
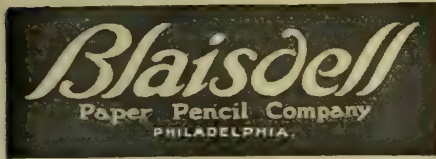
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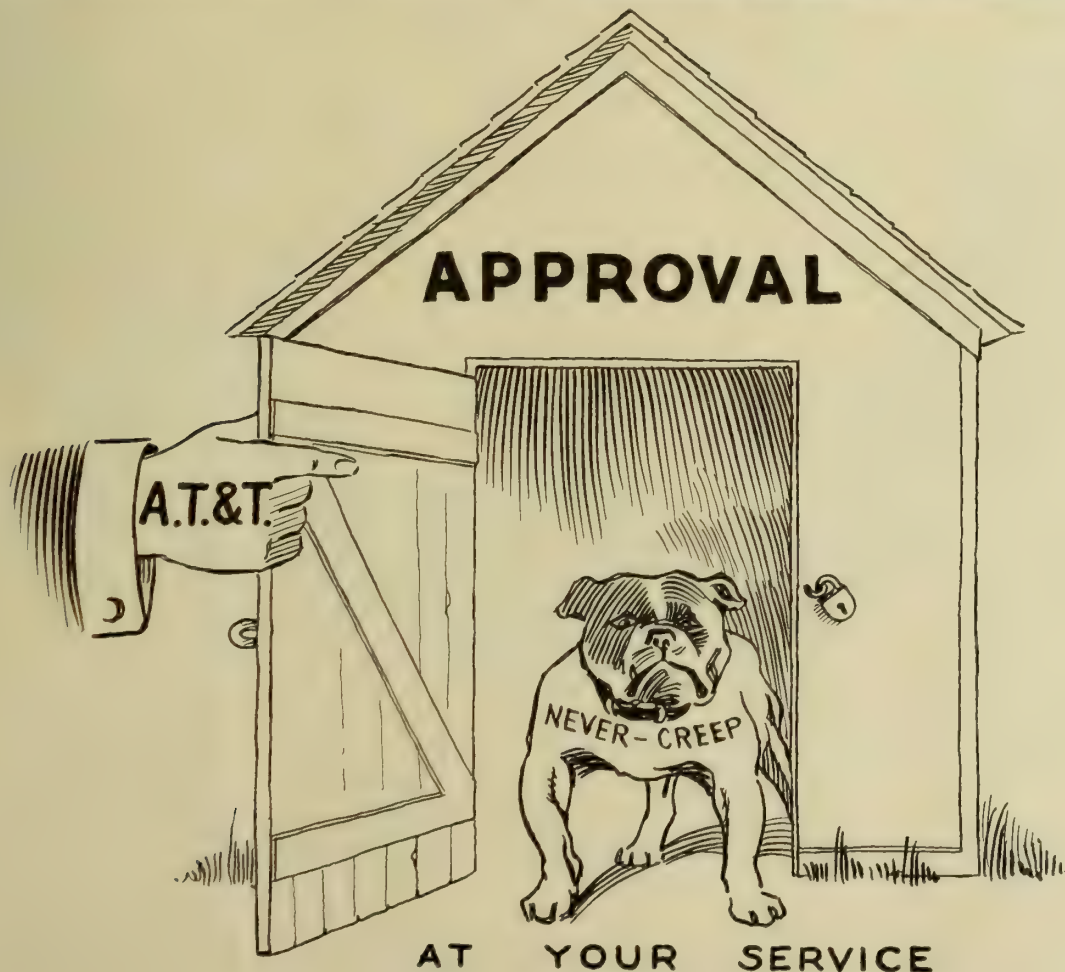
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(Advertisement)

Public Utilities Commission Rulings

Increase in Street Railway Fares Authorized—Increase in One Fare Zone Would Not Be Denied, Although in That Zone There Might Not Be a Loss from Operation—Theory of Capitalization Based on Net Earnings Rejected.

(Board of Public Utilities Commissioners of New Jersey.)

The New Jersey and Pennsylvania Traction Company, owning and operating an electric railway between Trenton and Princeton, divided into four fare zones, sought authority to increase rates in each zone from five to six cents, and to withdraw the sale of commutation tickets sold at the price of twelve tickets for one dollar.

Counsel for the city of Trenton contended that the income from each fare zone should be ascertained, and if the revenues received from a single zone were sufficient to pay a fair return upon the portion of the cost of the plant constructed in said zone, and a proportional share of the operating expenses, there should be no increase of fare in that zone, although the increase in the other zones might still be justified. Counsel also contended that in arriving at fair value the net earnings for the series of years since the present management has owned the concern, to-wit: from 1912 to 1917, both inclusive, should be ascertained and capitalized at six per cent.

It was held that as the proposed increase is for the purpose of meeting a deficiency in operating revenues and bond interest, and will not return a net revenue of six per cent. on the physical value of the property, the increased rates and withdrawal of commutation tickets will be authorized.

The contention with respect to considering each fare zone separately will not be followed.

The contention with respect to finding fair value by capitalizing net earnings is unsound and illegal and will not be followed.

Increase in Toll Rates Authorized—Toll Blocks Ordered Reduced in Size—Rates Up to 42 Miles Authorized on Air Line Basis—Rates Ordered Not to Be on Higher Basis Than Interstate Rates.

(Public Utilities Commission of Kansas.)

The Southwestern Bell Telephone Company sought authority to change its toll block system and rates in Kansas. Under the present system the state is divided into blocks irregular in size and shape, approximating fifteen miles square each, and with rates based on the distance from block center to block center, not necessarily the geometric or geographic centers, except that the distances within forty miles are based on the actual distance between the toll points.

Petitioner sought authority to divide the state into uniform blocks, each seven miles square, rates to be based upon the air line distance between the geographic centers of the blocks, except that rates within a radius of forty-two miles were to be based

upon the exact mileage from point to point.

The present toll rate is fifteen cents for the first fifteen miles and five cents for each additional ten miles or fraction thereof. Petitioner sought authority to charge fifteen cents for the first fourteen miles and five cents for each additional seven miles. The result would be that forty-three per cent. of the rates would either diminish or remain unchanged; twenty-seven per cent. would be increased five cents and thirty per cent. would be increased ten cents or more.

It was held by the commission that, as the proposed change in the method and plan of basing, fixing, and quoting rates will eliminate inconsistencies, irregularities and discriminations incident to the present system, and will make the toll rate schedule more uniform and equitable than the present system, petitioner is authorized to put into effect the block system as petitioned for.

As petitioner's expenses are very largely increased, particularly the wages of operators, due to war conditions, without materially or adequately increasing the revenue, and as such increased expenses and expenditures will be only partially met by the increase in revenue petitioned for, petitioner is authorized to put into effect the rates asked for, rates for additional minutes over a three-minute period to be proportional to the three-minute rate.

Existing rates of ten cents or less shall remain unchanged.

The new schedule for intrastate rates shall not be upon any higher basis than petitioner's interstate rates at the time when the new schedule is put into effect, to the end that there shall be no discrimination as between petitioner's intrastate and interstate rates.

Consolidated Telephone Company of Danville

(Public Service Commission of Indiana)

Applicant sought authority to increase its rates at each of its exchanges and for the discontinuance of free time over toll lines.

The commission held that, as the net revenues were insufficient to pay expenses, together with five per cent. as reserve for depreciation and seven per cent. return at applicant's Danville, Plainfield, Brownsburg, Fayette, North Salem and Pittsboro exchanges, applicant should be authorized to increase its rates at each exchange.

At the Danville exchange no working capital should be allowed as part of the value, due to the fact that applicant has on hand \$9,000 in materials and supplies.

Although rates at Danville are unusually high, an increase will be authorized as the rates do not provide sufficient revenues, considering the total value of the Danville property; but the commission will not require the patrons to pay a rate that will provide a return upon all the property values at the Danville exchange, as the per

station value at that exchange is \$114 as against the average value in similar exchanges of fifty-five dollars, said condition being caused by construction for the future, but which is not now actually used and useful for the convenience of the public, and is out of proportion to present requirements.

As expenditures for rebuilding and repairing now going on, and to be made in the future, will increase the capital investment over the present values, and the 1918 and future operating and wage expenses will be somewhat higher than those of 1917, said expenditures and the resultant added values will be considered and rate allowances made therefor. Future operating costs at each exchange will be increased and due allowance must be made for revenues to meet these increases.

As the free interchange of toll service during certain hours of the day has resulted in unsatisfactory and inadequate service between the several towns, and the discontinuance of such free time would contribute materially to more efficient service, and is necessary for the satisfactory operation of the system, applicant is ordered to discontinue said free toll time, and to establish a uniform toll rate of ten cents between its exchanges and on messages passing through the same.

Applicant should set aside annually for reserve for depreciation, separately for each exchange, five per cent. of the value of the property, less lands, materials and supplies.

Competition Will Be Prohibited When the Existing Utility's Service is Adequate and Its Rates Reasonable

(The California Railroad Commission)

The California Railroad Commission has again enunciated the doctrine that competition will be prohibited when an existing utility's service is adequate and its rates reasonable, and has refused to issue a certificate of public convenience and necessity to the Santa Clara Valley Auto Line, which sought authority to operate an automobile stage service between San Francisco and Palo Alto.

In dismissing the application the commission stated that it would be slow to permit a competitor to enter the field where an existing utility was giving good service at reasonable rates, unless the competitor could show that it was able to render materially better service or as good service at materially lower rates. The commission said further that the traveling public would receive more reliable service at more reasonable rates from established responsible companies, which are permitted to earn a reasonable return upon their investment, than they would receive were indiscriminate competition to be permitted with a consequent weakening of the financial situation of each competitor and resulting unreliability of service.

DEC 23 1918

BELL TELEPHONE • NEWS •



DECEMBER 1918



Heavy Duty White Trucks with Double Reduction Gear Drive

EACH day makes it plainer
that a good motor truck
helps the country, its indus-
tries, its people.



THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy

Universal Service

One System

Volume 8

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DECEMBER, 1918

Number 5

THE MONTH IN OHIO, INDIANA AND ILLINOIS

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

General Offices, Chicago

Miss Laura Ellen Laughlin, Correspondent

Miss Blohm of the chief clerk's office has been transferred to the general traffic engineer's office as a typist. She succeeds Miss Coutts.

A feature of the bazaar held at the Hotel Sherman on November 16th for the benefit of the Girls' Friendly Society, was a quaint, old-fashioned colonial dance. Miss Liest of the general traffic engineer's office was one of the group of six girls who took part. The welcome the dancers received from the audience and the generous response in funds are evidence that the dance was a success.

After considerable deliberation, William J. Freudenberger, supervisor of the plant section, disbursements division, decided to take the fatal plunge into the matrimonial sea on Thanksgiving day. The bride was Miss Augusta Huenten of Chicago.

W. L. Wishmeier, supervisor of the bookkeeping section, disbursements, who was ill with influenza, is back again looking as well and handsome as ever.

Samuel Ries of the bookkeeping section, disbursements division, has severed his connection with the Y. M. C. A. service in this city and returned to his telephone work.

Walter C. Kelly, supervisor of the statistical section, disbursements division, and his young sons, have been ill with influenza.

Miss Virginia Dieckman, stenographer for the auditor of disbursements, has divulged a secret. She pleasantly surprised her friends by announcing that her name is now Mrs. W. C. Maney. Mr. Maney is in the army.

Miss Mildred Torgerson of the statistical section, disbursements division, has been ill.

Ohio Division

D. H. Morris, Correspondent Columbus

Columbus District

Mrs. H. Herman, formerly Miss Bertha Farrand, supervisor at the Hilltop exchange, was entertained recently by a shower at the home of Miss E. Krouse.

Nineteen employes of the Hilltop office, Mr. Herman and six of his friends from Columbus Barracks were present. An enjoyable evening was spent.

Miss Julia Nardini, a clerk in the traffic superintendent's office, died at her home, on November 3rd. She had been ill since June.

Miss Nadine Johnson, stenographer in the traffic superintendent's office spent her vacation with her father in Universal, Indiana, and with friends in Indianapolis.

Miss Hilda Wood Poole of the North exchange has been promoted from supervisor to night chief operator.



MISSSES GLADYS BURLINGAME AND GRACE HALLSMAN
Of the North exchange, Columbus. They are enthusiastic W. S. S. supporters.

Miss Paine of the North exchange has resigned.

Carl Metz formerly district wire chief at Columbus and for the past two years wire chief at Sao Paulo, Brazil, S. A., has returned to Ohio and re-entered the employ of the company. He had very interesting experiences during his sojourn in South America.

Akron District

"Cap" R. H. Lime and his squadron, recently finished a successful rate adjustment campaign at Canton.

Miss Elsie Tanner, formerly of the traffic department, has accepted a position as clerk in the commercial department at Canton.

K. C. Miscal, commercial agent, formerly located at Columbus, has been transferred to Canton.

Miss Hortense McClelland, toll operator, at the Canton exchange, was recently married to Robert D. Hurford, who is in training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Miss Esther Ryan, local operator at Canton, was recently married to Charles Miller, who is in training at Camp Sherman.

Misses Marie Christensen, toll supervisor; Mary Wheeler, Gertrude Parker, toll instructress, Pearle Merrill and Jessie Ullom, evening chief operator, have returned after absences caused by illness.

M. E. Gray of the Western Electric Company has returned from Massillon.

Miss Anna Cayle, long distance operator, pleasantly surprised her fellow employes by her recent marriage to Harley Hayle, one of Uncle Sam's boys, at Gettysburg. The long distance operators gave a shower for Mrs. Hayle, and she received many useful gifts.

Misses Mabel Gardner, Mary Ashwell, Mildred Parker, Anna Huber and Thelma O'Connor have been promoted to local senior operators.

Good Work at Canton

The following letter was recently received at Canton:

"Mr. C. E. Norris,

Receivers, Central Union Telephone Co.

"My dear Mr. Norris: I want to take this opportunity to thank you, your Mr. Johnson and your entire organization for the good work done in making the necessary changes in our telephone system, due to our moving into our new offices.

"I feel that we had the hearty coöperation of every member of your organization, and I do not want to let this go by without expressing to you the thanks of this company. Yours truly,

"United Alloy Steel Corporation.

J. PAUL MOSELEY, Secretary."

Dayton District

The new Fairview exchange is rapidly nearing completion. The two story building of pressed brick is located on the corner of Delaware and Richmond avenue. A large part of the switchboard material has been received and it is expected that it will be installed and ready for the cut-over early in the spring of 1919. The completion of this exchange will relieve to a large extent the present congestion in the Dayton View territory.

The C. C. C. & St. L. Railway Company recently installed a cordless switchboard with two trunks and seven stations.

Miss Goldie McGowan, employed as directory clerk at the Dayton exchange, has resigned to accept a position in her home town, Miamisburg. Her position has been filled by Miss Pauline Welsh, cashier at Franklin, Ohio. Miss Elsie Null succeeds Miss Welsh.

M. B. Shank, formerly manager at Marysville and Washington, C. H., has accepted a position as chief collector at the Dayton exchange.

Miss Doris Steffen, stenographer in the commercial department, Dayton, has resigned to accept a position with The Dayton Wright Airplane Company. Miss Luella Heinz succeeds her.

Miss Amy Norris, cashier at the Xenia, exchange and her sister Agnes, clerk at Xenia, were recently ill with Spanish influenza.

Miss Amy Powers, commission agent at the Spring Valley exchange has returned after an illness with typhoid fever.

A very interesting letter was recently received from Joseph Walsh of the contract department; Dayton. Mr. Walsh is con-

nected with the Signal Corps, and is located at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Miss Eleanor Kennedy, traffic chief at Springfield, became the bride of Martin J.



MRS. MARTIN J. MORAN

Moran on November 20th. Mr. and Mrs. Moran went on a wedding trip in northern Ohio. They will live in Springfield.

Miss Clara Hutton, clerk in the commercial office at Springfield, has resigned and gone to her home in Janesville, Wis. She is succeeded by Miss Almena Craver, who was transferred from the toll department.

The Springfield Exchange Central Union Club entertained with a coon roast on November 20th. Those present were: Henry F. Shultis, Mearl I. Sims, Will C. Griffith, W. G. Bierbaugh, A. W. Justice, Norman Hoover, Casper Wiegand, Carl Fassler, Edward Ware, Frank Reese, George Bell, Melvin Bell, Ralph Bell, Charles Stahl, Edward L. Andrus, Earl P. Yeazell, Thomas Bean, Clarence Auckerman, Thomas E. Mast, W. T. Jordan, F. C. Schmidt, Robert Swartz. The Yellow Dog degree was conferred on the following: W. G. Bierbaugh, A. W. Justice, Carl Fassler, Thomas Bean, Charles Stahl, Thomas E. Mast, F. C. Schmidt, George Bell, Edward L. Andrus, Melvin Bell and Clarence Auckerman.

Thomas E. Mast of the engineering department, Columbus, and his men, W. T. Jordan, F. C. Schmidt and Robert Swartz, have been working in Springfield recently.

New Government Installations at Dayton

A new seven position Western Electric switchboard is now being installed in the Air Service Building for the United States Government, Bureau of Aircraft Production, Airplane Engineering Division. This board will provide facilities for 350 telephones and twenty trunks in addition to direct lines to the other War Departments in the City including direct circuits to Washington, D. C. The new equipment replaces a temporary installation of four eighty-line switchboards and 180 telephones.

The United States Employment Service offices have been moved into their new location on West Third street and a cordless switchboard with seven stations has been installed.

The Department of Military Aeronautics recently opened new offices in the Lindsey Building. A thirty-line switchboard with three trunks and ten stations is in service there.

The Ordnance Department, Production Division, has opened district offices in the Lindsey Building. The new switchboard has three trunks and seven stations.

Toledo District

Misses MacAleese, Matheis, Cain and Connaire of the commercial manager's office, have resigned. Misses Rahilly, Weiker, Mertz and Mettler are new employees there.

The new Pontiac exchange will be cut over during December. It will serve about 1600 subscribers on the north side of the city.

Work on the Broadway exchange is progressing rapidly.



MISS LUCILLE LAYMAN
of the Columbus district traffic office is very fond of kittens.



MISS HAZEL CONWAY
of the Columbus district traffic office.

More Appreciation

D. B. Fowler, of Youngstown, has written the following appreciative letter in behalf of J. W. Wonn and family:

"R. E. Arehart, Traffic Chief,

Central Union Telephone Company,

"Dear Sir: As I am unable to reach the young ladies in person, not knowing their identity, I take this opportunity to express my thanks and appreciation to those operators who were serving Federal 3573 at 11:40 p. m., on October 24th and 7:10 a. m., on October 26th, for their promptness and efficiency in handling the large number of local and long distance calls naturally resulting from two deaths within so brief a period.

"Please convey to the operators the information that their efforts were greatly appreciated. Very truly,

(Signed) D. B. FOWLER."

Indiana Division

D. H. Whitham, Correspondent
Indianapolis

Division Offices

It is with regret that the welfare department loses Mrs. Hayden Woodsides formerly Miss Catherine Richardson, the little nurse who, by her faithfulness to the company and the ready sympathy that she always extended to those who were ill and came under her tender care, has endeared herself to everyone. She has gone to her new home in Philadelphia, Pa. The department presented Mrs. Woodsides with a set of table silver. Miss Jennie Patterson succeeds her.

"Mother" McWhinney, has returned from a two weeks' vacation in the country, where she became a farmerette pro tem, feeding the chickens, collecting eggs, and making yellow pats of butter, sorghum molasses, apple butter, etc.

Indianapolis District

Woodruff Office

Misses Esther Davis and Helen Geddes, recently enjoyed a delightful motor trip to Lafayette where a week-end was spent with relatives of Miss Davis.

Beautiful October sunshine and a day off was all that Misses Helen and Elva Turner needed to lure them on an enjoyable hike. It terminated at the summer cottage of one of their friends where the evening was spent in dancing.

Miss Anna Schoneker has resigned and is now Mrs. James Garrity.

Mrs. Daisy DeVay of the main office, has been promoted to the position of evening matron at Woodruff.

The Woodruff office had its share of "flu" cases but none proved fatal.

Mrs. Emily Black spent a recent week-end with friends in Martinsville.

The Woodruff girls extend their deepest sympathy to Mrs. Rose Carter, assistant



MAIN EXCHANGE, COLUMBUS, GIRLS ON A HAYRIDE.

Fortunately the picture was taken when the ride started, as a downpour of rain somewhat altered the appearance of the merry-makers.

chief operator, who recently lost her sister, Miss Martha Ryan.

Miss Fern Light, evening chief operator, has been on an extended trip through the east.

Miss Lena Bennett, supervisor, gave her friends a pleasant surprise by informing them that she had been Mrs. Merle Hall for some time.



PRIVATE RAYMOND WALTZ
Of the Signal Corps, A. E. F. He was a repairman at Brooklyn, Ind., before entering the service

North Office

Miss Lena Shako, operator, has been promoted to the position of supervisor.

Miss Ruth Cunningham, operator, has been transferred from Main to North.

Miss Mary White, supervisor, has returned to work after an attack of influenza.

Miss Marjorie Wilson, operator, died at her home on October 14th. The North girls with many other friends extend their sympathy to Miss Wilson's parents and sisters.

Miss Alberta Lawson, operator, has returned after an illness of two weeks.

Misses Winifred Farrell, Margaret Kimes and Gertrude Snider, operators, were ill for several weeks with influenza.

Miss Carrie Tragmann, operator, has been transferred from Chicago to the North office.

Miss Helena Rush, operator, was recently married to Roland Snider, at the home of her grandmother in Crawfordsville, Ind. The North girls extended congratulations.

Miss Catherine Cox, operator, has been seriously ill with influenza.

Irvington Office

Miss Blanche Fisher, operator, has been transferred to Baltimore, Md.

Misses Lucile Kennedy and Lillian Baumgart, have been promoted from operators to senior operators.

Miss Elizabeth Meek, evening chief operator, Mrs. Hazel Beggs, supervisor, and Mrs. Martha Leonard, have returned after absences caused by influenza.

Miss Ethel Foxworthy entertained the members of the Forget Him Not Club at her home recently.

Main Office

Miss Pearl Burgess, operator, recently became the bride of William Feier.

Miss Esther Short has been transferred from the Washington office to Main.

Miss Anna Yages has been transferred to the Belmont office.

Miss Hazel McDonald has been transferred to the North office.

Miss Agnes Durham has resigned and gone to Kentucky.

Misses Maude Stephenson, Macel Haney, Charlotte Vantrees and Bernadetta Molau have been promoted to supervisors.

Miss Gisella Thompson, supervisor, has been transferred from the Belmont office to Main, and Miss Leona Bashford, Main operator, has been transferred to Washington.

Miss Pinkey Taylor, matron, who has been with the company fifteen years has resigned because of ill health.

Toll Items

Miss Margaret Hefferman, formerly chief operator at Anderson, has been spending some time in the toll school.

Miss Lula Pavey has returned from South Bend where she spent her vacation visiting Miss May LaVanchy, toll chief operator.

Miss Margaret Shea, formerly toll instructor, has been promoted to chief service observer. Miss Ruth Cox, assistant toll instructor, has succeeded Miss Shea.

Miss Bessie Karescher, evening chief operator, has been spending some time at the Vincennes office.

Misses Daisy Easterday, formerly of Culver, and Mabel McCormick, of Lafayette, have accepted positions in the Indianapolis office.

Misses Lois Anderson, traffic chief at Terre Haute, and May LaVanchy, toll chief operator at South Bend, recently visited the Indianapolis toll office.

Miss Elsie Rebstack, senior toll operator, has resigned to return her home in Pennsylvania.

Miss Lois Rooker, has returned from Newport News where she spent several months.

Out of the Fog of Dear Old "Lunnon"

Guy Green, division traffic superintendent for Indiana, was born on October 16, 1882, in Pluckley, Kent County, England, a short distance southeast of London. Following the English custom, he began his education under a nursery governess. This was continued until he was seven years old, when he went to a small private school. At the age of ten he was placed in a private boarding school at Horsmonden, where he remained for eight years. In addition to his regular studies during this time, he took a three years course in the College of Preceptors of London and passed the local examinations for Cambridge and London Universities.

After spending two years as a teacher in private schools at East Grinstead and Heston (suburbs of London), Mr. Green returned as instructor to his old school at Horsmonden.

He assisted his brother, now a lieutenant-colonel in the British army, and two very close friends in conducting the school until the summer of 1905 when it was closed.

Just before the closing of the school, Mr. Green had lost both parents by death. So he decided to visit a brother who had come to the United States several years earlier. His brother had been working for a number of years for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the Central Union Telephone Company, and was at that time supervisor of collections for the Central Union Company at Indianapolis.

On October 21, 1905, Mr. Green sailed for America and nine days later doffed his hat for the first time to the Goddess of Liberty in New York Harbor. After spending several days in New York City, he arrived in Indianapolis on November 11th and on November 19th, went to work for the Central Union Telephone Company as chief clerk to M. D. Atwater who was then district superintendent of the Fourth district.

From this time on, things happened fast for our friend Guy as is indicated by the following record:

September 1, 1906, was made chief clerk to the Indianapolis manager; December 1, 1906, transferred to traffic department, Indianapolis exchange; February 1, 1907, trans-

ferred to plant department, Indianapolis exchange; December 1, 1907, appointed commercial agent, Fourth district, headquarters, Indianapolis; October 1, 1908, appointed chief clerk in division equipment and line department; November 1, 1908,



GUY GREEN

Division Traffic Superintendent for Indiana.

put in charge of Indianapolis cable department; October 1, 1909, appointed service inspector for Indianapolis exchange; March 1, 1910, placed in charge of traffic at Indianapolis under Manager W. R. Hirst; November 1, 1910, made traffic manager for Indianapolis exchange; November 1, 1911, appointed district traffic chief; October 1, 1914, made traffic superintendent for the Central district; August 1, 1918, appointed division traffic superintendent for the state of Indiana, reporting to Frank Wampler, general manager.

During his school days, Mr. Green devoted a great deal of time to athletics. He was captain of the foot ball and cricket teams at the Horsmonden School and won the challenge cup for athletics in that district which qualified him to represent the County of Kent. He was also one of the regular players in the Amateurs Southeast League for Tunbridge Wells.

Roll of Honor

SOLDIER EMPLOYES OF RECEIVERS, CENTRAL UNION TELEPHONE COMPANY WHO HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES TO THEIR COUNTRY.

John A. Tysdal

Died of disease,
June 15, 1918

Thompson V. Robinson

Killed in action,
July 19, 1918

John M. Temple

Died of wounds,
October 21, 1918

Mr. Green has a very sunny disposition and often unloads superfluous joy by bursting forth in song, which we believe is his distinctive means of expression. To hear him unconsciously warbling some old-time melody and some of the more modern jazz rags reveals the great range of depth and shallowness to which his moods can lead.

Whether he was born with a keen sense of humor or acquired it since coming to the good old United States, Mr. Green lacks one proverbial English characteristic, and the point of a joke immediately finds a lodging place when directed towards him.

Northern and Southern District

Miss Josephine Becker, toll operator at Kendallville for a number of years, has resigned and accepted a position as private branch exchange operator for the Flint and Walling Manufacturing Company of Kendallville.

Mrs. Glen Kantner, has been appointed chief operator for the Home telephone company at Kendallville. She was transferred from the local Bell office.

Mrs. Leona Childs, toll operator at Bedford, has resigned and gone to Pensacola, Fla., where her husband is stationed at a naval training school.

Miss Lena Browning, local operator at Bedford, has resigned and will spend the winter with her sister at Princeton, Ky.

Miss Nellie Charles, local operator at Bedford, has resigned to be married.

Miss Clella Fletcher, toll operator at Bedford, spent a few weeks at the French Lick office during the busy season.

Miss Dana Schmidt, night toll operator at Bedford, has returned after a three weeks' absence caused by sickness.

Miss Mona Southers, chief operator's clerk at Bedford, has returned after an absence of three weeks.

Misses Cleon Gardner, commercial clerk at Bedford, and Vada Carter, chief operator, spent a recent Sunday in French Lick and West Baden.

Frank Tabor, wire chief at Bedford, has been absent because of illness.

Miss Tillie Faulk, local operator at Bedford, recently spent a few days in Indianapolis.

Paul S. Higman, manager for the Citizens' Telephone Company at Kokomo since April, 1917, has been transferred to Anderson as manager for the Central Union.

If There Were Ten?

Prospective colored subscriber at Vincennes, Ind.: "What did you all say telephone service would cost me?"

Clerk: "Five dollars service connection charge and \$1.75 a month for individual line service. We also have a two-party line service at \$1.25 a month. Which did you want?"

Patron: "Well, miss, I guess I has to take the two-party service, 'cause there is jist me and my wife in the family."

Dinner Party at Shelbyville

S. C. Huncilman, Charles Young, Charles Shelton, Walter Jackson, Howard Turner and Arthur B. Chafee were hosts at a dinner party in honor of the division executive force on November 6th, at Shelbyville.

The turkey dinner with all of the trimmings was prepared by the wives and other members of the families of the hosts. The members of the Indianapolis delegation surely brought their appetites with them, and it was a tie between Frank Wampler, W. R. Hirst and D. H. Whitham as to who could eat the most.

Several after-dinner speeches were made, and the occasion was enlivened by an orchestra, composed of Chris Fisher, Scott Carlisle and Clarence Fisher, which demonstrated its ability to make music on stringed instruments. Dancing was enjoyed, and a special dance by Sam Huncilman and A. E. Smith brought down the house.

The guests were Frank Wampler, general manager, D. H. Whitham, division commercial superintendent, W. R. Hirst, division plant superintendent, Guy Green, division traffic superintendent, E. L. Hamlin, maintenance superintendent, V. N. Gregg, equipment superintendent, A. E. Smith, special agent, W. M. Kendrick, traffic superintendent, A. D. Lewis, chief clerk, Todd Stoops, chief clerk, and Z. W. Leach, chief clerk, of Indianapolis, and John Day DePrez of this city.

All present testify that Mesdames S. G. Huncilman, Charles Young, Arthur B. Chafee, Charles Shelton, Walter Jackson, Howard Turner, Adah Moore and Miss Edna Huncilman are there as a cuisine department—Shelbyville *Democrat*.

United Press Appreciates Good Service

The following letter from the Indiana manager of the United Press to the general manager is a fine tribute to the Indianapolis operating forces:

November 14, 1918.

"I feel that I could be justly accused of lacking in appreciation if I did not express to the Central Union Telephone Company, and especially to the toll operators who were on duty early last Monday morning, my deepest gratitude for the systematized, coöperative service which they gave the United Press in spreading the news of the signing of the armistice.

"The occasion will always remain in my memory as one of the most pleasant experiences of many years of newspaper work, made so entirely by the splendid service rendered by the Central Union toll operators at that time.

"Through their efforts, the United Press was able to give the news to nearly forty editors within a remarkably short time. It far exceeded my fondest hopes and expectations.

"For this service, I wish to convey my sincere thanks to the Central Union and, through you to the toll operators who were

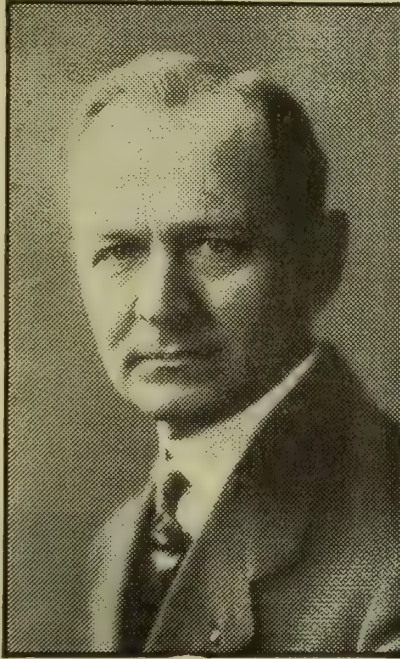
on duty at that time, especially to their chief, whose name I do not know, but whose work was the greatest example of applied efficiency I have had the privilege and pleasure of witnessing.

"Thanking you for doing this favor for me, I am, sincerely yours,

(Signed) "J. L. O'SULLIVAN,
Indiana Manager."

Mr. Kissling Succeeded by Mr. Crawford

F. H. Kissling, manager at Terre Haute, has resigned in order to devote his time to personal interests. For a number of years he has been interested in mining in



F. H. KISSLING

the southwest and was recently elected general secretary and assistant treasurer of the Mary Ann Mining Company in Oklahoma. Mr. Kissling came with the Central Union Telephone Company in 1904, as commercial agent, reporting to E. T. Bonds. He was later appointed manager at Elwood, and filled that position until 1907, when he went to Colorado because of ill health. In 1910 he returned to Indianapolis, entering the supply department under M. C. Setter. In 1911 he was transferred to Terre Haute as chief clerk and in June, 1915, was made manager succeeding F. D. Allen.

I. N. Crawford has been appointed manager at Terre Haute, to succeed Mr. Kissling. Mr. Crawford has been in the telephone business for a number of years, starting with the Bedford Home Telephone Company in 1904 as wire chief and later going to Washington, Ind., as manager. In 1913 he came with the Central Union Telephone Company as chief clerk at Terre Haute.

Expediency

The truest expediency is simple justice.—*Whittier*.

Illinois Division

A. J. Parsons, Correspondent
Springfield

Springfield District

Miss Ellen Pontziou, toll operator, has been promoted to toll supervisor.

Miss Mildred Brubarger, toll operator, has been given charge of the private branch exchange of the Western Cartridge Company.

Miss Barth, local operator was recently called to Paris, Ill. to attend the funeral of her brother.

Mrs. Clara Craig, clerk, has returned from Blaman, Iowa, where she attended the funeral of her nephew.

Miss Margaret Jennings, assistant traffic chief, and Miss Frances McGurk, toll operator, have been ill with influenza.

Mrs. Mazie Martin, and Miss Margaret Bressnan, toll operators, have returned after absences caused by illness.

Miss Maud Jacobs has resigned to take up government work at Washington, D. C.

During the week of the United War Work Campaign, the traffic department in its usual generous manner responded with \$190.75.

Miss Worl Mae Velie has accepted a position in the local manager's office.

Miss Ethel Smith, clerk in the manager's office, has been transferred to the traffic department.

Centralia District

The notes below were gleaned from the *News-Bulletin* issued by the Murphysboro Telephone Company at Carbondale.

Miss Jennie Reed, local operator at Herrin, has been promoted to supervisor.

A toll station has been established at Raleigh, with Harrisburg as the checking center.

A new directory has been issued for Benton, West Frankfort, Ewing and Thompsonville. New directories have been authorized for Harrisburg, Eldorado, Carrier Mills, Stonefort, Galatia, Christopher and Sesser.

Patrol work on the Vienna-Anna circuit has been completed.

The McLeansboro exchange reported 100 per cent in the purchase of Fourth Liberty Bonds.

Miss Maime Mairs, second toll operator, has been promoted to the position of clerk at the Christopher exchange.

Miss Stella Barth, chief operator at Herrin, has been promoted and is now supervisor of collections and traffic chief.

Miss Josie Henderson, collector at Herrin, has been promoted to the position of traveling auditor. Miss Grace Bumpus is now collector.

Patrol work on the Harrisburg-Johnston City circuit has been completed to West End.

The Harrisburg Fuel Company recently ordered a private line to its new mine.

A contract from the Deering Coal Company provides for an independent line from Eldorado to the company's mine, three miles west of Eldorado.

Jacksonville District

S. M. Hussey has accepted the position of janitor at the Jacksonville exchange.

Miss Mildred Blakesley, local operator at the Jacksonville exchange, was absent two weeks because of illness.

Miss Ethel Pauk, stenographer at the Jacksonville exchange, has returned after an absence of two weeks caused by illness.

Miss Vera Osborn, clerk in the manager's office at Carrollton, has resigned and accepted a position as typist in the motor and transport department, Signal Corps, Washington, D. C.

Miss Flossie Ligon, chief operator at White Hall, has resigned and accepted a position in the Peoples Bank. Miss Celura Day, local operator, succeeds Miss Ligon.

Mrs. J. L. Dickerson has accepted the position of night chief operator at White Hall.

Miss Lula Manz, local operator at Carrollton, spent her vacation in the country.

Mrs. Ella Jarboe, night chief operator at the Carrollton exchange, has been transferred to the position of clerk in the manager's office.

Mrs. Grace Gallup has accepted a position as toll operator at Carrollton.

Owen Jarboe of Carrollton, has accepted the position of testman at the Jacksonville exchange.

C. C. Hard, wire chief at the Jacksonville exchange, has resigned. W. L. Hildreth, formerly testman, succeeds Mr. Hard.

Kankakee District

Miss Isabell Guerny, toll operator at Pontiac has resigned and moved to Tampa, Fla., where she has accepted a similar position.

The influenza became so serious at Forrest that an appeal was made to the nearby towns for operators to take the place of those who were ill. Three of the Pontiac girls offered their service and worked at the Forrest exchange for several days. Later the Forrest girls returned the favor by filling vacancies in the Pontiac exchange while the epidemic was at its worst.

As the companies at Chenoa have consolidated, Earl Beckman, repairman has been transferred to Dwight to fill the position recently vacated by A. M. Lloyd, who is now in the telephone business, "Somewhere in France."

Miss Margaret Deenehe, chief operator at Dwight, recently resigned to marry L. R. Wheatly. Miss Lilas Pierce, who succeeds Miss Deenehe, entertained the operators at a supper and kitchen shower in honor of the bride. Miss Deenehe was presented with a cut glass water set.

Shirley Scott, testman at Dwight, but now in the service and attending an automobile school in Chicago, recently called on his friends at the Kankakee exchange.

Miss Martha Jensen, collector at Dwight, has resigned and accepted a position in Chicago. She is succeeded by Miss Elizabeth Telford.

Miss Lila Koon, cashier at the Kankakee exchange has returned after an absence of several weeks caused by illness.

C. E. Vaughn of the U. S. Navy, recently called on friends at the Kankakee exchange. Mr. Vaughn is well known among Central Union employees as he has been in the service of the company at Springfield, Kankakee, Centralia and Champaign. Practically all of his time in the navy has been spent in electrical schools in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Hampton Roads, Va. On the completion of his electrical course he was granted a furlough and on his return was transferred to a submarine school at the submarine base near New London, Conn.

Miss Mildred Gooding, collector at Kankakee, has resigned to remain at home. Mrs. Antoinette Caron succeeds Miss Gooding.

Mrs. Ed. Gernetz, formerly local operator has been made clerk to the traffic chief at the Kankakee exchange.

Miss Emma Louizien, local operator at the Kankakee exchange has been absent because of illness.

F. E. Aldrich, cableman, has been transferred from Peoria to Kankakee.

The Western Electric Company has com-

pleted the installation of a new section on both the local and the toll boards at the Kankakee exchange.

La Salle District

Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzgerald Stokowski, for a number of years chief operator at La Salle, died recently after a ten days' illness with pneumonia. Mrs. Stokowski resigned after her marriage two years ago.

Miss Helen Feeney has accepted a position as toll operator at La Salle.

Miss Clara Keys, formerly clerk to the traffic chief at La Salle, has been transferred to the commercial department. Miss Anna Marciniak has succeeded Miss Keys.

Miss Laura Ferris, assistant wire chief at La Salle, recently received a telegram stating that her brother, S. P. Ferris of the Marines, had been killed in action.

Mrs. H. C. Ruthrauff, Miss Keys and Miss Barrett, of the traffic department, LaSalle, and H. E. Elliott of the Decatur construction force, recently motored to Camp Grant and spent the day with Miss Keys' brother who is stationed there.

James Jasper of the plant department, LaSalle, has been confined to his home by influenza.

Miss Kathryn Dooley, paymaster in the commercial department, La Salle, has accepted a position at the La Salle National Bank.

George Jasper, William Becker and Misses Anna Glynn, Gertrude Hale, Margaret Glyne, Celia Keys and Agnes Ruthrauff, plant and traffic employees at La Salle, recently attended a victory dance at Oglesby.

Quincy District

Mrs. Josie Hildebrand, supervisor, recently received a letter from her husband stating that he had been wounded in France. The injuries consisted of shrapnel wounds in both feet, and it was necessary to amputate the left one.

Miss Anna Breuer, night operator, has been transferred to Kansas City, Mo.

An operator on arriving at home, found her mother very much excited. "Just as the telephone bell rang, I heard a loud report, and thought the instrument probably had been shelled," explained Mother. On investigation it was found that a bottle of catsup in a nearby closet had exploded just as the bell rang.

Taking advantage of the beautiful fall weather, a number of the relief operators recently went on a hike. A fire was built in true pioneer fashion, and coffee and weiners were cooked.

Rockford District

Sergt. Raymond Austin Stephens, had been in the service of the Bell company at Rockford for several years and was acting as testman when he enlisted last spring. He entered the Quartermaster Corps and was assigned to the construc-



NOEL F. NICOLES

Master signal electrician, Company B. 307th Field Signal Battalion. "Nick" reports the capture of a large quantity of the Hun's sauerkraut. Before the war "Nick" was a state toll line inspector at Peru, Ind.

tion division, electrical company, to do telephone work. His faithful services and ability won for him the rank of sergeant.

The following item appeared in a local newspaper after the Spanish influenza epidemic in Rockford and Camp Grant: "Would it be amiss at this time when so much has been said about sickness and the interruption of business, which naturally follows it, to say a word of praise for the Central Union telephone girl? The service has been prompt of late and surprisingly good during the epidemic period when one would expect it to be slower than usual. I am pleased to be able to say a good word for 'Central'."—R. G. and 'Phone Subscriber.

Toll Contest at Rockford

For the past year the Rockford toll operators have been greatly interested in the summaries of the toll service observations and at one of the recent toll meetings the suggestion was made that it would be of additional interest to determine the respective operating ability of the two shifts. The idea was greeted with such enthusiasm that right then and there it was planned to start a contest between the two shifts, the losers agreeing to entertain the winners. The observations were tabulated each day and results posted once a week. The following are the versions of the winners and losers:

The Winners' Version

When the contest was suggested to the operators we all approved and on September 15th the race was on. During the

month the standing was posted every few days and we were always from two to nine points behind. Were we discouraged? Not we. Many a race is won on the last half-mile and with this thought in our minds we plunged into our work harder than ever. During the last week every other day the two sides tied and the difference was never more than two points. When, on the last day we saw the notice posted, FINAL, we were almost afraid to look, but when we saw that we had won by eight-tenths of one per cent. everyone agreed that the contest had been simply great. When our dinner invitations came, the losers thus showing immediately their readiness to carry out their part of the agreement, we did not realize what a surprise was in store for us. The plans were kept as much a secret as the terms of the armistice. When we had assembled in the rest room and had been assigned our dinner partners, it seemed hours till the door of the large dining room was thrown open.

The covers were laid on three long tables, decorated with flags, American beauty roses, and candelabra. A phonograph was playing, but because of the excitement in finding place cards it was not even heard. Then the surprises began. From a dark corner of the big room appeared two camera men, who lost no time in "shooting" us. Before we had recovered from this surprise, No. 2 was happening, in the form of J. H. Barlow, who burst into the room very unceremoniously explaining that he had just arrived from Rock Island.

Then dinner began. While six of the very prettiest "waitresses" the other shift possessed, disappeared into that mysterious region, the kitchen, all present arose and sang, "The Star Spangled Banner." The first course consisted of creamed chicken with hot baking powder biscuits and jelly, Welsh potatoes and olives. The second course was more of the first or as the boys in the service would call it, "Seconds." The third was fruit salad, not ordinary fruit salad, but real honest-to-goodness fruit salad served only on rare occasions, such as this. By this time we thought the spread surely must be ended, but when after taking away the dishes the "waitresses" brought in more, we were speechless. The dessert was a cream jello with fruit and wafers, followed by coffee and nuts.

Several speeches were then made, including a very complimentary one by Mr. Barlow, and many of us stayed for a dance.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE LOSERS? THEY'RE ALL RIGHT.

The Losers' Version

Although the winners describe the party as "simply great" we enjoyed it a great deal more than they did. We can't feel bad over losing the race, hard as we try to do so. There was so much fun planning the entertainment that the grief of our loss was somewhat lost sight of. Certainly, eight-tenths of one percent. cannot make any of us lie awake nights and worry about it. And of course you must all know that it was our unlucky day when we lost, because the score was tied until the last after-



LOSERS SET 'EM UP IN ROYAL FASHION AFTER TOLL CONTEST AT ROCKFORD

noon at four-thirty, when everyone was operating 100 per cent. perfect and the supervisors were acting as if they were on guard duty and the fate of their country depended on them. At four-thirty everyone relaxed. The reason? A large black cat tore madly through the operating room, dashed past the local boards, stopping only to turn up her nose at the local force. After reaching the toll boards, which must have been her destination, the feline stopped and brushed her nose on the chair of every toll operator. Now understand, we are not superstitious, but we knew a verdict had been reached and the other side relieved us and won by eight-tenths per cent. Therefore, with malice toward none, we are, *this month*—THE LOSERS."

The Telephone Force at Camp Grant

The following editorial recently appeared in the *Rockford Morning Star*.

"When the medals are passed around and

the decorations pinned on, the girls who have stood so loyally by the telephones at Camp Grant should not be overlooked. In all sorts of weather, through the "flu" and through all sorts of circumstances, they

which is highly appreciated by all who have observed it. The inconvenience of being driven back and forth has not been considered, for the "win the war" idea has possessed them. The hours have been early and late. They have had to forego many pleasures and diversions which other girls have enjoyed, and it is likely that one of the future social events which the men from Camp Grant are to stage will be a dancing party for the telephone girls.

"Women's work in war time will be one of the happy memories for those who had a part in it, and no class of women workers will have more complete satisfaction in their reflections than the young women at the telephones."

Following is a list of operators now employed at the Camp Grant exchange who have helped to make the service such as to call forth this ex-

pression of appreciation: Local operators, Elizabeth Ellis, Clara Crittenden, Edna Peterson, Bertha Swanson, Della Milen,



INTERIOR OF CAMP GRANT EXCHANGE

At switchboard, left to right—Edna Peterson, Clara Crittenden, Ethel Fisher, Bertha Swanson, Vera Crittenden, Eva Anderson, Elizabeth Ellis, Della Nelson. At information desk, Anna Lynch. Standing near switchboard, Myrtle Hoffman. Standing in rear, left to right—Mrs. Barra, supervisor; M. Pierce, wire chief; Maud Haggenjos, traffic chief.

have stood at their posts giving polite and prompt service. They have had their part in the war and have performed a service



PART OF CAMP GRANT TELEPHONE FORCE IN FRONT OF EXCHANGE BUILDING

Front row, left to right—Evangeline Miller, operator; Della Milen, operator; Lillian Korp, operator; Gladys Barkman, operator; Stella Milen, operator; Genevieve Miller, operator; Emma Kelly, operator; Joseph Williams, chauffeur.

Back row, left to right—George Greene, switchboardman; Mildred Bowers, evening chief operator; Myrtle Hoffman, operator; Anna Lynch, information operator; Lieut. Nemo S. Jolls, camp signal officer; Vera Crittenden, operator; Clara Crittenden, operator; M. Pierce, wire chief; Maud Haggenjos, traffic chief; S. B. Dunn, repairman; W. P. Conway, lineman.

Stella Milen, Della Nelson, Lillian Korp, Evangeline Miller, Ethel Fisher and Emma Kelly; supervisor, Margaret Carney; plant chief's clerk, Mrs. Ada Barra; night operators, Madis McLaughlin, Gladys Barkman; Maud Haggenjos, traffic chief; Mildred Bowers, evening chief operator.

The plant force at the exchange includes the following: M. Pierce, plant chief; C. L. Thorne, switchboardman; George Greene, switchboardman; J. E. Gatz, switchboardman; S. B. Dunn, repairman; F. Pemberton, foreman; M. D. Corcoran, Ralph Payne and W. Conway, linemen; Chester Enright, chauffeur. The exchange is now furnishing service to about 520 stations.

Business Was Suspended

During the recent influenza epidemic, it was to be expected that a number of telephone subscribers would be delinquent in their accounts, because of sickness, but the local manager at Springfield, Ill., was unprepared for the following:

Subscriber calling: "Let me talk to the superintendent, at once."

Manager: "This is the manager speaking."

Subscriber: "This am Reverend Mr.—— of the colored——Church, and I'm sorry, sir, but I can't pay no telephone bill this month. The health department has shut up my church and I've had no collections for a couple of Sundays. Will pay up as soon as I can. So long."

Apparently, collections have been good since the ban was lifted because this subscriber's account is now paid to date.

Cordorette

We have heard of the farmerette

Who tills the fields all day,

And we've had the conductorette

To whom our fare we pay;

Now meet the cordorette

Who with nimble fingers of skill

Repairs the cords, you bet,

Slicker than Tom or Bill.

Telephone Girls Do Excellent Work

No institution in the city deserves more credit in connection with the dissemination of the peace news than the Monmouth Telephone Company and even though there was an unprecedented strain put on the operators by the great rush of patrons to learn of the war's end, the service during the early hours was all that could be asked. Some of the operators who ordinarily go off duty early in the evening refused to go home and spent the night in the rest room so as to be on hand when the blowoff came next morning.

As soon as the first dispatch reached the *Review*, the force at the telephone office was notified and those who were not there were called and broke all records in getting to the building ready to go to work. According to the time given by some of

the girls as "official" for their response to the call, they have most men backed off the boards for speed in dressing. As a result there were more girls ready for work than there were places to plug in and they worked in relays.

Thank You, Mr. Braden

The following letter to the manager referring to the recent increase in telephone rates was recently received by the manager at Akron, Ohio:

"Mr. C. P. Bradford,

"Central Union Telephone Company.

"Dear Mr. Bradford: I shall pay very cheerfully the little additional price tacked on to our telephone bills.

"I have made it a point to butt in on every conversation I have heard on the subject of your advance in price and to say that my only criticism of you as regards this increased rate is that you were very slow in putting it into effect.

"My knowledge of the business is not extensive but it is enough to assure me that the increase you are asking is, in these times, very, very reasonable, and you are altogether entitled to it.

"The trouble with some of us is that we get so much for a small outlay that we are led to believe that telephone service and some of the other luxuries and necessities we enjoy are just naturally furnished us from above, the same as the air we breathe.

"You are at liberty to use this letter at any place and in any way you like.

"Yours very truly,

"JAMES A. BRADEN."

While the girls were waiting, expecting the loud noise, they grew poetical and composed the following poem:

In our pleasant little rest rooms,

Our girls were waiting time

For word from our Yank boys

In the front trench line.

The chief was on the lookout

For news that was to come

And in her preparation,

She called us every one.

We came from all directions,

North, south, east and west;

Each girl was up and ready

To do her very best.

We waited and we waited 'til

We thought 't was all in vain

But just about two-thirty

The glorious message came.

The kaiser fled to Holland

And took his son along.

His generals followed swiftly

To avoid the mobbing throng.

Our hearts are with our country

And Old Glory soon will fly,

To welcome home our loved ones

Who vowed to do or die.

Monmouth Daily Review.

More Liberty Loans

The war is over; peace reigns on earth. But in Europe to-day there are more than 2,000,000 American soldiers, who took an important part in bringing the war to a victorious end, and these men must be fed and clothed for a long while to come. It is estimated by the War Department that the cost of equipping and maintaining an American soldier in Europe is \$423.27 a year.

The American army was transported to France at the rate of 250,000 men a month by giving them first call on the shipping facilities of the United States. If they could be brought back to their homes thus speedily—and it is doubtful that they could—it would require at least eight months. It is obvious, therefore, that we must continue to raise money with which to maintain our army abroad.

"We are going to have to finance peace for a while," said Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, "just as we have had to finance war."

And that means that the American people, having supported four Liberty Loans with a patriotism which future historians will surely extol, are to be vouchsafed an opportunity to support our victorious peace. There will certainly be at least one more government loan. There probably will be two more—and possibly three. At any rate, the next loan must be prepared for and its success made certain. Get ready now to buy more bonds.

Too Bad He Couldn't March

United States Senator Howard Sutherland, of West Virginia, tells a story about a mountain youth who visited a recruiting office in the senator's state for the purpose of enlisting in the regular army. The examining physician found the young man as sound as a dollar, but that he had flat feet.

"I'm sorry," said the physician, "but I'll have to turn you down. You've got flat feet."

The mountaineer looked sorrowful. "No way for me to git in it, then?" he inquired.

"I guess not. With those flat feet of yours you wouldn't be able to march even five miles."

The youth from the mountains studied a moment. Finally he said: "I'll tell you why I hate this so darned bad. You see, I walked nigh on to one hundred and fifteen miles over the mountain to git here, and gosh, how I hate to walk back!"—*Everybody's Magazine*.

PEACE NEWS CAUSES DELUGE OF TELEPHONE CALLS

Operating Forces Throughout Central Group Meet Emergency and Uphold Traditions of Bell System With Unswerving Loyalty

The news that Germany had capitulated to the allied armies and signed an armistice on November 11th was the signal for what was probably the greatest patriotic demonstration in the history of the United States. Those who on November 7th, when the first report came that the war was over, had indulged in celebrations, found their ardor undiminished and started again with renewed vigor when the confirmed report was received. The scenes which took place in cities, towns and hamlets will long be remembered, and showed that Americans know how to celebrate just as well as they know how to go about the business of making war for a righteous cause.

Telephone employes throughout the Central Group celebrated in two ways. As there was a general suspension of business many of the employes were granted a holiday in order that they might take part in the merry-making. One class of telephone employes, however, celebrated in a different way, namely, by sticking to their switchboards and handling a deluge of calls. Operators maintained the well known traditions of the Bell System of "Service First," and many of them, although off duty, volunteered their services and took their places at the switchboards.

Chicago and Suburban

The first information of the German surrender came to Chicago by telephone from the Associated Press. Chicago had fairly outdone itself on November 7th when the report that the armistice had been signed was received at noon. On November 11th, however, the shrieking of whistles and blowing of horns and a general bedlam at about 2 a. m. aroused people from their beds, and the streets were soon filled with cheering thousands. Any idea of working on such a day as this was probably the last thought in the minds of most of them. Between nine and ten o'clock the telephone was used more than during any one hour in the city's history. This rush of conversation was supplemental and in addition to the mad shouting which was making the streets a bedlam at the same time. In this one hour of the great victory celebration the telephone was used for more than 370,000 calls, which is 62,000 higher than in any other one hour on record. The nearest approach to this volume of traffic was on the day following the presidential election of 1916, while the result was in doubt.

Telephone employes reported at their offices as usual, but were soon excused for

the day, and in the telephone buildings as in all other parts of the city were demonstrations which rocked the buildings on their very foundations.

Northern District

When the whistles began to blow on November 7th telephone traffic began to leap almost immediately. Many traffic employes who were off duty lost no time in calling up because they knew their services were needed. Many of those at the switchboards disregarded the dismissal bells and it was necessary to persuade several to go home, as their services would be valuable in the evening.

At the Superior office two day operators were discovered that evening who had gone home but returned of their own accord.

At Rogers Park the entire force of evening supervisors called up and volunteered to come in at once.

When the celebration started early in the morning of November 11th, numerous operators, supervisors, order clerks, chief operators and assistant traffic chiefs reported at once and many night operators gave up their sleep relief.

President Wilson's Proclamation Indorsing The Red Cross Christmas Roll Call

"To the American People: One year ago, 22,000,000 Americans, by enrolling as members of the Red Cross at Christmas time sent to the men who were fighting our battles overseas a stimulating message of cheer and good will. They made it clear that our people were of their own free choice united with their government in the determination not only to wage war with the instruments of destruction, but also by every means in their power to repair the ravages of the invader and sustain and renew the spirit of the army and of the homes which they represented. The friends of the American Red Cross in Italy, Belgium and France have told, and will tell again, the story of how the Red Cross workers restored morale in the hospitals, in the camps and at the cantonments, and we ought to be very proud that we have been permitted to be of

service to those whose sufferings and whose glory are the heritage of humanity.

"Now, by God's grace, the Red Cross Christmas message of 1918 is to be a message of peace as well as a message of good will. But peace does not mean that we can fold our hands. It means further sacrifice. We must prove conclusively to an attentive world that America is permanently aroused to the needs of the new era, our old indifference gone forever.

"The exact nature of the future service of the Red Cross will depend upon the program of the associated governments, but there is immediate need today for every heartening word and for every helpful service. We must not forget that our soldiers and our sailors are still under orders and still have duties to perform of the highest consequence,

and that the Red Cross Christmas membership means a great deal to them. The people of the saddened lands, moreover, returning home today where there are no homes, must have the assurance that the hearts of our people are with them in the dark and doubtful days ahead. Let us, so far as we can, help them back to faith in mercy and in future happiness.

"As president of the Red Cross, conscious in this great hour of the value of such a message from the American people, I should be glad if every American would join the Red Cross for 1919, and thus send forth to the whole human family the Christmas greeting for which it waits and for which it stands in greatest need.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Christmas Roll Call is Set For the Week of December 16th to 23rd. Membership In the Red Cross is One Dollar a Year

At the Edgewater office, in addition to operators and supervisors, two assistant traffic chiefs, the day and evening chief operators, two senior supervisors and one order clerk were on duty at 3:30 a. m.

On both Thursday and Monday the trouble positions in many exchanges proved very unpopular, as the operators assigned to run them said they felt like slackers to see everyone else working so hard.

The limited transportation facilities made it difficult for many of the force to reach their offices and many walked considerable distances. One Edgewater operator was in such a hurry to report at her office that she did not even stop to lace her shoes.

The operating forces were aided to a large extent by employes from other departments, including matrons, order clerks and men of the maintenance department, who gave able assistance in cashing nickels and taking down "disconnects." The matrons were cordially welcomed because they served breakfast to the employes.

Beverly District

In the Beverly district all chief operators had been requested in case the alarm was sounded, to be at their respective offices not later than six a. m. on November 11th. The Stewart and Prospect chief operators reported at five, and the Beverly chief operator at five-thirty. At Stewart one of the supervisors was at a party and came to the office immediately after the alarm was sounded. Two operators reported before six, and two others telephoned early and offered their services. All the operators who were called and requested to report at six or before the regular time did so. There were no absentees and the traffic was very heavy.

At Prospect two girls reported voluntarily at three-thirty, worked until nine and returned in the evening. The senior supervisor and two operators came of their own accord at four. One supervisor reported at four-forty-five, although scheduled to be off duty. There was only one absentee at this office.

At the South Chicago office two operators telephoned and offered their services. The evening chief operator had spent the night at Indiana Harbor and telephoned bright and early to see if she would be needed. There was only one absentee at this office.

Five Pullman girls called in after the

alarm was sounded and offered to come to work, and a Stewart operator living near Pullman also telephoned for the same purpose. There were no absentees at this office.

The Beverly office was no exception to the rule. All the operators who were requested to report early did so, and there were no absentees.

Southern District

Two Wentworth operators whose regular time is nine a. m. voluntarily reported for duty at three, and two seven a. m. girls came at five. One Oakland girl who was due at nine came at four-forty-five, and another at five-thirty. Five Hyde Park A. E. operators called the chief operator at eight and asked if they could be of assistance. Three Yards operators voluntarily came in two hours early.

Central District

In the Central district offices a considerable increase in the night traffic was noticed immediately after the whistles began to blow. It came first from the newspaper lines in the Main and Central offices, and was followed by a gradually increasing traffic on the nickel lines and from various outlying exchanges, which were handling calls for the newspapers. The traffic continued heavy for an hour and a half or two hours, and then subsided until about six a. m., when there was another very noticeable increase in all classes of service. It reached its maximum about ten a. m., and there was then a general decrease because of the rapid closing of the various business establishments throughout the downtown districts.

The night forces in the Central district offices were instructed to call off regular sleep reliefs and man the boards to the very best advantage, giving preference to newspaper and government telephones. As in the other districts, a large number of operators volunteered for duty and those who were asked to come in early did so. With but one exception the day chief operators reported before seven-thirty.

Western District

In the Western district all the day chief operators made a special effort to reach their offices unusually early. The first one on duty arrived a few minutes after five, and many were an hour and a half and two hours early. Two day supervisors reported for duty at three, and five other operators and supervisors in the office arrived between six and six-thirty. One evening operator worked three or four hours in the morning in addition to her regular evening tour. Another office reports the arrival of two operators between three and four, and in another the repair clerks who were scheduled to be off duty for the day came in early and worked all day. One operator, when she found the street cars blocked, hailed a passing auto truck loaded with merry-makers and came to the office on it.

The suburban exchanges of the Chicago Telephone Company were not one whit behind the city of Chicago. All of them were swamped with traffic, and their operators showed the same spirit of loyalty as those in Chicago.

"Wasn't it great to be an operator?" said an Elgin girl. "What if we were tired and did miss lots of fun on the streets. We belong to the government and were doing our bit."

A warm letter of thanks for the good work of the operating forces was received from W. R. Abbott, general manager, by S. J. Larned, general traffic superintendent.

Central Union

In the territory covered by the Central Union Telephone Company in Illinois, the same conditions prevailed on November 11th as in Chicago. As the news was not widespread on November 7th, there was not much in the line of a demonstration, but on November 11th when the confirmed report was received, residents of this territory showed



MEMBERS OF SIGNAL CORPS AND BELL TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES CONNECTING A CABLE WITH THE HEADQUARTERS EXCHANGE AND PAY STATION AT A U. S. ARMY CANTONMENT

—Copyright, Underwood and Underwood.

that they know how to celebrate. The night operators did their best to answer the rush of calls that began to flash on the switchboards. The day operators soon came to the rescue, until every position was covered and large numbers of relief forces were waiting in the rest rooms.

The girls realized that they would be needed and must get to the post of duty. Some walked, some rode on trucks, some came in taxis, but they all got there and stayed as long as their services were required at the boards. By nine-thirty a. m. celebrations had become well organized, and traffic loads naturally were reduced for the rest of the day, so the operators could be relieved in relays. Without exception they all reported back on schedule time in order to allow others to take part in the merry-making.

At Springfield, Ill., the first sound of the whistles resulted in a call from operators to the chief operator to find out if they were needed. Many girls were on duty at four a. m. and worked throughout the day.

Throughout Indiana and Ohio the same conditions prevailed. In Indianapolis for hours the flying fingers kept time to the blaze of white lights across the great switchboards, with the steady "Number, please?" In many instances those retiring for the day hurried to get a bite to eat, presented themselves to their chief operator and requested to be put to work some place—any place, where they were the most needed.

The traffic in Ohio cities was at least 1,000 per cent. above normal, and to say that the switchboards looked like a Christmas tree is putting it mildly. They were literally ablaze, and each panel originated more calls than any operator could hope to answer.

In Columbus, on November 7th, there were many panels with as high as forty signals standing, and the batteries showed a discharge of fifty per cent. above normal maximum. By actual count at Toledo Main, 1,186 lights stood at one time at the switchboard with every position covered. It was the same at Akron, Dayton, Youngstown and other cities.

"It just seemed we couldn't get the signals out," said one operator. "Faster than I could answer, new ones came in."

The traffic continued the rest of the day, the public calling again to verify the report when some of the newspapers issued extras denying the armistice news.

When, early on the morning of November 11th, the bells clanged and the switchboard lights came in again, the traffic, although not like the first day, came in sufficient quantity to tax the operators on duty to the utmost.

Michigan

It is the opinion of the traffic chiefs and chief operators in Detroit that Thursday,

November 7th, was a more strenuous day than the following Monday. On Thursday the word flashed over the city in the middle of the day, when operators on divided tours were absent from the buildings and traffic is usually somewhat lessened. Without warning of any kind, the switchboards were suddenly ablaze with lights. Only in the Cherry office was even a minute given to prepare for this unprecedented jump in traffic. The branch exchange operator at one of the newspaper offices spoke a few words to her answering operator in the Cherry office saying that an extra was about to be issued containing a bulletin on the signing of an armistice. The Cherry operator told her supervisor and the latter quickly summoned her chief operator, who passed the word on and made brisk efforts to prepare for the rush she knew would follow. But the avalanche was upon her almost at the same minute.

The operators off duty in all the offices took but a minute for rejoicing. Duty followed quickly that first thought of joy. They hurried to their respective operating rooms and volunteered for service, hurling themselves into the breach with the same spirit of devotion to the job that the boys in France have shown time and again. They made their way on foot, by "lifts" in strange automobiles and by halting street cars.

On Monday the boards began to blaze with signals soon after the glad news had reached every neighborhood in the city. Outside all was tumult and excitement and noise; inside the central offices there was order and quiet, a steady plugging away to try to diminish the lights on the steadily blazing boards.

The work kept up at a fever pitch from early in the morning until about ten o'clock, when it lessened somewhat. By noon it was about normal for so many people were on the streets.

Throughout the rest of Michigan the same story of loyalty on the part of the operating forces is told as in Detroit.

Wisconsin

In Milwaukee, shortly after newspaper extras announcing Germany's surrender were on the streets at noon on November 7th, there seemed to be but one thought in the minds of the public, and that was to rush to the nearest telephone in order to inform their families and friends. In a very short time the traffic exceeded anything that had been experienced for a long time. As it came during the noon hour, the operating force was somewhat handicapped at the beginning because of the large number of operators who were out to lunch.

When they heard the news, a great many of these operators voluntarily returned to the office before their relief period expired, in order to assist in handling the load. Others who could be reached by telephone

or otherwise were asked to return as soon as they could, and within a very short time practically all positions on the boards throughout the city of Milwaukee and in about all the other cities of the state were filled. Other employees having operating experience were pressed into service to assist wherever they could be used, but in spite of all this the load was far greater than could be handled, and in Milwaukee it became necessary to adopt the phrase, "Germany has surrendered. My lines are all busy; will you call later, please?" This abnormal load did not begin to subside until about the middle of the afternoon, when it became evident that the armistice reports were not authentic.

The celebration of November 11th did not affect the traffic conditions beyond creating a slightly abnormal load during the morning hours. This was because the first reports of the signing of the armistice came during the early hours of the morning when there were comparatively few people on the streets. Also the newspapers reached the public while most people were still at home thus doing away with the necessity of using the telephone to impart the joyful news.

When the whistles began to blow early in the morning, many operators called up and volunteered their services, while others came down to the offices prepared to work. Many walked from their homes.

Cleveland

On November 7th, the false report sent out to the effect that the armistice had been signed, spread through Cleveland like wild fire, resulting in the highest peak load the city has ever experienced. So great was the load at Main office that the 100 ampere fuse "blew out" twice. The service interruption did not exceed twenty seconds in either case, as one of the wire chief's force was at the fuse panel at the time.

Having had what might be termed a dress rehearsal of the peace celebration on November 7th, the Cleveland public was in first class shape to celebrate the real thing when the news was received in the early morning hours of November 11th. The Cleveland Telephone Company employees played no small part in the celebration and also in assisting the public to spread the glad tidings by telephone.

Expecting an unusually heavy traffic load the chief operators were up and doing early in the morning getting their forces lined up for the inevitable rush that was due as soon as the city was awakened by whistles and bells.

During the morning hours the amount of traffic handled on the switchboards was probably the greatest in the history of the company. Although the very air seemed charged with emotional excitement the operating forces "were there" as usual in meeting the emergency.

Mr. DuBois and Mr. Gifford Promoted

The election of Charles G. DuBois as a vice-president of the Western Electric Company, and the appointment of Walter S. Gifford to succeed him as comptroller for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, will be interesting news to all employees of the Bell System.

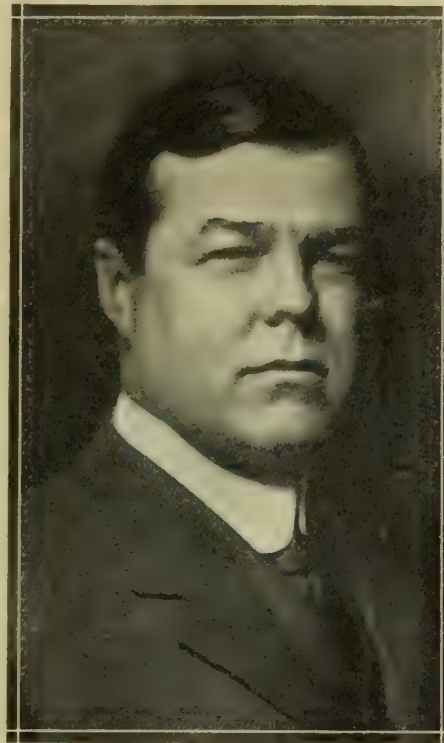
Mr. DuBois has been connected with the Bell System for about twenty-seven years. Between 1891 and 1907, he was with the Western Electric Company, and since 1907 has been with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. His first work was in the accounting department of the Western Electric Company, and in 1896 he was appointed chief clerk at New York. In 1898 he was elected secretary and transferred to the Chicago office. The office of secretary carried with it general supervision of the whole accounting system of the Western Electric Company, and in that connection he was largely instrumental in working out and securing the adoption of the company's first pension plan.

Shortly after taking up his work as secretary, Mr. DuBois assumed in addition the duties of supervisor of branch houses, and in that capacity was directly in charge of the inauguration of many of the supply contracts entered into with the Associated Bell Telephone Companies, and the opening of the distributing houses which were established to carry on that relationship with telephone customers.

In this connection, Mr. DuBois had charge of establishing service to the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company following the San Francisco fire—probably as difficult a job of that nature as the Western Electric Company ever undertook—as the contract had been signed only a week before the fire occurred, and the company was called upon to organize upon an emergency basis and supply material at a hitherto unprecedented rate.

In 1907, Mr. DuBois was transferred from the Western Electric Company to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company as its comptroller. In this capacity he inaugurated and supervised a comprehensive system of accounting for the Bell System. In connection with this work he has travelled extensively throughout the country, and has perhaps as wide an acquaintance among telephone men as anyone in the Bell System. He has centered his interest in all plans relating to the welfare of the employees, serving as chairman of the Employees' Benefit Fund Committee of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company until a year ago when, at the request of H. P. Davison, he went to Washington to serve as comptroller of the American Red Cross. After systematizing the Red Cross accounting work and organizing a department to carry it on, he returned to his position in New York, but still continues an active interest in and general supervision over the accounts of the American Red Cross.

Mr. DuBois combines unusual instinct for organization and executive ability. In again assuming an administrative position in the Western Electric Company, he is



CHARLES G. DU BOIS.

returning to a field in which he was an active builder for sixteen years, and with which he has been connected for his entire business life.

Mr. Gifford until recently has been di-



WALTER S. GIFFORD

rector of the Council of National Defense. He was formerly chief statistician of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and was loaned by that company at the request of Secretary of War Baker to

assist in the organization of the Council of National Defense.

In accepting Mr. Gifford's resignation as director of the Council of National Defense, Secretary Baker wrote as follows:

"My dear Mr. Gifford: The Council of National Defense has charged me with the expression of its deep appreciation of the services which you have rendered as director, and to express its regret at your separation from the public service and from the work of the council. Your letter submitting your resignation very generously leaves the council to determine whether the exigencies of the public business justify its acceptance. We have therefore weighed the matter and feel that we would not be justified in asking Mr. Vail and the telephone company further to extend your leave of absence in view of the circumstances recited by your letter, and also in view of the fact that much of the constructive work which the council was called upon to undertake in the preparation of the country for war activities has now been performed and committed to regularly organized parts of established agencies of the government for future performance. We therefore reluctantly accept the resignation.

"The termination of your activity as director of the council gives me an opportunity to express the grateful appreciation of the council for the energy, loyalty and success with which you have acted as the executive officer since the formation of the council. The work entrusted to us and to you was difficult, urgent and of great importance; to its successful performance you have contributed at every point, and it will always be a satisfaction to you to know that the members of the council feel that the conversion of America from a country at peace to a country prepared for war and waging war successfully was the work in which you had borne a helpful and considerable part. Cordially yours, (Signed) NEWTON D. BAKER."

As statistician for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Mr. Gifford has built up an organization and system of records which are models of their kind, and his success in this important work stamps him as an executive of ability. In assuming the duties so ably handled by Mr. DuBois he will have a still broader field in which to display his keen grasp of organizing and systematizing methods.

New Editor of Telegraph and Telephone Age

Donald McNicol, during the past nine years assistant engineer of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, New York, and a well known author and writer, has assumed the editorial management of the *Telegraph and Telephone Age*, to fill the position made vacant by the death of Thomas R. Taltavall. Mr. McNicol has been intimately identified with these interests for the past twenty-two years.

BELL·TELEPHONE·NEWS

Published Monthly by

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY
WISCONSIN TELEPHONE COMPANY
THE CLEVELAND TELEPHONE COMPANY
MICHIGAN STATE TELEPHONE COMPANY

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AMORY T. IRWIN, *Editor*
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Telephone Installation Charges Reduced

Under date of November 18th, Postmaster General Burleson issued Bulletin No. 15, modifying Order No. 1931 of August 28th, and Bulletin No. 8 of September 14th, which fixed charges for the installation and moving of telephones. The new schedule became effective on December 1st.

The reductions are made possible by the cessation of hostilities which relieves to some extent the necessity of conserving labor and material.

Bulletin No. 15 states that experience and careful investigation of the entire subject has demonstrated the fact that certain service connection charges covering to some extent the average cost of the initial expense of establishing service for new subscribers and of furnishing additional facilities to old subscribers should be paid by such subscribers, and should not be borne by the entire body of telephone users. Therefore, a uniform schedule has been prepared which embodies rates that should not retard telephone development in any section, and will place upon subscribers responsible therefor a portion of the costs incident to such service connections, leaving the balance as a charge on the business generally.

The rates are now as follows: For individual party line, \$3.50; extension station, \$3.50; for each trunk line connecting a private branch exchange, \$3.50; for each telephone connected to the private branch exchange except operators' telephone sets, \$3.50, and to cover directory circuit and switchboard expenses, \$1.50. Service connection charges are to be additional to mileage charges.

A charge of three dollars will be made for moving a telephone on the same premises and must in no case exceed the connection charge of any subscriber.

Mr. Vail's Services Requested By Postmaster General

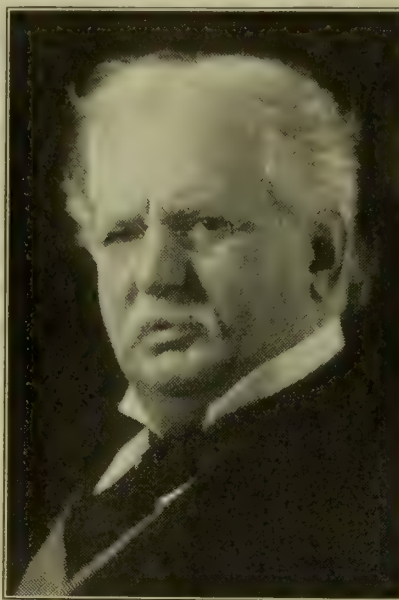
The following letter appeared in the *U. S. Official Bulletin* of November 25th:

Office of the Postmaster General,
Washington, November 22, 1918.

Theodore N. Vail, Esq.,
195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

My Dear Mr. Vail:

"I desire to avail myself of your broad knowledge and experience on the subject of electrical communications, with a view to a more extended use of telephones, telegraph and cable during the period of government control of land wire and American cable properties.



THEODORE N. VAIL

"I take it that your studies of the past years have included in the consideration of the problem of universal wire service, with which you have dealt in your annual reports, the problems associated with a unified and extended cable system. Will you, then, be so kind as to give me the benefit of your studies and observations having special consideration to the problems as now presented, to the end that I may have before me for consideration suggestions growing out of your large experience?"

Sincerely yours,

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

A later issue of the *Bulletin* states that Mr. Vail has consented to give Postmaster General Burleson his services as requested. Mr. Vail will be consulted by the postmaster general as his personal adviser, and will prepare for him a comprehensive report upon the wire service.

The years of study which Mr. Vail has given to the problem of universal wire service and a unified and extended cable system, and his preeminence as an authority on the organization of electrical communication, will render his advice and assistance of great value to Mr. Burleson.

Legislation Affecting Telegraph and Telephone Service

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, 1918.

The attention of all officers and employes of the telegraph and telephone companies is invited to the following act of Congress, approved October 29, 1918:

An act providing for the protection of the users of the telephone and telegraph service and the properties and funds belonging thereto during government operation and control.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whoever during the period of governmental operation of the telephone and telegraph systems of the United States by the Postmaster General, under the Act of Congress approved July sixteenth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and the proclamation of the President dated July twenty-second, nineteen hundred and eighteen, shall, without authority and without the knowledge and consent of the other users thereof, except as may be necessary for operation of the service, tap any telegraph or telephone line, or wilfully interfere with the operation of such telephone and telegraph systems or with the transmission of any telephone or telegraph message, or with the delivery of any such message, or whoever being employed in any such telephone or telegraph service shall divulge the contents of any such telephone or telegraph message to any person not duly authorized or entitled to receive the same, shall be fined not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 2. That whoever shall steal, purloin, embezzle, or without authority destroy any money, property, record, voucher, or valuable thing whatever of the moneys, goods, chattels, records, or property of any telephone or telegraph system operated by the Postmaster General under the act of Congress approved July sixteenth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and the proclamation of the President dated July twenty-second, nineteen hundred and eighteen, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Sec. 3. That whoever shall receive, conceal, or aid in concealing, or shall have or retain in his possession with intent to convert to his own use or gain any money, property, record, voucher, or valuable thing whatever of the moneys, goods, chattels, records, or property of any telephone or telegraph system operated by the Postmaster General under the Act of Congress approved July sixteenth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and the proclamation of the President dated July twenty-second, nineteen hundred and eighteen, which has been embezzled, stolen, or purloined by any other person, knowing the same to be embezzled, stolen, or purloined, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than

five years, or both, and such person may be tried either before or after the conviction of the principal defendant.

Sec. 4. That whoever shall forcibly break into, or attempt to break into, any telephone or telegraph office, or any building used in whole or in part as such telephone or telegraph office, of any telephone or telegraph system operated by the Postmaster General under the Act of Congress approved July sixteenth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and the proclamation of the President dated July twenty-second, nineteen hundred and eighteen, with intent to commit in such telephone or telegraph office or building, or part thereof so used, any larceny or other depredation, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Sec. 5. That whoever shall assault any person having lawful charge, control, or custody of any money or property of any telephone or telegraph system operated by the Postmaster General under the Act of Congress dated July sixteenth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and the proclamation of the President dated July twenty-second, nineteen hundred and eighteen, with intent to rob, steal, or purloin such money or property, or any part thereof, or shall rob any such person of such money or property, or any part thereof, shall be imprisoned not more than five years; and if in the effecting or attempting to effect such robbery, he shall wound such person having custody of the money or property, or put his life in danger by the use of a dangerous weapon, shall be imprisoned not more than ten years.

Approved October 29, 1918.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Courteous Treatment of the Public Office of the Postmaster General.

Washington, December 2, 1918.

To All Telegraph and Telephone Employees:

A number of letters are being received at the Department stating that patrons of the Telegraph and Telephone Service are not always accorded courteous treatment by the employés; also that when complaint is made the employés frequently state that the delay or other trouble is due to instructions issued by the Post Office Department when such is not the case.

The Telegraph and Telephone Systems are operated for the benefit of the public, and our first duty is cooperation with, as well as service to, the public. All employés of the Telegraph and Telephone Service must exert every effort to see that messages are transmitted and delivered in the quickest possible time. Those who come in contact with the public must at all times be courteous and obliging. Indifference or nonconcern in the relations with the public or the service rendered will not be tolerated and must give way to a spirit of interest rather than that of indifference in the performance of duty. Close attention

to duty and courteous treatment involve no hardship and cost nothing, but mean much to the public. In the Governmental operation of the Telegraph and Telephone systems the coöperation of all supervisory officers and employés is earnestly desired. Those in charge will be held strictly accountable for the service. Also for the conduct of the employés under their supervision toward the public.

Frank A. Ketcham Appointed General Sales Manager, Western Electric Company

Frank A. Ketcham has been appointed general sales manager of the Western Electric Company with headquarters in New



FRANK A. KETCHAM

York. He takes the place of Gerard Swope, who is at present serving as assistant to General G. W. Goethals in the Division of Purchase, Stores and Traffic, of the War Department. On his return from war service Mr. Swope will resume active charge of the export and foreign business of the company.

Mr. Ketcham started with the Western Electric Company in 1900 in Chicago and has served in various capacities. He became manager in 1911 and later central district manager with additional branches under his supervision.

Mr. Ketcham will assume his new duties about January 1st.

Safety a Patriotic Duty

One of the reasons why the Safety Congress at St. Louis was a success is explained in the following telegram:

"White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.,

"September 16, 1918.

"Mr. Clarence H. Howard,

"Saint Louis, Mo.:—Please convey following message to National Safety Council Congress: 'Conservation of the lives and health of our people an imperative national necessity. To arouse leaders of all indus-

tries and to awaken all workers to this necessity is a work of vital importance. The old maxim, the safety of the people is the highest law, has new importance in these days of human wastage. Never before have enlightened men realized the world importance of safeguarding in a higher degree than ever before the broad interests of human beings and the right of all, even the humblest, to live in freedom and security, not only from oppression, but also from injury resulting from controllable causes. Your organized influence and your vigorous work for the protection of the lives and the safety of economic workers has the complete endorsement of all far-seeing people. Today man power means so much to the safety of the nation that the conservation of the health and the promotion of safety not only of the workers on our railroads but in all industries, stands as a patriotic duty as well as an economic necessity. Effective accident prevention work on all railroads under federal control is therefore one of the most important activities of the United States Railroad Administration. Please be assured of my earnest interest and sympathy in the important work you are doing and of my best wishes for a fruitful outcome of your deliberations.

"W. G. McAadoo."

Our President on Preventable Fires

"Preventable fire is more than a private misfortune. It is a public dereliction. At a time like this of emergency and of manifest necessity for the conservation of national resources, it is more than ever a matter of deep and pressing consequence that every means should be taken to prevent this evil."—Woodrow Wilson.

The Careful Man

Who is it that has money in the bank,
The careful man.
And as a workman sure can claim first rank,
The careful man.
Who's in good health, and is no sport nor tank,
And happiness from life can always yank,
The careful man.

—A. O. Smith Safety Bulletin.

The Voice of Authority

"Did anyone call me while I was out?" asked Mr. Gadspar.
"Yes, sir," answered the office boy. "A lady did."
"A lady, eh?"
"Yes, sir. But I think it was Mrs. Gadspar."
"What did she say?"
"She said, 'Is that Green Hill ten-four-seven-three?' Then I said, 'Yessum.' Then she said, 'Summon Mr. Gadspar to the 'phone at once.'"
"Ahem! Yes, that was Mrs. Gadspar."
—Rochester Evening Times.

Two Chicago Maintenance Men Make Supreme Sacrifice

Two more maintenance department, Chicago, service stars have turned to gold. Corporal William Walter Hayden was killed in action on October 3rd and Private Harry Nelson died of wounds received in action.

Hayden entered military service on September 20, 1917 in Battery C, 333rd Field Artillery. He had been a telephone man since 1911, as installer, repairman, installation clerk and testman. He held the last position at the Lincoln office.

Nelson came with the Chicago Telephone Company on August 25, 1916, and was night switchboardman at Irving. He entered military service on October 17, 1917, and was a member of Company C-5, Field Battalion, Signal Corps. He received his training at Fort Leavenworth, left for France on February 27, 1918, and saw continuous action "Over There." He was gassed on June 10th and confined in the hospital until August 1st. He returned to the front about August 25th and is supposed to have received his wounds on October 19th. He wrote to his mother on October 17th that he was feeling fine and expected to be home soon, but fate decreed otherwise.

The maintenance department extends its sympathy to the bereaved families of these two gallant young Americans and assures them that the names of William Walter Hayden and Harry Nelson will always be cherished in the memories of their associates and co-workers.

Thompson V. Robinson Killed in Action

A small white cross, just one in a long serried row on the hillock back of the churned, pockmarked earth of Chateau Thierry, where the American troops won imperishable fame, marks the resting place of another Youngstown, Ohio, hero, a Central Union Telephone Company man.



CORP. W. W. HAYDEN

And painted on the cross are these words: Thompson V. Robinson, Killed in Action, July 19, 1918.

The announcement of Robinson's death was unusual as it did not come from the government by wire, but in the following letter written by his captain, Russell

Hobbs, to Robinson's mother: "It is with deepest regret that I report to you the death of your son, Thompson V. He was killed valiantly at work, maintaining telephone communications, by enemy shell fire at Chateau Thierry, on July 19th, and was buried with military honors. Your son had an earnest devotion to duty and I sadly regret the great loss to you, the government and myself of such a fine young man."

Robinson was born on July 24, 1895, and entered the employ of the telephone company on September 3, 1915, in the plant department at Youngstown. He was called for military service on September 19, 1917, and became a member of Company C, 101st Field Signal Battalion at Camp Sherman. He was later transferred to Camp Pike, Arkansas, and went overseas in March of this year.

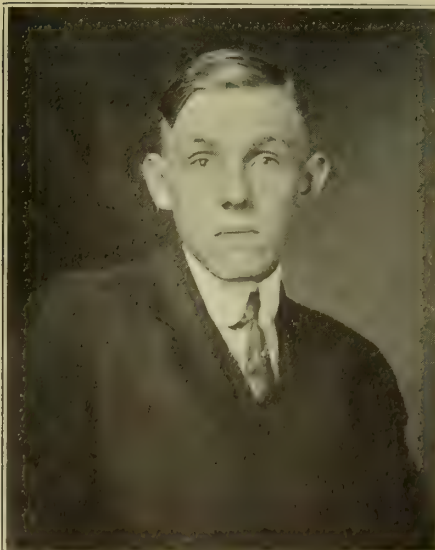
Besides his mother, the young soldier leaves two brothers.

Frank C. Tierney Dies in France

The name of Frank C. Tierney has been added to the list of Americans who have given their lives for the cause of liberty.

Tierney was born on September 18, 1890, and entered the employ of the Chicago Telephone Company as a stenographer in the construction department on February 21, 1911. He was called for military service on February 27th of this year and was assigned to Recruiting Company No. 1, 311th Ammunition Train, at Camp Grant. After thirteen weeks at Camp Grant, he was transferred to Camp Mills, Long Island, New York, and in June went to France, where he was transferred to the Sixty-seventh Engineers. He died "Over There" of pneumonia on October 24th.

Although not afforded an opportunity to die on the field of battle, he was ready and willing, and Frank C. Tierney will always be remembered among the brave sons of America who gave their all.



HARRY NELSON



THOMPSON V. ROBINSON



FRANK C. TIERNEY

John Mason Temple

The second gold star in the service flag of the Ohio division has been placed over the name of a Columbus boy, John Mason Temple, who died of wounds received in action "Over There" on October 21st. The young soldier was twenty-eight years old and a brother of Charles Temple, district plant chief, and Miss Elsie Temple, facility clerk, of Columbus. His father also survives him.

Temple was employed as a lineman at Columbus, and enlisted on July 18, 1917, in Company B of the 307th Field Signal Battalion, under Captain, now Major K. D. Schaffer, formerly district plant chief at Toledo. His command went to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, on October 17, 1917, and has been in France for several months.

Stephen M. O'Brien

Stephen M. O'Brien of the Michigan State Telephone Company has made the supreme sacrifice.

O'Brien was a lineman in the construction department, Detroit, when he enlisted in the 409th Telegraph Battalion in August, 1917, and had been with the company four years. The battalion went overseas in November, 1917, and O'Brien was actively



JOHN M. TEMPLE

engaged in Signal Corps work until his death from pneumonia on September 30th at the age of twenty-six.

O'Brien's friends and associates join his brothers and sisters in mourning the loss of a popular young man and patriotic American who has given his all cheerfully and willingly.

Lynn L. Haynes Killed in Action

Private Lynn L. Haynes, formerly night wire chief at the Jackson, Mich., exchange, was killed in action on October 10th while bravely performing his duties as a member of the Signal Corps "Over There."

Private Haynes enlisted in Company L, Thirty-First Michigan, shortly after war was declared. As he was an expert electrician he was assigned to the Signal Corps. A short time ago he was cited for bravery because of his successful efforts in repairing damaged telephone circuits under fire.

Telephone Soldiers Promoted

Captain Richard E. Walsh, formerly of Company E, 410th Telegraph Battalion, has been promoted to major, and placed in command of the 402d Telegraph Battalion.

First Lieutenant Clarence D. Hoover has been promoted to captain, and assigned to the command of Company E, 410th Telegraph Battalion.

Major Walsh was a private branch exchange foreman, Chicago maintenance department, before entering military service. He has been with the Chicago Telephone Company for twenty years as testman, repairman, installer and foreman.

Major Walsh served as a private in the Spanish-American war. He was a member of Company G, Seventh Illinois Infantry. When war was declared against Germany he had been a lieutenant in Company H, Seventh Illinois Infantry for five years.

Lieutenant Hoover was at the first civilian training camp at Fort Sheridan,

Ill. When war was declared he was an equipment engineer for the Chicago Telephone Company. He was made a first lieutenant in Company E, 410th Telegraph Battalion, when the Signal Corps was organized in June, 1917.

A letter from Sergeant E. H. Thilmont of Company E, 409th Telegraph Battalion, describes recent experiences of the Signal Corps boys in France, and mentions two promotions which will be of interest. First Lieutenants Charles F. Moran and Fred G. Borden are now captains of Companies D and E, respectively.

When the Signal Corps was organized soon after war was declared, Captain Moran had been in the plant department, Chicago Telephone Company, for thirteen and a half years. He was made a first lieutenant in Company D when the Eleventh, now the 409th Telegraph Battalion, was organized.

Captain Borden before the war was an exchange manager for the Wisconsin Telephone Company. He was also given a commission as first lieutenant in the Eleventh Telegraph Battalion and assigned to Company E.

A letter dated October 24th, from Captain Borden to F. M. McEniry, commercial superintendent, Wisconsin Telephone Company, confirms his promotion.



STEPHEN M. O'BRIEN



LYNN L. HAYNES



Christmas 1918

TO ALL EMPLOYEES:

Thank God that we can once more, with light hearts and smiling faces, exchange holiday greetings with each other. The evil that hung over us for so many months is gone forever!

We can all rejoice, and no nation ever had greater cause for rejoicing, having splendidly done its heavy and exacting task and won the right with its valiant associate nations to enforce laws for the preservation of universal peace and make prosperity and happiness the common possession of all mankind.

It is all very wonderful and gratifying.

Credit for all that has been achieved goes alike to the men and women who stayed home and worked and those who crossed the sea. Those who have so steadfastly and unwearingly helped to carry the burden of the telephone service through the deeply troubled and crucial months, have in spirit and effect been soldiers at the front, with our heroic boys who went in such large numbers. There is glory in abundance for every loyal heart.

Our tender sympathy and enduring gratitude is extended to the gold star homes and may the sorrow be lightened by the thought of the magnitude of the blessings to humanity for all time which have come through these sacrifices.

I have always prized my privilege of extending holiday greetings and good wishes to our big family, but on this occasion I want to add thereto my congratulations to you on your successful work through the long period of unprecedented strain.

W. S. Murray
President

Of Interest To Our Girls

Conducted by Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst



THE GALLANT SONS OF FRANCE DREAM OF VICTORY
—From Painting by Edouard Detaille.

Peace on Earth—Good Will to Men

Christmas greetings to all the telephone girls. We are sure you have never known such a wonderful Christmas! For the last four years Christmas with its message of "Peace on Earth" has seemed almost a mockery, and last Christmas on this page we could only offer to pledge ourselves "to give our all to make another Christmas glorious with the splendid achievement of a peace that envelops the world." This year we have the achievement and every girl can repeat the old words as she could never on any Christmas of her life before—"Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men." May peace reign evermore.

Christmas has always been beautiful with this sentiment. The song of the angels has been sung in our churches and the symbol of the star leading to the cradle of the Prince of Peace has thrilled our hearts with its mystic meaning. But this Christmas we can feel that it is not sym-

bolism alone—it is an actual coming of peace and a peace that has been won by sacrifice. We have all given of ourselves to bring "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men." Every operator who has been a faithful soldier at her post here and over there; every girl who has sent her dearest as a knight to battle and has bravely borne her loneliness and added burden in his absence; every one of you may feel that Christmas is sweeter because you have helped make the symbol of good will real and have helped bring the peace of which the angels sung—

"For lo, the days are hastening on,

By prophet-bards foretold,
When with the ever circling years

Comes round the age of gold,—
When Peace shall over all the earth

Its ancient splendors fling,
And the whole world send back the song
Which now the angels sing."

Perhaps the picture on this page is a grim one for Christmas. It is a picture painted some years ago by Edouard Detaille, a military painter of renown. The picture now hangs in the Luxembourg Gallery in Paris. The French soldiers have stacked arms and are sleeping on the hard ground. But in their sleep they dream and the vision is of a great cloud of victorious armies with banners flying, bringing a message as wonderful as the message the multitude of the heavenly host brought two thousand years ago to the shepherds keeping watch over their flocks by night. How real the symbol is to us as we look at the picture in the light of today! Weary France struggling bravely to meet the invading brutal forces of the enemy, and there in the heavens the God of Justice who will not suffer wrong to triumph is marshalling his hosts, not of angels singing "Peace on Earth," but of

brave knights, our boys from this land of peace and freedom, who go forth with song and cheer to bring peace at the cost of their very lives. Selfishness and greed cannot triumph over such an army. They carry the flaming sword of justice and like Michael in the beautiful picture we have reproduced on this page, they have put the ugly tyrant beneath their feet. Henceforth there must be good will on earth. Might shall not rule the earth, but love and unselfishness will bring peace and joy to the whole world.

The thought is one to make our Christmas songs and our Christmas greetings full of meaning. And if there is a minor chord in our songs, if to many of us there are lonely places in our homes because this victory was not won without sacrifice, still the golden star shall make us think of the radiant star which led the wise men to the Prince of Peace. They are not lost. Every night we may look up into the heavens and see the stars beaming upon us, unchangeable, never failing to give their light, though clouds may sometimes hide them, and the mist of tears may sometimes blur our vision. And we can think of the paradise where hosts of knights have entered, brave and true and happy; that paradise which we are sure is very near to us all.

But there is work still left for us; we should be unworthy of this sacrifice if we were not ready this year to pledge ourselves to perpetuate this glorious victory. Are we going to keep good will on earth? In the days to come, when life is becoming adjusted to new conditions, let us keep the spirit of this Christmas. Let us lay aside every selfish motive and seek to do our daily work with the spirit of good will. We are proud of our great telephone service. It is an honor to be one of that splendid army which has made universal service its motto and whose lines are binding the nations together. Let our motto be today and every day, "Good Will." The world is weary of fighting; we want to trust each other again and have peace which comes only from trust and

coöperation. We, in our great company, scattered over the whole land, can help in a very practical way in seeking to cultivate good will in all our business relations; with our neighbor sitting by our side at the

switchboard; with our employers; with our unseen friends, our subscribers, whom we serve. Let the little lights at the board before us remind us of the stars which shine to lead us into peace and with faces bright with courage, let us go on into the New Year.



ST. MICHAEL AND THE FLAMING SWORD OF JUSTICE

—From Painting by Guido Reni.

The New Heaven

By Katherine Tynan

Paradise now has many a knight,
Many a lordkin, many lords,
Glimmering armor, dinted and bright,
The young knights have put on new swords.
Some have barely the down on the lip,
Smiling yet from the new-won spurs,
Their wounds are rubies—glowing and deep—
Their scars are amethyst—glorious scars!
Michael's army hath many new men,
Gravest knights that may sit in stall—
Kings and captains—a shining train;
But the little young knights are dearest of all!
Paradise now is the soldier's land,
Their own country—its shining sod;
Comrades all in a merry band—
And the young knights' laughter pleaseth God.

Discovered

"Why, that's my son," exclaimed Mrs. George M. Nelson of 3327 Lincoln avenue, Chicago, when she saw the cover of the November BELL TELEPHONE NEWS, showing a number of American soldiers repairing telephone wires "Over There." Sergeant George F. Nelson is the second man from the right in the picture.

This was interesting enough, but when Miss Lois Bixley discovered that the man on the extreme right in the picture is her fiancé, William Arthur Gale, of 50 No. Waller avenue, Chicago, the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS staff decided that something had indeed been accomplished when the weighty question of a cover for November had been settled. The editor and his assistants could, no doubt, claim they knew it all the time and that censorship regulations then in force prevented their revealing the identity of these two men. But they are truthful, of course, and admit the picture simply happened to be the one selected.

Sergeant Nelson enlisted when war was declared and is a member of the 108th Field Signal Battalion. Gale is a member of the 124th Field Artillery, 133d Division.

Eleven a Magic Figure

The armistice with Germany was signed on:

The eleventh hour of
The eleventh day of
The eleventh month of 1918.

The figures 1918 contain one eleven and the first three figures total eleven.

Capacity for Joy

Live rightly, so shalt thou acquire
unknown capacity for joy.—*Coventry Patmore.*

TODAY'S GOWNS DESIGNED TO BE APPROPRIATE FOR MANY OCCASIONS

*Dress economies result in the evolution of designs that are the last word in smartness and becomingness—
They cleverly contrive to be suitable for wear at almost any time and place*



GUIDE TO PATTERNS.

Left to right—Misses' dress No. 8014. Three sizes 16 to 20 years.—Misses' dress No. 7904. Three sizes 16 to 20 years. Braiding No. 12147, blue or yellow transfer pattern.—Misses' dress No. 7989. Three sizes, 16 to 20 years.—Misses' dress No. 7983. Four sizes, 14 to 20 years.

By Maude Hall

The simple, yet dignified and chic costume is just now at the height of its popularity. Nothing can take the place of the frock which can be pressed into service for "dress-up" occasions, as well as for all day wear. Many of these gowns are so cleverly conceived as to fit almost any occasion. This adaptability is a welcome economy in these days of many money demands.

It is predicted that women are going to wear a great many stripes and checks during the coming season, and the dress-makers preparing models for the southern and far western resorts will use novelties in quadrilles, as the French call checks. Already there are dozens of designs in

stripes, some small, others medium, some large, some showing two tones, some of one color and some mixed. The same thing applies to checks. It is as if the fabric makers had anticipated the Allied victory and prepared for the time when women would cast aside the somber dress which has ruled for more than four years.

In keeping with the trend toward extreme simplicity is a model in check silk and wool material, with only a relieving

band of fur along the straight edge of the tunic. The fur does not extend all the way around the tunic, for at the front it begins to droop until it reaches a decided point at one side. The fullness about the waist line is gathered under a belt of self-material. The waist has a round neck and is perfectly plain except for a group of tiny tucks at the shoulders and flare sleeves faced with satin.

Buttoned from the narrow square neck to the hem is a frock of fawn broadcloth of very fine satin quality combined with check velvet. The velvet forms the panel front and deep hem for the foundation skirt, as well as the deep revers which are cut in one with the collar. The buttons are

Patterns for Designs

The designs shown on these pages are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

of brown to correspond with the darkest tone in the check.

Another charming model is in black satin with revers which button over at the front and an adjustable collar closing about the throat. It is severe in effect. However, when evening comes, the revers may be unfastened and thrown back, revealing a vestee of lace over flesh color satin, embroidered in silver and piped in the satin. The rever facings are of lace as well.

One of the exclusive houses gives prominence to a design in cadet blue velveteen stitched with flat silk braid. The dress closes in front, a large collar finishing the open neck. The one-piece sleeves are slightly flaring at the wrists. At the sides there are long hanging panels with applied pockets.

Although the checks and stripes are coming to the fore, the costumes for present wear run largely to solid colors, with a large use of silk, satin and smooth finished goods like broadcloth. Fur continues to figure prominently in the trimming and ornamentation of dresses, suits and outer wraps.

HOME DRESSMAKERS' CORNER

Specially Prepared for the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS by the Pictorial Review.

The season has brought forth nothing more charming than this tailored costume developed in velours de laine. Any of the dark shades of brown, taupe, plum or blue may be selected. The jacket, which forms the subject of this lesson in home dressmaking, has a large convertible collar which when closed high and buttoned in surplice style is decidedly chic. The front and back are in the prevailing panel style, although the panels are not detached.

In medium size the jacket calls for $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 54-inch material, with $3\frac{1}{8}$ yards 36-inch satin for the lining.

To cut the pattern, first fold the velours de laine on the cutting table so that each section can be laid into position before putting the scissors into the material. Place the front near the lengthwise fold, but with the large "O" perforations on a lengthwise thread. Next arrange into the position the back, collar and belt with triple "TTT" and single "T" perforations on the lengthwise fold, as indicated. The remaining sections are placed on the velours as shown in the cutting guide, the large "O" perforations in each instance resting on a lengthwise thread of material.

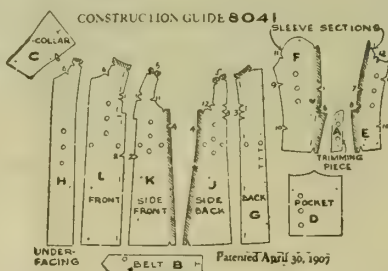
By following the construction guide direction as carefully as the cutting, one is assured of absolute success in the development of the jacket. First, turn the side edges of front and back under on cloth perforations. Lap on side front and side back with notches and edges underneath even; stitch to position, then



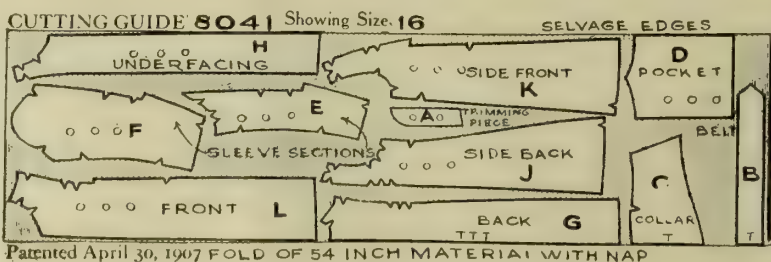
A SINGLE-BREASTED JACKET AND SKIRT IN SMARTLY TAILORED EFFECT.

Jacket No. 8041. Four sizes, 14 to 20 years. Skirt No. 7624. Three sizes, 16 to 20 years.

close under-arm and shoulder seams as notched.



Face the collar and sew to neck edge with notches and center-backs even; leave collar free forward of the small "o" perforation. Adjust underfacing under front with



notches and corresponding edges even; if desired with collar rolled high at the neck, lap the right end of collar on the left bringing the upper and lower front edges to the small "o" perforations and finish for closing.

Face entire pocket; or under-face from upper edge to 1 inch below the small "o" perforations and roll over on the perforations to form a lap. Adjust to position on jacket, with outer edges between indicating small "o" perforations in side front and side back sections.

Close sleeve seams as notched easing in any fullness between the notches at elbow; leave extension free. Turn extension under on slot perforations. Adjust trimming piece on sleeve matching the single small "o" and double small "oo" perforations. Turn hem at lower edge of sleeve on small "o" perforations. Lap folded edge of sleeve to small "o" perforations and finish for closing. Sew sleeve in armhole as notched with small "o" perforation at shoulder seam easing in any fullness at top of sleeve between the seams or the fullness may be shrunk out. Hold the sleeve toward you when basting it in the armhole.

Belt—Line and finish the right front edge with a buckle. Adjust to position with center-backs even and tack upper edge of belt at small "o" perforation near center-back. Close belt in front; large "O" perforation indicates center-front of belt.

The front gore of the two-piece skirt buttons onto the lower part of the belt, which gives a touch of novelty to an otherwise very plain and practical skirt.

Christmas Socks

By Pamela Norton

When swords flashed bright in the days of yore,
And shields were cleft and spears were broken,
Upon his helm the good knight wore
Some gaud of silk, his lady's token.

But in this time of sterner shocks,
Oh, what are gauds that men should heed them!
So, from *your* lady, take these socks
And wear them when you really need them.

Perhaps within their cozy wool
A glow of human warmth yet lingers,
For every inch has known the pull
And soft caress of loving fingers.

Well may they serve by
land or sea;

May all your marches
never thin them

Till they come home
again to me,

From Santa Claus, with
all that's in them.—

Woman's Home Companion.

United War Work Campaign Results

Chicago Telephone Company employes went well over the top in the recent United War Work Campaign to raise \$170,500,000 for our boys in the service. Thirteen thousand, four hundred and seventy-seven employes subscribed \$65,596.81. This amount includes \$540 which as announced in the November BELL TELEPHONE NEWS, was the sum remaining out of a total of

\$750 contributed by the employes to buy "smokes" for the boys and could not be used for this purpose.

Subscriptions were solicited from employes by a committee of which A. B. Crunden was chairman, H. W. Bang secretary, and W. J. Boyd treasurer.

The banner department subscriptions were \$29,165.00 subscribed by 7,203 employes of the city traffic department, and \$11,728.49

by 1,695 employes in the maintenance department. Every department did equally well in proportion, and showed that telephone employes may always be depended upon to back liberally any patriotic cause.

A contribution of \$250,000 was made to the United War Work Campaign by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and Associated Companies, including the Western Electric Company.



oo: brn'pa no forgot Lompia.



Safety First and Accident Prevention

MEMBER NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

MEMBER AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY



ACCIDENT PREVENTION MEANS
DOING YOUR WORK THE SAFE
WAY.

DO NOT DEPEND ON OTHERS FOR
SAFETY. HELP YOURSELF. SAFE-
TY AND EFFICIENCY GO HAND
IN HAND.

TAKE TIME TO BE CAREFUL. BE
CAREFUL ALL THE TIME.

A Safe Story

(Part One)

Every man has a hobby. The pet hobby of Richard Green is a diary, in which he records the events of his life day by day. The pet hobby of Horace Good is accident prevention. When Richard was being trained for telephone repair work, it was his good fortune to travel around with Horace for the finishing touches. He was fortunate because Horace was an efficient workman as well as a safety advocate.

Horace had served in several branches of the plant department and had made good in every branch, but in this story we are chiefly interested in the fact that he had not been involved in any accident during his twenty years of service.

The safety movement is of comparatively recent origin and while Horace has not been in the lime-light for safety, he is in truth a safety pioneer. His record is an enviable one and he is entitled to considerable credit. It is not all luck to have avoided accidents for that length of time.

Richard had heard about Horace and had decided that it was to his advantage to pay strict attention to the latter's instruction and suggestions. He evidently learned his lesson well for he is now one of the best repairmen in the organization, and has had no accident during his four years of service. He is in fact very much interested in safety work and has consented, to the publication of some of the notes from the diary that he kept during the time that he was with Horace.

Notes from the Diary of Horace Green

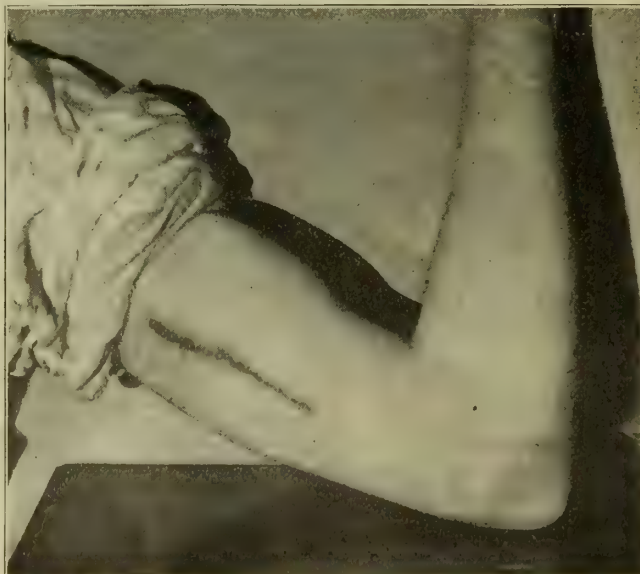
"November 7th—Good told me tonight that for the rest of the time that I was with him I could act as the repairman and he would act as the student. Eureka! now I will have a chance to show him

that I am not the rummy he thinks I am!"

"November 8th—Overslept and did not meet Good until 8:25 a. m. Result—a lecture on the virtue of punctuality. In addi-



Note screw driver protruding from pocket and the painful injury it caused.



THE RESULT OF A DANGEROUS PRACTICE
Don't carry sharp pointed tools in pockets.

tion to obvious reasons he made it clear that it was really a question of honor with repairmen, because they worked alone. Resolved that there will be no cause for criticism of my services in this respect in the future.

"The testman told us that the trouble was heavy today and asked us to speed up a little. Our first case was about two blocks away and on the opposite side of the street. With tool bag in hand, I rushed out and started to cross the street. As I did I heard a shout of warning and jumped back just in time to avoid being struck by an automobile. This gave me a scare and brought me a lecture on how, when and where to cross streets. Good showed me a bulletin that gave statistics on street accidents. It showed that most of them were due to carelessness on the part of the injured. I had never seen any figures on this before, and, believe me, it made me think. A large proportion of the accidents were due to people crossing the street somewhere else than at the corners; crossing at corners at the wrong time and crossing around the back of street cars. As a result of this experience I have added the following to my book of safety reminders: 'Always take time to be careful,' 'Stop, look and listen, then watch your step,' and 'Don't be clearing trouble or be in the park holding hands with your girl when crossing a busy street.'

"I narrowly escaped being bitten by a dog this afternoon. I was working on a case of carbon ground on a party line and just opened the basement door at 1020 — street, when a dog rushed at me, growling as he came. Fortunately I got the door closed in time. When I told Good about it he suggested that I follow his practice of finding out if there was a dog on the premises when visiting a strange place. The events

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"	"	"	West Pullman	"

Telephone, Franklin 2769

Experience 40 years

References:

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Nebraska Telephone Co., Omaha

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For the
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Who Uses
Tools

It's something of
practical value all
the year 'round.



Genuine Harness Leather Tool Bag
Made in Six Sizes

Catalog No. 17 Describes It

MATHIAS KLEIN & SONS, Canal Station 62, CHICAGO



"AMERICAN BRAND"

Weatherproof and Bare Telephone Wire

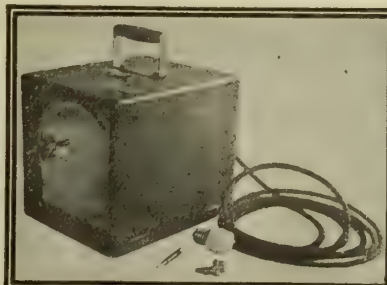
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*There is only one really satisfactory
way, and that is by the use of a*



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IRVINGTON, N. J.

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will more than
give satisfaction

The insulated handle affords perfect safety—every plier is tested to 10,000 volts. The semi-soft insulation is **non-detachable**—eliminating the danger ever present in pliers with detachable rubber sleeves.

"RIMCO" Rubber Insulated Pliers possess ample strength for any kind of telephone work. The semi-soft handle will not break or crack if dropped, like the hard rubber kind.

"RIMCO" Rubber Insulated Pliers will give you long and efficient service. Each pair bears a certified tag of O. K. and a guarantee against defects in materials and workmanship.

Write for literature.



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Western Electric Company

And All Branches

Exclusive Export Agents
International Western Electric Company
Incorporated



BAYLEY & SONS, Inc.

LIGHTING FIXTURES



**105-109 VANDERVEER STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.**

of today make me feel less chesty, and suggest another safety reminder: 'See that you see the dog before it gets familiar.'

"November 19th—One of the repairmen in our exchange district met with a painful accident today. He was running up a flight of outside stairs on ——— street, when he slipped on an icy spot and fell, causing a screwdriver in the upper pocket of his coat to cut a deep gash in his left forearm. Good said that the man was guilty of two careless acts—undue haste in going up the steps and carrying sharp pointed tools loose in his pocket. I have bought myself two pencil holders and guards and have put them in use. I have also ordered a small leather case in which to carry my pocket tools."

(To be concluded.)

Accident Prevention Trophies

For the period ending October 31st, the standing of the various districts of the three divisions of the Chicago plant department in the contest for the accident prevention trophies is as follows:

Suburban Plant

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. Oak Park | 7. Joliet |
| 2. Elgin | 8. Waukegan |
| 3. Aurora | 9. Hammond |
| 4. Wheaton | 10. Special Estimate |
| 5. Evanston | 11. LaGrange |
| 6. Harvey | |

Construction

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Cable Repair | 5. South Construct'n |
| 2. Building Cabling | 6. Central Constr'ct'n |
| 3. North Construct'n | 7. Supplies |
| 4. Garage | |

Maintenance

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Canal | 15. Stewart |
| 2. Main | 16. Prospect |
| 3. Wabash | 17. Superior |
| 4. Irving | 18. Pullman |
| 5. Austin | 19. Rogers Park |
| 6. Lake View | 20. West |
| 7. Central | 21. Lincoln |
| 8. Monroe | 22. Yards |
| 9. Hyde Park | 23. Humboldt |
| 10. Edgewater | 24. South Chicago |
| 11. Calumet | 25. Lawndale |
| 12. Oakland | 26. Wentworth |
| 13. Kedzie | 27. Belmont |
| 14. Beverly | 28. Douglas |

The trophies will be in the possession of Messrs. Corning of the Oak Park District, Hutchinson of the cable repair division and Cerney of the Canal exchange during December.

Some Recent Accidents Chicago Telephone Company

A repairman was descending a pole when his foot slipped from a pole step. He slid down the pole about six feet, striking a fence and bruising his spine.

An installer was placing a ladder against the side of a building. The ladder slipped

and struck the man's great toe, causing a painful bruise.

While a plant employé was soldering a jumper, a drop of hot solder fell from the tip of the iron and struck his wrist. The burn became infected.

An installer was drilling a hole by the side of a window casing, when the hammer he was using struck and broke the window. The falling glass cut three of the man's fingers.

Wisconsin Telephone Company

A foreman at Madison was standing on a bench that had been placed on an uneven floor when the bench tipped suddenly. The man fell and dislocated his elbow.

A ground-

man at Madison was filling in dirt around a pole when a tool that had been set against the pole fell and severely cut his head.

ZANDER-REUM CO.

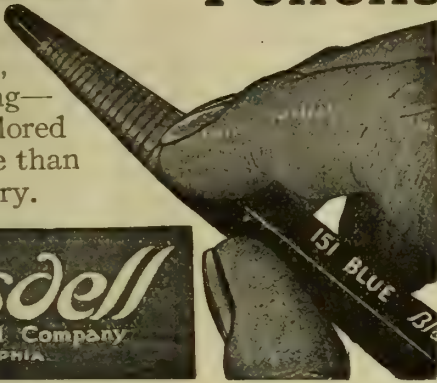
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Blaisdell Colored Pencils

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long wearing,
quick sharpening—
the standard colored
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a quarter century.



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Open for Every Writing Purpose.

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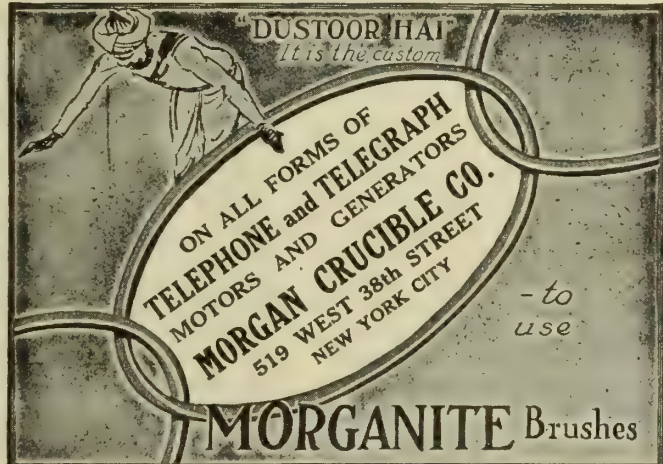
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Price \$66

Let us send you Bulletin No. 530. It describes the set in detail.

The Leeds and Northrup Co.

4914 Stenton Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Public Utilities Commission Rulings

Buying of Telephone Service in Bulk and Its Sale at Retail by Hotels Prohibited—Hotel Not Entitled to Profit for Outgoing Service

(Public Service Commission of Massachusetts.)

The commission upon its own motion instituted an investigation with regard to complaints that certain hotels in Boston had increased rates for local messages from five to ten cents.

Under the rate schedule filed with the commission, room service is furnished under the standard form of contract for private branch exchange service, the hotel paying a stated sum each year for switchboard and equipment, for trunk lines, and for each telephone instrument used, and an additional amount based upon the number of messages, the company furnishing all the apparatus and wiring, while the hotel supplies whatever operators may be necessary. Until recently the corridor service has been furnished directly by the telephone company upon the public pay station basis. Space was leased from the hotel and the station was operated either upon the coin box plan, or through an operator supplied by the telephone company. Under this arrangement no direct connection existed between the room service and the corridor service, intercommunication being provided only through the telephone central office.

In a number of cases during the past year the corridor service has been taken over by the hotel and combined with the room service, both being operated from the same switchboard as parts of one private branch exchange system, the telephone instrument in the corridor booth having the same status as the instrument in one of the rooms and operated in the same way. For service so furnished the hotels made charges higher than the rates charged by the company. The commission held:

(1) That the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company is the only concern which has been authorized by law to carry on a telephone business. Public policy favors a unified service with undivided and centralized responsibility. The hotels in question have never received any similar authority, nor have they any lawful right to engage in the public business of transmitting intelligence by electricity. If a hotel may lawfully buy service in bulk and resell it at retail, the same course may be followed by other subscribers, and the practice should be discontinued.

(2) That the change made by the company since the hearing of this case, providing that its regulation restricting the use of its instruments to the subscriber, his agents or employes, applies only to unlimited service, and not to measured service received in connection with private branch exchanges, has not been lawfully

made, since the statute (1913, c. 784, Section 20) provides that no change shall be made in any rate "or any rule or regulation, or form of contract or an agreement in any manner affecting the same, except upon thirty days' notice to the commission," and no such notice has ever been given. The commission, however, will not rest its case upon a regulation of the company which is subject to change, but instead will deal broadly with the matter upon the basis of general underlying principles.

(3) That it is immaterial whether or not the hotels are making a profit from their telephone service. The contention of the hotels that unless the tolls from outgoing service are sufficient to cover all payments to the telephone company and other expenses, that there is a loss on the service, is not true, for if the collections were sufficient to cover these costs the hotels would profit by receiving the incoming and interior service entirely without charge.

(4) That private branch exchange service should not be furnished to hotel companies or other licensed innkeepers except upon the condition that any service so furnished shall not be resold by the subscriber to the public or any section thereof, either directly or indirectly, through a charge for the use of instruments and apparatus, as this form of service should be what its name implies, "private," rather than "public."

(5) That telephone service may be furnished by hotels to their guests by the establishment of branch exchange public telephone stations, these stations to furnish service on the same general basis as the ordinary public pay stations, except that calls may be handled through a local switchboard and the patron, instead of depositing the amount of the charge in the coin box, may pay it to the proprietor, who acts as agent for the company.

Motion to Dismiss Appeal of Public Utility to Commission, from an Ordinance Fixing Rates, Overruled

(Public Utilities Commission of Ohio.)

The city of Springfield moved to dismiss an appeal of the Springfield Light, Heat and Power Company from an ordinance of the city council regulating its rates. The city contended that in a franchise given to complainant the right was expressly reserved to the city, as required by statute, to regulate its rates for steam heating and power at intervals of not less than five years. The city further asked for an order requiring complainant to refund to its consumers the amount of money it had collected in excess of the rates fixed by ordinance.

The commission referred the case to its attorney, who rendered an opinion to the effect that, as the reservation contained in the franchise with respect to the power of the city council to regulate rates, was

merely a provision required to be inserted by the statute in existence at the time the franchise was granted, and since that time the public service commission law, giving the commission power to regulate rates, has been enacted, the latter act operated as an amendment to the former, and, therefore, destroyed the provision in the contract, which was statutory and not contractual in nature.

The commission held that the motion of the city should be overruled.

Increase in Air Line Toll Rates Authorized—War Conditions Considered—Company's Records Held Proper Basis for Testing Adequacy of Rates.

(Corporation Commission of Arizona)

The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company sought authority to change its air line toll rate from eight mills to nine mills for an initial three-minute period, applying to exchanges from twenty miles to forty miles apart, and to establish nine mills per air line mile for exchanges more than forty miles apart. The result of the proposed increase, as to exchanges between twenty and forty miles apart, would be to effect decreases in some cases and advances in others, owing to applicant's block system, but for exchanges more than forty miles apart, the proposed rates would be increased twelve and one-half per cent., errors due to the block system becoming inappreciable at that distance. Applicant's income statement showed that its earnings for 1917 were six and three-tenths per cent. of the value of the plant reported, and for 1918, based on the operations for the first two months, would drop to four and sixteen-hundredths per cent. of the value reported.

The commission held that applicant should put into effect an air line rate of nine mills per mile, applying to exchanges more than twenty miles and up to and including forty miles apart, and establish nine mills per air line mile as the basis for the block system, applying to exchanges more than forty miles apart, said rate being for an initial period of three minutes.

It is the commission's policy to permit a public service corporation to increase its rates, where it is shown by the company's own records and accounts that its actual net operating revenue is being or about to be seriously impaired. It is more important now than ever for such corporations to be able to meet their bills, preserve their credits, and meet whatever particular emergencies the times may happen to bring.

The commission cannot in all cases test the adequacy of existing rates or the soundness of applications for increases by means of the extensive engineering and accounting studies it has depended upon heretofore, but its one effective check is through frequent detailed reports of the company's actual accounts and records.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

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1919





THE CROIX de GUERRE

has been awarded the First and Second Groupements of the Great Headquarters Reserve No. 1 of the French Army, each operating 500 or more White Trucks. Citations for distinguished service accompanied the order, supplemented by a later citation to the entire Reserve No. 1, operating

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This is the first and only instance on record of motor transport formations in *any* army receiving this high honor.

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"White Trucks Have the Stamina"



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BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy

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One System

Volume 8

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JANUARY, 1919

Number 6

THE MONTH IN OHIO, INDIANA AND ILLINOIS

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

General Offices, Chicago

Miss Laura Ellen Laughlin, Correspondent

The girls of the accounting department enjoyed a Christmas party in the eighth floor lunch room.

The season's greetings have been received from H. P. Ball and "Bobby" Templeton, of the A. E. F.

H. C. Stenstrom states that he is having a bully time in London, accounting for Red Cross supplies. Herbert probably enjoys his afternoon tea.

Mrs. Guyon of the financial department, is back after an absence of several weeks caused by pneumonia.

C. H. Ruggles of the plant engineering department has resigned to enter the automobile repair business with his brother in Milwaukee.

G. A. Parker has completed some special work and returned to his regular duties in the general plant engineer's department.

Central Union Soldiers Return

Material evidence that the war is actually over is shown by the fact that fifty per cent. of the men in the chief engineer's office, Chicago who enlisted are back on the job with increased vigor and determination.

The first of the men to return to civilian life was W. R. Horn of the commercial engineer's office, Chicago who was honorably discharged from the field artillery at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. There is a bit of doubt in the minds of some of the people in the engineering department as to whether Mr. Horn acquired some of the famed southern chivalry and love for the ladies or was disappointed in not getting into the real fight as on December 31st he took unto himself a wife, Miss Katherine Howe.

Of the general traffic engineer's force, Chicago, E. A. Rossrucker corporal in the S. A. T. C. at the University of Chicago, and L. B. Tripp of the Rahe Auto and Tractor School were the first to be released. A. E. Stead, who, saw six months' foreign service with an aviation squadron, has also returned.

Lieutenant W. T. Anthony, of the Signal Corps, has received his discharge

and is now in Indianapolis working for Guy Green, division traffic superintendent of Indiana. Lieutenant Anthony was formerly in the general traffic engineer's office, Chicago.

Ohio Division

D. H. Morris, Correspondent Columbus

Akron District

The following toll operators have been transferred to the Youngstown office: Misses Margaret De Gion of Detroit, Mich.; Margaret Lansberg of Tarentum, Pa.; Margaret Johnston of Akron and Alice De Veres of Cleveland.

Miss Lylia McMahon, local operator at the Youngstown office, has been transferred to Jacksonville, Fla.

Miss Ruth Davis, local operator at Youngstown, has resigned to spend the winter in Florida.

Misses Neva Noyes, supervisor and Frieda Noyes, toll operator at Youngstown, have resigned to make their home with relatives in Denver, Colo.

Miss Carrie Dixon, toll supervisor at the Youngstown office, recently gave a party at her home for the toll force. Music and games were the principal features of the evening and a delicious luncheon was served.

Miss Sadie Joyce, local operator at Youngstown, has been promoted to local supervisor.

Miss Ida Belle Seeley, local supervisor at the Youngstown office, recently gave a dinner party at her home for several of the local supervisors and operators.

The girls of the Central Union Club of Akron, carried Merry Christmas to some needy homes. Baskets of groceries and warm clothing were distributed.

An enjoyable old time Christmas dinner was served to the employees at Akron on Christmas day.

Miss Martha Way, directory operator at Akron, pleasantly surprised her co-workers in the Akron traffic department by announcing her marriage to Earl McLaughlin.

Miss Catherine Stresnack, toll operator at Detroit, Mich., has been transferred to Akron.

Death of Sarah L. Barr

MISS SARAH L. BARR, toll service observer Columbus, died on December 1st, after an illness of a few days with influenza.

Miss Barr entered the service of the Central Union Telephone Company in June, 1906, as a toll operator, and by untiring effort and meritorious work was promoted to supervisor, then to instructor, and at the time of her death was being trained to become an instructor of observers.



MISS SARAH L. BARR

Pleased With Service

The following letter was recently received from Judge U. S. Martin of the Dayton common pleas court:

"Central Union Telephone Company,

"Gentlemen: During the last campaign I had occasion to use your telephone very frequently in calling up my friends and supporters. I wish to thank your management, including the telephone operators, for the courtesy shown me, for the punctual and expeditious manner in which they responded to my calls, and the promptness with which my calls were answered.

"Permit me to express my gratitude for the efficient manner in which you served me. Yours very truly,

(Signed) U. S. MARTIN."

Toledo District

Miss Adeline Schoepfle, night operator at Sandusky, has resigned and is now Mrs. George Gundlach.

Miss May Hiltz, cashier at the Norwalk exchange, has been transferred to the Sandusky exchange.

Miss Griselda Stamm has accepted a position as collector at Sandusky. She succeeds Miss Christine Snyder, who has been transferred to the traffic department.

The Central Union North Baltimore exchange was transferred to the Wood



MISS RUTH MARKLIN

County Telephone Company on November 1st. The two exchanges at North Baltimore were cut together with trunks and a unified service is now being given there.

The new Pontiac exchange at Toledo has been completed and is now in service.

Newton B. Penny, formerly manager of the Bowling Green exchange, has been transferred to the Toledo office as commercial agent.

Dayton District

Sympathy is extended Miss Lena Marklin, operator at the Main office, whose mother and sister Ruth recently died of influenza.

Will C. Griffith, chief clerk and paymaster at Springfield, spent Christmas in Columbus.

Party for Mr. Sims

On the evening of December 18th, at the home of Foreman Ralph Bell, the Central Union Club gave a farewell luncheon to Mearl I. Sims, wire chief at Springfield, who has been transferred to the Dayton district office as toll line wire chief.

The evening was pleasantly passed in games, and of course the big event was the feed, which was enlivened by a doughnut eating contest. The honors in this contest were carried off by Thomas E. Mast. The scorekeeper was not able to keep up with Mr. Mast, so it is impossible to give the exact number of doughnuts he consumed.

Those present were: Mearl I. Sims, H. F. Shultis, Will C. Griffith, Norman Hoover, E. P. Yeazell, Carl Fassler, Casper Weigand, Edward Ware, Tom Bean, Urban Maffett, Ralph Bell, George Bell, Melvin Bell, Frank Reese, Thomas E. Mast, Fred Schmidt and F. E. Jordan of the engineering department, Columbus, and Ben Fold, wire chief at Xenia.

Death of Miss Flynn

Miss Mary Flynn, night chief operator at the Toledo Main office, died on December 5th, of influenza.

Miss Flynn had an unusual record. She entered the service on September 1, 1883. The Toledo office then had the original type of equipment and was in limited quarters at the corner of Adams and Huron streets.

During her thirty-five years of service, Miss Flynn was noted for her punctuality

and faithful attendance. She was night chief operator from practically the beginning of her employment, and had been reported for sickness benefits but twice. She was an ever conscientious worker, admired for her beautiful character and held in high esteem by her co-workers.

Indiana Division

D. H. Whitham, Correspondent
Indianapolis

Division Offices

Among those ill with the influenza was Guy Green, division traffic superintendent. His little daughter, Phyllis, was also ill with the same disease.

Levens Cady, of the traffic department, who is in the service on the battleship *New Mexico*, called on his friends in the main office recently. Mr. Cady makes a fine appearance in his natty naval uniform.

E. D. Finly, of the traffic department recently came to the office to say "Howdy." He was among a number of our C. U. T. boys in the service who were mustered out recently. He will take a little vacation before returning to business life.

Miss Sadie Perry of the contract department, has received from her sister, Gertrude Mae, now a nurse in France, a silver medalion bracelet which is very unique as each medalion names one of the important battles of the war, and the bangle is a fac-simile of the "Croix de Guerre." Another memento that Miss Perry received from her sister is a rosary taken from the hands of a dead soldier.

Indianapolis District

North Office

Mrs. Fairfield, chief operator, was made happy and thankful on Thanksgiving Day,



MISS MARY FLYNN

as her son Harry Cunningham, also an employé of the Central Union Telephone Company, was home on furlough. Mr. Cunningham is in the Navy.

The following have returned after absences caused by illness: Misses Clara Hinz, repair clerk, Marie Jeffries, assistant chief operator, Helen McCreary, supervisor, Vera Elmer "B" operator, and Elva Nichter, supervisor.

Prospect Office

Miss Elizabeth Kennedy, who has been ill for a long while with double pneumonia, is convalescent.

The Prospect office was struck very hard during the influenza epidemic. There were more than twenty cases—some of them severe.

Woodruff Office

Misses Elsie and Isabelle Florence, Hazel Solomon and other friends, recently enjoyed a chili supper at the home of Mrs. Emily Black. The occasion was Mrs. Black's birthday.

Woodruff is very proud of its new operators' quarters. The rest room is commodious, light and airy, and the new furniture, rugs and draperies make it attractive. Each girl feels an individual pride and ownership in these comfortable quarters and appreciates the efforts of the company to provide such homelike, cozy surroundings.

Washington Office

Miss Florence Rosasco is now work order clerk at this office.

The death of Miss Mabel Madill caused much sorrow among the girls at the Washington office.

The closing of the schools during the influenza ban brought Miss Shearer and Miss Ferguson back to Washington for a while.

Miss Hazel May, operator, recently broke her collar bone in an automobile accident. Two other young women from this office were in the car, but escaped unhurt.

Irvington Items

Miss Goldie Christie entertained the Irvington girls at her home recently.

Miss Elizabeth Meek and Mrs. Hazel Beggs, have returned after attacks of influenza.

Training School

Miss Alta Reeder, clerk, who recently recovered from a serious attack of influenza, has again been confined to her home with diphtheria.

Mrs. Ogle recently received the good news that her husband, Sergeant Ogle, a member of the 139th Field Artillery, was en route for home from France.

Mrs. Polsgrove, who has been acting as instructor at Kokomo, and Mrs. Thompson, who has been at Vincennes, have returned.

Service Observing Department

Miss Helen Broder, toll service observer, has accepted the position of observer at Muncie.

Miss Lillie Solomon, of the Main office, has been transferred to this department to take up local observing.

Miss Fern Nosker, senior toll operator, has been transferred to this office to learn toll observing.

Miss Marilla Miller, stenographer, died recently. Miss Miller had been ill for some time.

Toll Tickets

Mrs. Amy Breen, of Spencer, has been transferred to Indianapolis as a toll operator.

Miss Bessie Kaischner, evening toll chief operator, who has been at Vincennes, assisting in chief operators' work, recently went to Bedford, for the same purpose.

George Hendricks, toll wire chief who is now in the navy, visited the toll office recently.

Mrs. Marie Sturm, formerly Miss Marie Hansen, toll operator, died recently from pneumonia following an attack of influenza.

Miss Martha Pommerening, senior supervisor, and Miss Ethel Harrington, senior operator, recently received presents and a letter of commendation for good service rendered on a call to Terre Haute.

Main Office

Miss Gesella Thompson, has been transferred from Belmont to Main as supervisor.

Miss Lillie Solomon has been transferred to the observing department.

The girls of the Main and Circle "B", gave a masked party at the home of Mrs. Hazel Crickmore, recently. Games, music and dancing, were the features of the even-

ing. All reported Mrs. Crickmore a good hostess.

Mrs. Ola McGuire, "B" supervisor and a recent bride, has gone to live in Pensacola, Florida.

Northern and Southern District

Lieut. Dolph C. Cross, who before the war was a collector at Terre Haute, visited his old associates recently.

The Terre Haute employes were recently visited by Mrs. Irene Knipple. Mrs. Knipple was formerly Miss Irene Judkins, traffic chief at Terre Haute.

Frank W. Rolen, plant chief at the Terre Haute exchange, spent his vacation hunting and fishing near Vincennes. Several Central Union Men of Indianapolis were in the party.

The employes of the Terre Haute exchange recently received a long letter from Paul N. Grubaugh. Paul is enjoying army life with the 219th Engineers at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Miss Bonnie Webster of Terre Haute has resigned to marry Albert Smedler of Fontanet, Ind.

Anniversary and Christmas Celebration at South Bend

Manager E. T. Bonds of South Bend, who completed his twenty-fifth year in the telephone business about the middle of December, celebrated his anniversary in conjunction with the annual Christmas celebration held by the employes of the commercial department on the evening of December 23rd. It has been the practice for a number of years to hold a banquet and gift exchange, and this was undoubtedly the banner year.

One minute after six o'clock things began to happen. A table was hastily constructed of desks and boards, under the supervision

of W. G. Stedman, commercial agent, and V. A. Niles, chief clerk. It was soon covered with a tempting array of good things to eat.

When every one had eaten his fill, Mr. Stedman lighted his cigar but failed to pass any. As A. E. Smith, special agent from Indianapolis, was a guest, Manager Bonds called Mr. Stedman's attention to his lack of courtesy and insisted that another cigar be procured. Another fragrant weed was immediately produced from Mr. Stedman's pocket and presented to Mr. Smith with an apology. Mr. Smith observed the band and was highly elated with the brand. He leaned back in his chair, elevated his feet, started to smoke, and grew loquacious. About the time his remarks became interesting, he proceeded to take another puff, and just at that moment the innocent-looking cigar began to perform some Hindenburg stunts. When the smoke lifted and the ashes had settled, Mr. Smith was heard to remark: "Gassed, by gol."

In the exchange of gifts on this annual occasion every participant furnishes a list of what he desires. Burlesques of these articles are procured, and one of the committee is appointed to act as Santa Claus. This year about 125 gifts were distributed, ranging from diamond rings and wrist watches of the Woolworth variety, to a check for \$1,000,000.00, domestic animals, parts of human anatomy (a new stomach for Mr. Stedman), and husbands for some of the ladies.

After the exchange of presents, music was furnished by the "Windjammer Band" and a dummy-horn solo was beautifully rendered by Miss Stowell, followed by a "Bear Dance" by Miss Roy and Mr. Stedman, while Miss Mingo, Mrs. Bonds, Mrs. Niles, and Miss Suabedissen tried to do all the things the others did.

Manager Bonds, with the assistance of



MASKED PARTY AT HOME OF MRS. HAZEL CRICKMORE, INDIANAPOLIS

Chief Clerk Niles, started the evening off in a dignified way but soon swung into line and pulled off stunts of an astonishing nature for a chap who has spent twenty-five years in the telephone business.

At nine o'clock a theater party was enjoyed, followed by a visit to one of South Bend's "thirst emporiums," which in the state of Indiana means stopping at a soda fountain.

Because of the excitement, Mr. Smith left his change on the table, but it was rescued by one of the ladies (name unknown), and he was able to pay his bills and leave town next day.

J. Lloyd Wayne, 3d, a Thespian of Renown

J. Lloyd Wayne, 3d (3d pronounced with a rolling r), was born on May 22, 1874. Of course there is nothing unusual about a man being born, as that may happen to any of us, but the distinction in this case is that he has been a live wire ever since.

Mr. Wayne completed his common and high school education at Cincinnati, improving his vacation time while in high school by working in a local hardware factory as a lathe hand and toolmaker's helper. From high school he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he studied electrical engineering and was graduated with the degree of bachelor of science in 1896. During vacations while in college he employed his time working in the winding room of the Bullock Electrical Company. In July, 1896, he went to work in the engineering department of the New York Telephone Company under J. J. Carty, chief engineer. He was first assigned to the testing of wire and cable and later to the writing of specifications for standard material, inspecting of material and pole line inspection. As substation wire inspector he worked on switchboard specifications for the new common battery central offices, designing circuits and trunks, and planned the first common battery hotel system installed in the city of New York, which was placed in the Lorraine Apartments.

In 1901 Mr. Wayne was appointed engineer of inspection, in charge of inspection of all the Western Electric Company's installation work in New York city. In 1903 he returned to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as instructor in mechanical engineering and strength of material.

In 1904 Mr. Wayne gave up teaching and came to the Central Union Telephone Company as division equipment foreman for Indiana. In 1911 he was appointed division traffic superintendent of Indiana, and in August, 1918, became special agent for interest companies, Indiana division.

Throughout his years of experience Mr. Wayne has been greatly interested in the development of switchboard circuits and switchboard apparatus, and has made numerous suggestions in connection with both. One of these suggestions was the designing of the first successful visual busy signal,

which was developed by the Western Electric Company into the well known No. 36 type. He also put forth the original suggestion for the present type of connecting lugs used on repeating coils, etc., and has in his possession several of the original sample lot.

With all the foregoing, do not take our friend too seriously, for being a large man he has many sides, and next to his interest



J. LLOYD WAYNE, 3d

in telephone work theatricals hold second place. In fact, there have been times when the glamour of the footlights almost destroyed his vision for other things. He has repeatedly appeared in amateur dramatics before Indianapolis audiences, usually taking comedy parts, which he gets away with like a veteran, and his performances have gained wide popularity wherever presented. He will be remembered by many telephone people as "Apple Mary," as he played that part in the Pioneer show presented in Chicago in 1913.

Mr. Wayne is a member of so many clubs and technical societies that a record of them would look like one of those (now almost forgotten) three cent restaurant bills of fare. However, there is one thing he never joined, and this is probably the only subject which he will not argue about or discuss. If any one not familiar with his domestic life happens to ask about his wife or family he blushes and says: "There hain't never been none." Oh, well, look back to the opening paragraph; 1874 is not so long ago. You can never tell as stranger things have happened.

Wait Till It Pours

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "can't lay by a little money for a rainy day without bein' fooled by de fust sprinklin' cart dat turns de corner."—*The Salt Seller*.

Illinois Division

A. J. Parsons, Correspondent
Springfield

Alton District

P. E. Barton, repairman at the Alton exchange, has enlisted in the Aeronautics department, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.

R. D. Webb, storekeeper at the Alton exchange, has received his commission as second lieutenant and is located at Camp Hancock, Georgia.

H. D. McBride, repairman at the Alton exchange, was recently home on a furlough. He is located at Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla.

A new cordless switchboard has been installed for the Wimmer Construction Company, Alton. This company is doing government work.

Miss Mildred Maher, toll operator at Alton, has resigned. She recently announced her engagement to Joseph Rathgeb.

George Gass, manager at the Collinsville exchange, says he is very proud of an eight-pound baby girl which arrived one morning recently.

Champaign District

A private branch exchange with four trunks and eleven stations, has been installed in the division offices of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

A traffic agreement with the Peoples Toll Line Company at Sadorus, gives this town direct communication with Champaign.

A new toll supervisor's stand was recently installed by Equipment Foreman Miller.

O. F. Clark, district manager, and D. J. White, foreman at Decatur, have returned from a duck hunt on the Illinois river. They brought back eighteen geese and 129 ducks which old river men say is the biggest bag of game taken out of the Illinois river for years.

Jacksonville District

U. S. Wilson, wire chief at the Beardstown exchange, has been transferred to Centralia. W. L. Edwards, formerly city foreman, has succeeded Mr. Wilson.

Miss Mable Edwards, local operator at Carrollton, was married recently to William Standeback.

Thomas J. Brennan, repairman at Carrollton, was married to Miss Alene Jones, on his parents' wedding anniversary. A dinner was served to Mr. and Mrs. Brennan's co-workers.

The Waverly Telephone Company has erected a new building at Franklin, and the exchange was cut over on December 7th.

Quincy District

Miss Mary Schullian, local operator, died on November 13th, after an illness of one week with pneumonia.

William Lange, collector in the commercial department, was recently married to Miss Julia Prante.

Miss Irene Forbes, night operator, was recently married to A. V. Shaw, repairman.

Miss Anna Breuer, who was recently transferred to Kansas City, Mo., has returned to Quincy, and taken a position in the local exchange.

Rockford District

The marriage of Harry Ludlum and Miss Ruth Johnston of Rockford, took place in Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Ludlum is in the personnel department, trade test section, at Camp Dodge, and before entering the service, was an inspector at Rockford. Congratulations and best wishes are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Ludlum.

Camp Grant Soldiers Entertain Telephone Girls

The soldiers of Headquarters Company, 161st Depot Brigade, Camp Grant, entertained the camp telephone operators at a dinner dance on the evening of November 26th. The entire official staff of the company was present, and the arrangement committee consisted of non-commissioned officers. Three large army trucks conveyed the girls from the office to their mess hall at the camp where dinner was served at 6 o'clock.

Music was provided by the Depot Brigade band, which won high recognition as a musical organization in Rockford and surrounding towns. After dinner speeches were made by General Barth, commanding general of the camp, and Lieutenant Reudie, commanding officer of the company. Lieutenant Stemm, director of the band, was called upon to render a solo as his share of the after-dinner entertainment. After responding to several encores, he finally turned the tables by asking the audience to join in the chorus, and then made his "get-away."

The toastmaster then announced the ride back to Rockford, where the Illinois Club rooms had been engaged for the exclusive use of the soldiers and their guests.

Rockford Operator Wins Praise

The following letter was received recently by District Manager Eby of Rockford, from an officer stationed at Camp Grant:

"I do not know whether or not it is the usual thing in this section of the country to recognize especially good service by your operators by a missive of this nature, but I feel that I owe more than a mere verbal expression of appreciation to one of your employés.

"On a recent evening I was in Rockford and had occasion to use your service. In years of business life I never had service to equal that given by the operator in question. The young lady is unknown to me personally so you may fully appreciate that this letter is written solely as a recognition of good service and knowing that GOOD SERVICE is your aim, I take this, shall I call it unusual method, of complimenting Operator No. 101."

Local Operating Contest at Rockford

The local operators at Rockford had a lively service observation contest during the month of November, the losing shift agreeing to entertain the winners. The final standing gave Mrs. Schmidt's shift a lead of three points over Mrs. Duree's, and the entertainment took place on the evening of December 10th, in the new operating room on the third floor of the exchange building.

In order that the greatest possible number of operators might be present the hour was set for nine o'clock, and those who could not arrange to be there at that time came at ten. "FUN" was the watchword of the



ENSIGN M. B. WEST

evening from start to finish, and stunts and games kept everyone very busy until the time came to say "Goodnight" at eleven-thirty. The only intermission came when the "mess call" was sounded and the announcement, "Grub's up—go 'after it'" met with a ready response. Dancing rounded out the evening's festivities.

The winners voted the losers royal entertainers.

Roll of Honor

SOLDIER EMPLOYES OF RECEIVERS, CENTRAL UNION TELEPHONE COMPANY WHO HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES TO THEIR COUNTRY.

John A. Tysdal
Died of disease,
June 15, 1918

Thompson V. Robinson
Killed in action,
July 19, 1918

John M. Temple
Died of wounds,
October 21, 1918

Everett L. Blankenship
Killed in Action,
November, 1918

Centralia District

The notes below were gleaned from the *News-Bulletin* issued by the Murphysboro Telephone Company at Carbondale.

Hugh Flemming, inspector at Johnston City, has returned with an honorable discharge from the U. S. Infantry.

J. G. Hardy, Jr., formerly in charge of the Murphysboro exchange, and now in the navy, was recently granted a ten day furlough. He visited relatives and friends at Murphysboro.

Walter Zimmer, lineman, and Miss Flora Gown, of Crab Orchard, were married on December 18th, at Paducah, Ky.

Alfred McCaw, wire chief at Pinckneyville, died on December 6th, after a week's illness with influenza which developed into pneumonia.

C. Gilbert, who was formerly in the service at Cartersville, has been appointed manager of the Benton, West Frankfort and Thompsonville exchanges.

Radio Training School at Great Lakes

E. M. Staples, manager of the Findlay Ohio, exchange, and T. B. Field, formerly of the Central Union Telephone Company and now with the Chicago Telephone Company, recently visited the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and called upon Ensign M. B. West, who has charge of the Radio Training School. Mr. West is a former employé of the Central Union Company and was wire chief at Lima, Ohio, before that exchange was sold.

The school, which has more than 1,500 students, is separated from the main training camp and known as Camp Perry. All of the students can be taught to send and receive in the big school room which was designed and arranged by Mr. West. Attached to the instruction room is a laboratory with wireless generators and apparatus. Blackboards are used to illustrate the theory and circuits.

An interesting article on the school and its work and equipment, written by Mr. West, recently appeared in *Radio Sparks*, a magazine published by the school at Camp Perry.

Pleased With Service

R. J. Holmes, secretary of the Decatur, Ill., Association of Commerce, recently had occasion to telephone all the members of the organization. He expressed his appreciation of the service in the following letter: "Mr. F. W. Kelley, Manager, Central Union Telephone Company.

"My dear Mr. Kelley: I had occasion to make considerable use of the telephone this afternoon for a large number of calls and I want to express my sincere appreciation for the very efficient and prompt service that was given by the operator who served my line. I am aware that those who have criticisms to express, seldom refrain from doing so, while good service is often allowed to pass unnoticed. I feel it only just to say

that the operator this afternoon displayed such unusual efficiency and promptness that she deserves commendation, and I hope that you will convey to her this expression of appreciation. Very respectfully,
(Signed) R. J. HOLMES,
Secretary."

Now It's Captain Shriver

Central Union employes were pleased and interested to learn recently that Lieutenant Clarence G. Shriver of the 307th Field Signal Battalion, had been promoted to the rank of captain. He was graduated from the officers' training school at Fort Leavenworth in October.

When Captain Shriver entered the service he was a cable assignment man and had been an employe of the Central Union Telephone Company in Indianapolis for eight years. He came to Indianapolis from Evansville, Ind., where he had been employed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Smokes Stogies Thirty Years— Then Pipe. Who? Guess!

Chicago Engineer, After Writing Specifications for Buildings and Stogies Many Years Finally Joins Pipe Smokers' Ranks.

After smoking stogies for a period of approximately thirty years our mutual friend "Doc" Hays (officially, W. H.) has decided that all the specifications for stogies which he has written have come to naught and it is better (financially) to drag on the old tried and true friend, the PIPE.

You ask "How could it be possible?" Well, that is a secret which probably will go to the grave with "Doc" for the only evidence we have regarding the case is that "Doc" now smokes the pipe or pipes.

To make a long story short, it happened this way. A few days ago "Doc" called a conference (of one), presumably a building conference, but lo and behold! a far greater subject was to be discussed. The high cost of living together with the increased cost of the famous "pillar of work-ship" (the stogie) was the chief subject for discussion in Doc's fertile brain.

It was decided that the stogie must give way and the pipe be adopted as standard. It is rumored around the general offices that "Doc" had a hard time to "prove in" the use of the pipe, as Chief Engineer Miller and General Plant Engineer Ridge strenuously ob-



CAPT. CLARENCE G. SHRIVER

jected to the changing of standards so often (thirty years). However, in some unknown manner "Doc" was able to get by and formal approval was therefore granted.

Then the question of finance arose, but "Doc" as usual was able to solve it by hunting high and low throughout the office until he found a certain "Premium Catalogue." With this in hand he turned to a drawer in his desk, removed a package, yellow with age, and started counting coupons issued by a well known chain of cigar stores (coupons presumably obtained with purchases of stogies).

"Doc" was missed from his office for a few hours but his absence was fully explained when he put in his appearance, the

proud possessor of a brand new briar pipe and case.

Then the subject of a brand of tobacco worried our mutual friend for a time, but after trying a couple of pipefuls of each kind smoked by various employes about the office, a suitable brand was finally adopted. MATCHES! you say. Well, as a match is a match, this did not interfere much and now "Doc" is "all set" and waves of smoke now float through the air which very much resembles the smoke screens used by our navy in fighting the Hun U boats.

In some mysterious manner it was learned that "Doc's" birthday was at hand and to show the appreciation and good will of the employes of the engineering department it was decided that a fitting remembrance should be given him.

Don't ask his age, he may be sensitive.

A collection was taken, to which all the boys contributed freely (total \$1.25) and five pipes of various colors and types, together with a full pound package of "Corn Cake," a package of "Buzz" (smoking tobacco) and a beautiful chrysanthemum to adorn his desk, were presented with proper ceremonies. It is not necessary to mention the surprised expression which adorned "Doc's" face, (whiskers which bedeck a portion of his kindly face rendering it impossible to note the blush which may have been there). He made a very fitting acknowledgement, thanking all the boys and concluded with these remarks: "One thing I can say is that this is as happy a December 11th as I have ever known," and "I believe I'll have tobacco and pipes enough to last me for a while."

"Doc," we all extend to you our best wishes and sincere hopes that you may live to see at least another forty-nine birthdays, happier than any of the forty-nine which have passed.

Marvels of Science

A camera man working for the educational department of a film company met an old farmer coming out of a house in the town where he was working.

"I have just been taking some moving pictures of life on your farm."

"Did you catch any of my laborers in motion?" asked the man curiously.

"Sure I did."

The farmer shook his head reflectively, then said:

"Science is a wonderful thing."—*Southwestern Telephone News.*



"DOC" HAYS ENJOYING PIPE DREAMS

IMPORTANT WORK OF BELL ENGINEERS IN DEVELOPING RADIO TELEPHONE

Apparatus Was In Actual Use on Fighting Front and Brought about New Methods In Military Use of Airplanes

The importance of the work of the Bell System in developing the airplane radio telephone set for use in war, is shown by the accompanying letter of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Mr. Vail's reply and the letter of the Chief Signal Officer, Major General George O. Squier.

The fundamental work in connection with wireless telephony was done by the engineers of the Bell System prior to the entry of this country into the war, as reported in our annual reports for the years 1915 and 1916. Upon the methods and apparatus there referred to are based all of the successful war applications of wireless telephony. Here are the later facts substantially as given by our engineers.

A considerable time before the United States entered the war our Navy was supplied by us with a wireless telephone outfit designed for communication between an airplane and a station on land or on a ship. From this time on until we entered the war the Western Electric Company, the manufacturing branch of the Bell System, as a part of its general study, continued its work of perfecting light, compact sets which would be available for use on small vessels and on airplanes. It is significant to note that the first successful wireless test between an airplane and the ground, made on Langley Field after our entry into the war, was made with one of these sets designed and completely built prior to our entry into the war.

At the time of our entry into the war, as has been subsequently noted, as far as we have the facts, all of our development work has been at all times far in advance of that of others, and others undertaking to do these things have employed apparatus and methods similar to, if not identical with, our own.

On May 22, 1917, about a month after our entry into the war, General Squier, chief signal officer of the United States Army, sent for Dr. Jewett, chief engineer of the Western Electric Company, to come to Washington to confer with him in reference to the matter of equipping airplanes with wireless telephone apparatus. At this conference, besides General Squier and Dr. Jewett, there were present Mr. Craft, one of Dr. Jewett's principal assistants, Captain, now Colonel C. C. Culver, of the Signal Corps, and Major Reece of the British Army Air Service. This conference discussed the possibility of providing airplanes with wireless telephone service, and so promising were the reports which Dr.

Jewett was able to make with reference to our wireless telephone system that he was ordered in writing by General Squier to



NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War

proceed with the development work on these systems and to actually equip planes.

As a result of the work which the Bell



MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE O. SQUIER

System engineers had already done they were able in a test at Langley Field about the first of July, 1917, to actually demonstrate the working of the wireless telephone between an airplane and the ground, and this test gave results also showing that it was practical to work the system between two or more airplanes.

From this time on the work consisted in obtaining the smallest and lightest outfit, a convenient form of power plant to furnish the necessary energy, overcoming the noise made by the airplane itself, overcoming the inductive interference in the wireless telephone set arising from the airplane ignition system, designing the best telephone transmitter for the peculiar conditions on the airplane and other questions of a similar nature. So complete had been the fundamental work already accomplished and so rapidly was the work pushed, that on December 2, 1917, at the Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, an official demonstration was made between planes and planes to ground before the Aircraft Production Board and before officers of the Army and Navy.

Two planes were sent up into the air, each equipped with our wireless telephone system. These systems were so arranged on the planes, which were two-seaters, that both pilot and observer received the messages, and the observer could communicate with the ground or with the other airplane, and the pilot and observer could talk to each other by wire telephone, this being an important point, as the noise in an airplane is such that pilots and observers cannot directly communicate with each other by spoken word. On the ground there was one of our wireless telephone outfits. This was equipped with a loud speaking receiver so that all of the assembled officials could hear both the orders issued to the airplanes and the communications from the airplanes.

Orders were issued to each of these planes from the ground by wireless telephone and their receipt acknowledged from the planes by the same means, the orders issued being immediately executed. The planes also communicated with each other. In this test orders were issued to planes from the ground over distances as great as ten miles, a distance at which the planes were invisible from the telephone station. The planes communicated with each other over the same distance, at which distance, of course, each plane was entirely invisible from the other.

To appreciate what a tremendous advance was represented by this application of our wireless telephone system, the best scheme actually employed at that time must be known. The best scheme actually employed did not provide any means of communicating between the planes. Wireless telegraphy was used to send from the planes to the ground and very occasionally from the ground to the plane. In addition to its limitations, this system required that the observer in the plane should be able to send Morse. The practical utility of this scheme was limited to reporting the results of artillery fire and correcting ranges and to a limited extent for reporting from scout-planes.

The demonstration showed so conclusively the success of our system and made such a strong impression upon the officials present, that immediately thereafter large orders for this apparatus were placed by both the Army and Navy and since then, from time to time, further large orders have been placed, and this apparatus was in actual service on the fighting front.

Large numbers of our wireless outfits have been obtained by our allies and used by them in the war.

The following letters of acknowledgment and appreciation are of interest.

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

December 9, 1918.

My dear Mr. Vail:

The chief signal officer, General Squier, has called to my attention the splendid spirit of coöperation and helpfulness which has been evinced during the war by the wonderful engineering organization of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The Airplane Radio Telephone Set, which has proven so satisfactory to the Air Service, and which has brought about entirely new methods of military use of air-planes, is a particular example of the result of this coöperation. The evolution and development of this and other important apparatus was made possible only because your engineering staff freely furnished the highly technical knowledge and skill necessary in the development, design and manufacture of the sets.

Please express to your engineers my appreciation of the splendid service rendered.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) NEWTON D. BAKER.

Secretary of War.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND
TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Telephone and Telegraph Building
195 BROADWAY

Theodore N. Vail,
President.

New York, December 16, 1918.

Hon. Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

For all connected with the Bell System, by which the American Telephone and Tele-

graph, its associated operating, and Western Electric companies are known, please accept our hearty appreciation of your commendatory words.

Each corporation and individual, when called upon to serve in this work, responded without question and without hesitation and put forth their best efforts to aid.

It will be great compensation to each and every one to feel that the efforts were not in vain, and it will gratify that personal element which each individual possesses to know that it was appreciated. Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) THEO. N. VAIL, President.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Office of the Chief Signal Officer
WASHINGTON

December 16, 1918.

My dear Colonel Jewett:

I wish to call your attention to the letter of the 9th instant from The Honorable, The Secretary of War, to Mr. Vail, and in connection therewith I wish to add my deepest appreciation of the superb coöperation, and scientific knowledge, and the technical skill, all so freely and whole-heartedly given by that part of the Bell System which is the Engineering Department of the Western Electric Company, in the development of the highly technical signalling apparatus required for our Expeditionary Forces.

Will you please see to it that the employes of your department who have striven so hard during the past eighteen months to accomplish the phenomenal results attained, are informed that they and their efforts are known and appreciated in Washington. Also permit me to extend to each and every individual concerned my best wishes for the future. Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) GEORGE O. SQUIER,

Major General,

Chief Signal Officer of the Army.



SERGEANT E. L. BLANKENSHIP

Letters from Engineering Boys

Employés of the engineering department, Chicago, who are "Over There" show no disposition to forget J. J. Coyne, chief draftsman. He recently received letters from four of the boys describing their experiences.

Mr. Coyne's nephew J. J. Kurt of Company E, 106th Engineers writes that he has met several Chicago Telephone men, among them "Tommy" Eviston and Lieut. Paul Kinney, both of the engineering department. Kurt declares that the celebration when the armistice was signed rivaled New Year's Eve at home and that the main question now is "when do we go home?"

Earl Walde of the 410th Telegraph Battalion says he feels like fifty million dollars. He tells of a Y. M. C. A. dance where 150 soldiers fought to dance with the one French girl in the party. He states that General Russell, chief signal officer, A. E. F. expressed great appreciation of the work of the battalion.

"Most of the boys in our battery were disappointed at not getting a few shots at the Germans," writes Private George H. Singer of Battery E, 316th Field Artillery. "From all appearances the armistice beat us by only a few days." However, he has no regrets that the fighting is over.

Wagoner C. C. Bohn of Company H, 7th Ammunition Train writes that some of the boys in his company were in some stiff fighting along with the dough-boys. He was recently in an old French building which is 271 years old.

Sergt. Blankenship Killed in Action

Another name has been added to the list of telephone men who have fallen in the great war, as word was recently received that Sergt. E. L. Blankenship of the 307th Field Signal Battalion was killed in action early in November.

Sergeant Blankenship was born in Indianapolis in February, 1895. He entered the service of the Central Union Telephone Company in February, 1916, and went to work in the plant equipment department.

On July 14, 1917, he volunteered for service in the 307th Field Signal Battalion, and was sent to Camp Gordon for training, where he remained until April, 1918, when he went overseas.

Yanks Perform Wiring Feats

Within twenty-four hours after allied troops enter an evacuated city, town, village or hamlet in France or Belgium, cable messages from the United States can be delivered in these towns.

This is due to the remarkable work of the engineers in linking up the military wires with what was "No Man's Land."

Both Great Britain and France will adopt American telephone methods in their countries during the reconstruction period.—*Newspaper Enterprise*, New York.

SYSTEM OF MULTIPLEX TELEPHONY AND TELEGRAPHY INVENTED BY ENGINEERS OF BELL SYSTEM

President Vail Informs Postmaster General of New Achievement in Wire Communication

Under date of December 11th, Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company sent the following letter to Albert S. Burleson, postmaster general:

"Hon. Albert S. Burleson,
Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. Burleson: I beg leave to announce to you the most recent practical application of the work of the technical staff of the Bell System. After several years of intense effort, they have invented and developed a practical system of multiplex telephony and telegraphy by the use of which it is now possible to increase many fold the message carrying capacity of long telephone and telegraph wires, especially of the open wire type.

"An installation of the multiplex telephone system has been made between Baltimore and Pittsburgh and has been in service for more than a month. On Monday afternoon of this week, accompanied by a party of distinguished government and telephone and telegraph officials, I made an inspection of this system at Baltimore and a test of the service provided by it between Baltimore and Pittsburgh. All of the party were delighted with the successful working of the

new system and the evident skill which had been shown in developing it.

"With this new system four telephone conversations over one pair of wires are



THEODORE N. VAIL

simultaneously carried on, in addition to the telephone conversation provided by the ordinary methods. Thus, over a single pair of wires a total of five telephone conversa-

tions are simultaneously operated, each giving service as good as that provided by the circuit working in the ordinary way.

"Heretofore, the best telephone methods known to the art provided only one telephone conversation at a time over a single pair of wires. A number of years ago, we developed the 'phantom circuit' arrangement by which three telephone circuits are obtained from two pairs of wires, an important improvement of which we have made extensive use. Now by our new multiplex method, we are enabled to obtain five telephone circuits over one pair of wires, that is ten simultaneous telephone conversations from the two pairs of wires which formerly could be used for only three simultaneous telephone conversations. This represents an increase of more than three fold in the telephonic capacity of the wires as compared with the best previous state of the art, and a five fold increase under conditions where the 'phantom circuit' is not employed.

"In telegraphy, as well as in telephony, sensational results have been attained by the new system. By combining two telegraph wires into a metallic circuit of the type used for telephone working and by applying our new apparatus and methods to this metallic circuit, we have enormously



GROUP OF BELL SYSTEM ENGINEERS WHO DEVELOPED THE MULTIPLEX SYSTEM

Standing, left to right: H. J. Vennes, Western Electric Company; E. O. Scriven, Western Electric Company; Lloyd Espenschied, American Telephone and Telegraph Company; H. A. Affel, American Telephone and Telegraph Company; H. F. Korthauer, Western Electric Company; J. R. Carson, American Telephone and Telegraph Company; R. A. Heising, Western Electric Company; John Davidson, Jr., American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Seated, left to right: H. D. Arnold, Western Electric Company; O. B. Blackwell, American Telephone and Telegraph Company; E. H. Colpitts, Western Electric Company; B. W. Kendall, Western Electric Company; H. S. Osborne, American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

increased the capacity of the wires for telegraph messages. As applied to high speed printer systems we can do eight times as much as is now done, and as compared with the ordinary duplex telegraph circuit in general use we can do ten times as much. These increased results are attained without in any way impairing the quality of telegraph working.

"The nature of these developments is such that if desired wires may be used partly for telephone and partly for telegraph. A pair of wires is available either for five simultaneous telephone conversations or for forty simultaneous telegraph messages, or partly for one and partly for the other.

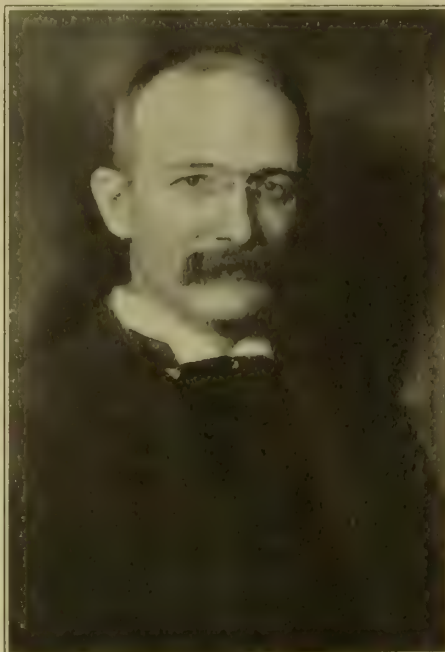
"These developments have been the result of the work of the technical staff of the Bell System acting as an organization and are the outgrowth of their combined inventive and engineering skill. Hundreds of the men of our staff have coöperated in the work, and it is impossible to name any one man who is entitled to even the major part of the credit for the result. Without, however, detracting from the credit due to any one of them, there are a few whose contributions to the system have been so distinctive that they should be named here. They are: O. B. Blackwell, G. A. Campbell, H. S. Osborne, J. R. Carson, Lloyd Espenschied, H. A. Affel and John Davidson, Jr., of the engineering department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and E. H. Colpitts, H. D. Arnold, B. W. Kendall, R. A. Heising, H. J. Vennes, E. O. Scriven and H. F. Korthauer of the engineering department of the Western Electric Company, the manufacturing division of the Bell System.

"From the earliest days of both the telephone and the telegraph, there have been almost numberless attempts by inventors, scientists, and engineers to develop methods for the multiplex transmission of messages. It was while working on the problem of multiplex telegraphy that Doctor Bell had his first conception of the structure of the original telephone. Now the organization which is continuously working to perfect the telephone and to extend its usefulness has accomplished not only multiplex telephony, but also multiplex telegraphy and has solved the telegraph problems upon which Doctor Bell was working over forty years ago.

"While heretofore no substantial practical results had been obtained notwithstanding the efforts which have been directed to this problem, some proposals made by the earlier workers in this particular field have naturally proved suggestive in the successful solution of the problem. I have in mind particularly a suggestion made by Major General George O. Squier, chief signal officer of the United States Army, about ten years ago and which at the time attracted very general attention.

"Furthermore, while working in entirely different fields and with a different objective, Dr. Lee DeForest a number of

years ago invented a wireless device known as the audion which by our improvements and adaptation we have made an important part of our system.



H. B. THAYER

"From the nature of the apparatus and methods employed the system is not practically advantageous on short lines, either telephone or telegraph. On long lines its application will be extended immediately, but its introduction must necessarily be gradual on account of the nature of the apparatus required and the rearrangement and adaptation of the lines themselves and their associated apparatus to the new



BANCROFT GHERARDI

method of working. Our studies show, however, that this system of multiplex telephony and telegraphy will have great usefulness on long open wire lines. It is not

too much to characterize this new system as marking an epoch in the development of long distance telephony and telegraphy. Sincerely yours,

(signed) "THEO. N. VAIL,
President."

Bancroft Gherardi, acting chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, issued the following statement:

"Mr. Vail's letter of December 11, 1918, announces the solution by the technical staff of the Bell System of one of the most difficult problems in telephony and telegraphy. This problem has been before telephone and telegraph engineers almost since the existence of the telephone and the telegraph. It has remained, however, for the engineering departments of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Electric Company working together to solve it. Its solution has required the very highest inventive and engineering skill and the technical staff who have worked on it so successfully are entitled to the very greatest credit for their work.

"The practical demonstration of this system was made upon a pair of wires extending between Baltimore and Pittsburgh. Everyone knows of the great demands which have been made by the government and the public for long distance service since our entry into the war. Naturally, the demands for long distance business in and out of Washington were greater even than the demands elsewhere. It was, therefore, decided last spring when this system was ready for practical trial to make it in such a location that the additional facilities provided would be available in assisting in carrying the war load of long distance traffic in and out of Washington.

"A pair of long distance wires extending from Washington to Baltimore and thence via Dallastown to Pittsburgh was selected for the experiment. The multiplex system was applied only to that part of the circuit extending between Baltimore and Pittsburgh as for the part between Baltimore and Washington, additional wires were available in the cable. Before applying the new system the pair chosen between Baltimore and Pittsburgh was operating as follows: In addition to carrying a telephone circuit of the usual type each wire of the pair was equipped with composites for duplex telegraph working and further that portion of the circuit from Baltimore to Dallastown was combined with another pair into a phantom telephone circuit. Without disturbing the working of any of these arrangements, by means of our multiplex system we superimposed on the wires in question four additional telephone circuits together with the complete signaling arrangements necessary to operate them. Both the talking and signaling on these new circuits provided by means of the multiplex were as good as the original telephone circuit provided in the ordinary way. These circuits were placed in regular service dur-

ing October of last year, being terminated on the toll switchboards at Washington and at Pittsburgh in the usual manner and being, as far as the operators were concerned, exactly similar to ordinary telephone circuits. Since October they have been used interchangeably with the regular telephone circuits in handling the traffic and this experience showed in actual service that the new circuits were as good as the circuits provided by the usual plan of working, a result which we had confidently expected from our earlier tests.

"It is difficult to explain in non-technical language how it is possible to carry on five telephone conversations simultaneously over a single pair of wires. It is necessary to send over this pair of wires five different electric currents at the same time and to provide means so that at the ends of the pair of wires these currents may be completely separated from each other so that each current coming from one particular telephone at one end may go to a particular telephone at the other end although on the toll line the five currents have all been mixed together. The problem is to so modify each current before it goes on to the multiplex part of the circuit that each current while preserving its ordinary characteristics has imposed upon it a new characteristic which will enable the apparatus at the receiving end of the circuit to distinguish the currents from each other. This is done by combining each ordinary telephone current with a carrier current of definite higher frequency. The frequency or the wave length of each of the carrier currents is different from that of the other carrier currents used on the same pair of wires and is adjusted to the separating devices at the distant end of the line.

"The underlying principle may be illustrated by considering a composite photograph of five individuals. Given such a composite photograph of the ordinary kind it would obviously be impossible to derive from it the picture of each of the five individuals going to make it up. If, however, the composite photograph had been made up in five different colors the picture of each individual being in a different color, say, one red, one blue, one green, one yellow, and one violet, it would then be possible, by looking at the picture through colored glasses to see any one picture separate from the others. If red glasses were used the picture printed in red only would be seen, if blue glasses the picture in blue, etc., although when looking at it in the ordinary way all of the picture would be seen together and only the combination would appear. As the tint of each picture serves as a means of differentiating it from the others so the frequency of the carrier currents serves to differentiate each of the conversations in the new telephone multiplex.

"Naturally to accomplish these results considerable amounts of apparatus are required at the terminals of the multiplex line and there are also required changes and re-

arrangements in the wires themselves. It is for this reason that the system while physically applicable to wires, either long or short, is economically limited in its usefulness to long wires. On subscribers' lines



COL. JOHN J. CARTWRIGHT

or on short local or suburban trunks its costs and complications would not be justified. On long toll wires, however, it has without doubt an important field of application.

"When in the future the history of the development of the telephone and the telegraph art is written, our new multiplex



FRANK B. JEWETT

telephone and telegraph system will occupy a most prominent position both on account of the skill and ingenuity which have been shown in its solution and the results which, as years go by, will arise out of its applications.

"I am glad here to have the opportunity to express my appreciation of the brilliant work of the hundreds of men on the technical staff of the Bell System whose combined efforts have produced the multiplex telephone and telegraph system the success of which has recently been so strikingly demonstrated."

December 16, 1918.

"Bancroft Gherardi, Esq., Acting Chief Engineer American Telephone and Telegraph Company,

"Frank B. Jewett, Esq., Chief Engineer, Western Electric Company.

"Gentlemen: I desire to express to you and through you to the technical staff of the Bell Telephone System my appreciation of the splendid results which they have accomplished through their combined inventive genius and engineering ability in developing the multiplex telephone and telegraph system. I have tested the operation of this system between Baltimore and Pittsburgh and I am delighted with it. I want you to see that my personal thanks and congratulations are conveyed to each member of the staff who has had a part in this work. Yours very truly,

(Signed) "THEO. N. VAIL,

President."

Employment for Returned Soldiers

With the coöperation of the national welfare organizations, the government agencies interested in demobilization and local community organizations of all kinds, the United States Employment Service is establishing a bureau for returning soldiers, sailors, and war workers in every city and town in the United States. It also has stationed qualified representatives in all army camps and posts in this country to acquaint soldiers with the facilities for assisting them to secure suitable employment after they leave camp.

The reconstruction program of the employment service links up all national and local efforts, both governmental and private, and centralizes in every community, through these local bureaus, all information as to proper openings in industry, commerce, and agriculture available to the nation's fighters and war workers.

Representatives of the welfare and other private organizations and the government agencies compose a coöperative central board at Washington, through which a complete pooling of all efforts to assist soldiers and war workers to employment has been effected. In addition to the welfare organizations, the board includes such bodies as the American Council of Education, interested in having college students in the camps return to complete their courses; the General Staff of the Army; the Federal Board for Vocational Training, charged with training and placing crippled soldiers; and other agencies. —U. S. Employment Service Bulletin.

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AMORY T. IRWIN, *Editor*

BELL TELEPHONE BLDG. - CHICAGO, ILL.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year
in advance, to all persons except employees of
the above named Telephone Companies.

New Schedule of Telephone Toll Rates

On December 13th Postmaster General Burleson issued Order No. 2495 covering important changes in telephone toll rates, as follows:

There are many counties and districts in which a free toll service is granted the subscriber within such county or district, the exchange rates presumably having been made with a view of such free toll service. This order shall not be construed as requiring a discontinuance of these privileges pending a study and revision of these exchange rates.

Nothing in this order establishing toll rates shall be construed as changing rates made without reference to mileage now established for service within a certain county or other area when such rates are not in excess of ten cents, but no further rates of this character shall be established without specific approval of the postmaster general.

In competitive situations where the earning value of a property under Federal control would be unfavorably affected by the establishment of rates and charges herein ordered, an exception may be made by filing with the postmaster general a statement to that effect with a proposal of modification from ordered rates and such modifications may go into effect unless vetoed or otherwise ordered by the postmaster general within thirty days and during such thirty days existing rates may be continued.

Classification of Toll Telephone Service

The following classes of telephone toll message service shall be established effective at 12:01 a. m., January 21, 1919:

1. Station-to-Station Messages.

This service shall be defined by the following conditions:

(a) Orders for station-to-station service shall specify the telephone station called,

either by telephone number, or by the name of the subscriber of the called station.

(b) Under this classification, orders will not be accepted to establish communication between particular persons.

(c) The measurement of the duration of a station-to-station message for purposes of the application of rates shall begin at the moment when telephonic communication is established between the called and the calling stations. The term "station" for the purpose of this clause is defined to include a private branch exchange switchboard operator, in those cases where private branch exchange systems are involved in station-to-station service.

(d) Station-to-station service may be operated as a number service, in which case the called station may be designated only by number, through "A" and "B" switchboards or through tandem operators, etc.; or it may be operated through toll switchboards, and technically known as an "AY" service, depending on the local circumstances as to operating conditions, plant conditions, and the circumstances as to directory distribution and areas; and the more economical method will be employed in each case. The choice of method of operating station-to-station service will be determined solely as an operating arrangement, not in any way affecting rates or service; except that where the number method is employed it is required that orders be accepted stating only the telephone number of the called station.

(e) The charges for station-to-station messages shall not be "reversed," i. e., collected at the called station.

2. Person-to-Person Calls.

This service shall be defined by the following conditions:

(a) Orders will be accepted to establish communication between specified persons.

(b) The measurement of the duration of a person-to-person message for the purpose of the application of rates shall begin at the moment when communication begins with or between the particular person or persons specified in the order; provided that certain report charges will be made under the conditions specified in the clause next below, where communication may not be established.

(c) Orders for person-to-person service are accepted only under the condition that a limited charge (to be known as "report charge") will be made in the following

cases where it is impossible to establish communication between particular persons:

(1) When the order is to establish communication with a particular person in a given city, telephone address unknown, and the particular person cannot be secured within one hour (exclusive of any time during which "no circuits" or other cause prevent communication of the order to the distant city or exchange, or its completion).

(2) When the designated person called refuses to talk.

(3) When the report is returned that the designated person called is "out" or "out and will return at (specified time)" or "out and time of return unknown," "is absent from the city," and similar reports advising the calling subscriber of the facts ascertained when failure to complete the order is due solely to the circumstances of the called person or to fault in describing the location of the called person, and when all of the work preliminary to establishing communication with the called person is done.

(4) When communication between the designated persons cannot be established because the designated person at the calling station is absent at the calling station; provided that no charge shall be made in such cases where the delay, if any, in establishing connection is greater than one hour.

(5) When the designated person at the calling station refuses to talk when the facilities for communication have been established.

3. Appointment Calls.

Appointment calls are person-to-person calls, the order for which provides that communication is to be arranged for to take place at a specified time.

4. Messenger Calls.

Messenger calls are person-to-person calls requiring the use of a messenger to secure attendance of a designated person at one of the public pay stations at the distant point.

5. Collect Calls.

Collect calls are person-to-person calls, the charges for which are "reversed," i. e., to be collected from the subscriber of the distant station at which the call is to be completed.

Standard Toll Rates for Station-to-Station Messages

Effective 12:01 a. m., January 21, 1919, the following initial period rates are made standard throughout the United States for station-to-station toll messages, where the distance between the exchanges, or toll points, does not exceed forty miles by direct air line measurement:

For distance more than	but not more than	initial rate is
0 miles	6 miles	\$0.05
6 "	12 "	.10
12 "	18 "	.15
18 "	24 "	.20
24 "	32 "	.25
32 "	40 "	.30

The following initial period rates are made standard for station-to-station toll

The New Year

The front cover of this magazine is a reproduction of an advertisement prepared by the publicity department and run in the Chicago papers on New Year's Day. It points out graphically the value of the telephone in war and in the greater work of industry which will typify the spirit of 1919.

messages for all distances in excess of forty miles by direct air line measurement:

For distance more than	but not more than	initial rate is
40 miles	48 miles	\$0.35
48 "	56 "	.40

For each additional eight miles or fraction thereof, five cents additional.

For the purpose of applying standard rates where the direct air line distance between points is in excess of forty miles, distance shall be determined as the air line distance between the centers of blocks seven miles square, within which the points of communication are located, and where the distance is in excess of 350 miles by the air line distance between the centers of sections thirty-five miles square.

The block and section scaling system for purposes of measuring toll rate distance between points more than forty miles distant by direct measurement, shall consist of a grid containing sections thirty-five miles square, each section subdivided into twenty-five blocks seven miles square, so placed on a polyconic projection of a government survey map of the United States that section lines coincide with a line drawn approximately north and south through the center of the United States and with a line at right angles thereto passing through the northwestern point of the international boundary line in the Strait of Georgia.

Standard Toll Rates for Other Classes of Toll Calls

Effective 12:01 a. m., January 21, 1919, the following toll message rates are established for person-to-person calls, appointment calls and messenger calls:

1. The initial period rates for person-to-person calls shall be approximately twenty-five per cent. in addition to the station-to-station rates between the same points, in accordance with the SCHEDULE OF COMPUTED RATES FOR PERSON-TO-PERSON, APPOINTMENT AND MESSENGER TOLL CALLS, attached hereto, and hereby made a part of this order; but no person-to-person rate shall be less than twenty cents.

2. In those cases where person-to-person calls are not completed and a report is made or the conditions are such as described in Paragraph 1. 2 (c), of this order, a report charge shall be made of approximately one-fourth the initial rate for station-to-station messages between the same points, in accordance with the SCHEDULE OF COMPUTED RATES FOR PERSON - TO - PERSON, APPOINTMENT AND MESSENGER TOLL CALLS, attached hereto and hereby made a part of this order; but no report charge shall be less than ten cents for any one call, nor more than two dollars.

3. The rates for appointment calls shall be approximately fifty per cent. in addition to the rates for station-to-station messages between the same points in accordance with the SCHEDULE OF COMPUTED RATES FOR PERSON-TO-PERSON, APPOINTMENT AND MESSENGER

TOLL CALLS, hereto attached and hereby made a part of this order; but in the case of any appointment call order, where the distant station is reached, whether the appointment be made or not, the report charge applicable in case of person-to-person calls between the same points shall be made. No appointment calls shall be accepted where the station-to-station rate is less than fifteen cents.



UNION N. BETHELL

4. The rates for messenger calls shall be the same as applied to appointment calls, between the same points, plus any charges that may be required for the service of messengers. No messenger calls shall be accepted where the station-to-station rate is less than fifteen cents.

Standard Toll Night Rates

Effective 12:01 a. m., January 21, 1919, the following reductions shall be made in the rates and charges for station-to-station messages only, between the hours of 8:30 p. m. and 4:30 a. m.:

1. Between the hours of 8:30 p. m. and 12 midnight, the night rates for station-to-station messages shall be approximately fifty per cent. less than the regular day rates, in accordance with the SCHEDULE OF COMPUTED NIGHT RATES attached hereto, and hereby made a part of this order; but no night rate shall be less than twenty-five cents.

2. Between the hours of 12 midnight and 4:30 a. m., the night rates shall be approximately seventy-five per cent. less than the established day rates, in accordance with the SCHEDULE OF COMPUTED NIGHT RATES attached hereto, and hereby made a part of this order; but no night rate shall be less than twenty-five cents.

3. For the purpose of applying night

rates, the time of day at the point at which a station-to-station message originates shall be used.

4. Day rates only shall be employed between the hours of 4:30 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

Standard Initial Periods, Overtime Periods, and Overtime Rates

Effective 12:01 a. m., January 21, 1919, the following initial periods, overtime periods and overtime rates are made standard in connection with all toll calls and messages made at standard initial toll rates:

1. STANDARD INITIAL PERIOD AND OVERTIME PERIOD

Where the Initial Rate is	the Initial Period is	the Overtime Period is
\$0.05	5 Minutes	5 Minutes
.10	5 "	3 "
.15	5 "	2 "
.20	5 "	2 "
.25	5 "	1 "
.30	3 "	1 "
.35	3 "	1 "
All other rates	3 "	1 "

Where person-to-person calls are accepted at the above initial rates the initial period is three minutes and the overtime period is one minute.

2. STANDARD OVERTIME RATES

Where the Initial Rate is	the Overtime Rate is
\$0.05	\$0.05
.10	.05
.15	.05
.20	.05
.25	.05
.30	.10
.35	.10

and thereafter approximately one-third of the initial rate, and in no case more than one-third of the initial rate, in accordance with the TABLE OF COMPUTED OVERTIME CHARGES hereto attached and hereby made a part of this order.

Operating Board Appointed

Order No. 2479, December 13, 1918.—Union N. Bethell, F. A. Stevenson, G. M. Yorke, and A. F. Adams are hereby appointed an operating board for the operation of the telegraph and telephone service under governmental operation and control, of which board Mr. Bethell will be chairman.—A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.

Order No. 2534, December 23, 1918.—The operating board appointed under Order No. 2479, dated December 13, 1918, consisting of Union N. Bethell, F. A. Stevenson, G. M. Yorke, and A. F. Adams, of which Union N. Bethell is chairman, is hereby directed to assume the operation of the telephone and telegraph systems under governmental control.—A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.

The members of this operating board are all well known in the telephone and telegraph field. Mr. Bethell is president of the New York Telephone Company and senior vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Mr. Stevenson is superintendent of plant, American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Mr. Yorke is vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph Company and Mr. Adams, president of the Home Telephone and Telegraph company of Kansas City, Mo.

On Telephone Committee

Postmaster General Burleson has appointed Professor A. N. Holcombe, of Harvard University and the United States Bureau of Efficiency, to serve on the com-

mittee, of which David J. Lewis is chairman, to consider standardizing the rate schedules of telephone service. The other members of the committee are: Harry B. Thayer, vice president, American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Charles Y. McVey, president, Ohio State Telephone Company; and Noah W. Simpson, Missouri Public Service Commission.

Lieutenant Colonel Hibbard Back from France

"It was a most wonderful experience," said Lieutenant Colonel Angus S. Hibbard, formerly general manager of the Chicago Telephone Company, who recently returned from France. "The French and our other allies are remarkable people, and as for General Pershing, the greatest tribute I can pay him is that he did as he was told."

Colonel Hibbard received his commission on returning from France because of his work as chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of Cook County, State Council of Defense. He is now engaged in winding up the affairs of this committee which finished its activities on January 1st.

During his stay in France Colonel Hibbard met a number of Bell Telephone men. Among them was Captain L. B. Boylan of the Signal Corps, who was stationed at Chaumont as chief signal officer of the district. In Paris he met Colonel John J. Carty who was accompanied by General Russell, chief signal officer, A. E. F. Major H. F. Hill, Jr., and Lieutenant F. E. Norwood of the Signal Corps, also exchanged greetings with Colonel Hibbard in Paris. Lieutenant Norwood had the title of *Attache Francaise Telephonique* and the French people looked upon him as an important personage.

A meeting with Doctor Burlingame, head of the hospital administration bureau of the Red Cross, disclosed the interesting fact that the doctor had worked as night man for the Chicago Telephone Company during his college days.

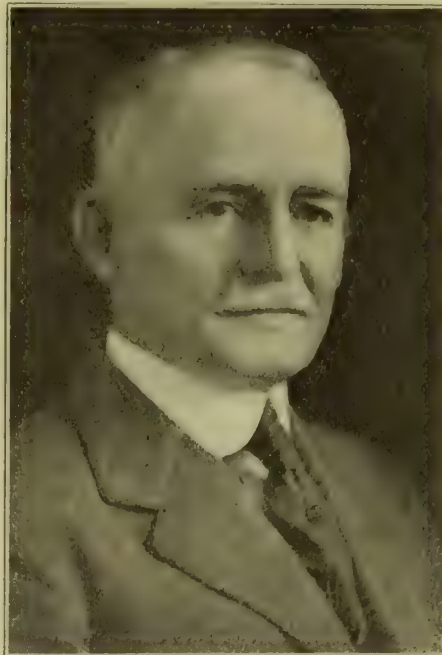
Contrary to reports, Colonel Hibbard was not engaged in reorganizing the Red Cross telephone system in France. He helped to reorganize the Red Cross into nine zones, each of which had a headquarters and manager. The Red Cross organization "Over There," is in fact, quite similar to that of the Bell System.

Colonel Hibbard had an opportunity to travel considerably in France, although most of his Red Cross work was in Paris. In the closing days of the war he was near the front at Neufchateau, on the American sector. He declares that the allied air raids on the Rhine cities were really responsible for Germany's collapse and the squadrons of aeroplanes were a sight never to be forgotten.

Death of Mr. Holt

CHARLES SUMNER HOLT, attorney and one of the incorporators and original stockholders of the Chicago Telephone Company, died in Chicago on December 13th.

Mr. Holt was born in Chicago on October 21, 1855, and became a member of the law firm of Williams and Thompson in 1882. This law firm was organized by Norman Williams and John L. Thompson in 1866, and is the oldest one in the city of Chicago. It carried on its professional practice under the original and succeeding names of Williams and Thompson; Williams, Holt and Wheeler; Holt, Wheeler and Sidley, and Holt, Cutting and Sidley, its present name.



CHARLES S. HOLT

The Chicago Telephone Company was organized by Williams and Thompson on January 14, 1881, and the details of its incorporations were largely handled by Mr. Holt. From that time until the day of his death he continued to give a considerable portion of his time to legal matters in connection with the business of the company, and all of the principal litigation in which the company was involved came under his personal supervision. He also had personal charge of the incorporation of the Western Electric Company, which the firm of Williams and Thompson and its successors have continued to represent.

Mr. Holt was a former president of the Presbyterian Brotherhood of America and once vice moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly. He was a director of the McCormick Theological Seminary, a trustee of the Chicago Orphan Asylum and alumni trustee of Williams College. He was also a member of the following clubs: Union League, Chicago University, Onwentasia, South Shore, Chicago Literary and Chicago Law.

Mr. Holt is survived by his widow, two daughters, and a son.

Sylvester B. McKennan

Word was recently received that Sylvester

B. McKennan of the construction department, Chicago, died on September 7th in France of ulcer of the stomach. McKennan was born on September 11, 1875, and entered the employ of the Chicago Telephone Company in February, 1913.

At the outbreak of hostilities with Germany he enlisted in Company G, Eighth Depot Battalion, Signal Corps, of the regular army. He was taken ill while en route to France and removed to the base hospital at Bordeaux.

A man over military age, Mr. McKennan nevertheless felt it his duty to serve, and his friends honor the memory of a true patriot.



SYLVESTER B. MCKENNAN

Another Letter from Sergeant Thilmont

Sergeant E. H. Thilmont of Company E, 409th Telegraph Battalion, writes interestingly of his experiences "Over There," in the following letter. Before enlisting the sergeant was in the accounting department, Chicago:

"Life never looked so promising as it does at present, as we all anticipate an early departure for 'God's country.' As censorship has been relaxed, one can write of his past experience. Incidentally, General Pershing's remark came true when he said, 'Heaven, Hell or Hoboken by Christmas.' We expect to see both the first and third mentioned places soon, and I guess the kaiser has found the other, undoubtedly too sudden.

"On November 11th, armistice day, some of our boys, were across the line near Fresno, bargaining for souvenirs with the German soldiers. Helmets, pistols, iron crosses, hold the center of the business market in France now. I found a few which I may be able to bring home with me. Some outfits are drilling, others working, but all have the same desire and that trend of thought always asks, 'When do we go home?'

"The environments are such that we have no Y. M. C. A. or K. C. facilities, nor have we even a chance to spend our money on anything unless we get into Toul, but that is a restricted area. No recreation of any kind for the last two months.

"The Chicago Telephone boys are looking forward to civilian life back in their old occupations once again, and they all send their regards."

THE WIRE SYSTEM

Summary of Letter from Theodore N. Vail to Hon. John A. Moon, Chairman, Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, House of Representatives

The following is a summary of the contents of a letter written to Hon. John A. Moon, chairman Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., upon his request by Theo. N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The letter refers to House Bill 368.

It is admitted that the great utilities of interchange and intercommunication, which have been so largely instrumental in the development of the economical and social world and upon which the progress and continuity of such development depend, are suffering from the application and interpretation of existing laws concerning control and regulation, and the proposed bill calls for time to enable some plan of organization to be perfected.

There is without doubt, an opportunity for a great piece of beneficial and constructive work by combining and coördinating all the various existing utility services or those that are complementary and supplementary into one or more well-balanced systems, the extent of which should be determined by the nature of the service, by the extent of the service rendered, and by commercial, geographic, economic reasons; and by combining in a direct manner, and as far as possible divorced from political or partisan or class influence, the requisite power and authority of the Federal Government expressed in a mandate to equilibrate revenue, operating costs, and capital charges, with an operating organization, adapted to the requirements of the service, and based on the methods which experience, enterprise, and operation in the industrial world have shown to be effective efficient, and economical.

It is not my understanding that this bill is a government ownership and operating measure, but rather a definite purpose to give sufficient time to prepare and present to Congress a specific proposition for reorganization which will work for efficiency and economy of the international and intranational wire systems operated and controlled from the United States. There would seem to be no question as to the wisdom of such programme.

A thoroughly considered, well-thought-out solution cannot be prepared under pressure or in a short time.

It is recognized that in the interests of the public, the utilities should not be returned to the owners without some correction of the existing deficiencies in regulation and control, hence it would seem highly desirable for the country and for

the proprietors that time should be given for such a solution.

The principal problem will be to find a plan which will not leave opportunity for, and perpetuate in some other form the same evils which now exist in, the multiplicity of uncorrelated, irresponsible, complex, contradictory, and overlapping forms of control or regulation, or leave opportunity for unjudicial and biased action or selfish aggression.

Electrical Transmission of Intelligence

It developed early in the evolution of the telephone service that while there were common features in the technique, the service rendered was entirely distinct from the telegraph, each having its own particular field, not competitive but complementary. Long before the common use of the wire plant for both purposes was developed, the advantage of a combined system of telegraph and telephone under one control was recognized.

The science of industrial application of electricity is almost as new as the telephone. The whole telephone art had to be created; it did not exist, nor was there, as is usual in new enterprises, anything analogous to it upon which to base action and policy. On pages 7 to 12 of the letter will be found a more or less detailed account of the evolution of the art of electrical transmission of intelligence and the inevitable conclusion to be drawn from that experience, which is—the wire system of the future will be one nation-wide system, under single control, by or over which direct connection can be established between any two places for the electrical transmission of any communication or of the spoken word; and every individual place will be the center of the system for transmission in any direction to the limit of transmission.

With less than half the weight of copper that was formerly used to transmit one conversation, it is now possible to transmit over one wire circuit at the same time at least five and one-half telephonic messages and a large multiple of the number of telegraph messages formerly possible.

It can be safely said that with the same weight of copper which was formerly required for one telegraph or one telephone circuit, ten or twelve times the telephone and telegraph use is now possible at any one time, and when we consider the total capacity which in the telephone system is unutilized at certain hours, many new services in addition which would be of

great benefit to our commercial and economic and social organizations can be introduced. Distant accomplishment is usually foreshadowed by present evidence and judging from the past, there is abundant evidence that the future accomplishments will be greater than any that have gone before.

The measure of the extent and comprehensiveness of the future wire system is and always will be the telephone system.

Upon the interconnecting system of wires necessary for telephone purposes, every other possible form of electrical-wire transmission of intelligence or exchange of ideas can be superimposed with abundant room for a great expansion of new and cheaper services.

On pages 12 to 19 of the letter will be found some interesting features of the Bell System.

Cables

Should the United States become the center of a cable system commensurate with and sufficient to protect fully its political and economic position?

Submarine cable plant is the most costly plant for electrical transmission of intelligence. The coördinated operation of all cables giving more or less similar service is essential if the most effective cable service is to be had at the lowest possible cost. A certain percentage of cables are out of commission more or less of the time. These interruptions of individual cables extend over long periods, at times a year or more.

If operation is coördinated, the total capacity is greater than the total capacity of the systems operated separately, and other but less direct routes can be used to cover periods of emergency.

There is on any cable system a variable load, determined largely by the difference in time—and the overlapping business hours in the various countries between which the transmission takes place. This results in a large percentage of unused facilities which under unified operation could be used for circuitous transmission in an emergency or in competition with direct service, or for deferred services at cheaper rates where a little delay is immaterial.

Quick, cheap, abundant, dependable facilities of intercourse and transportation are necessary in the development of regular commerce. If the United States is to maintain commercial supremacy, or even equality, there must be established the great trade forerunners, which in these days of

intense activity, is a comprehensive cable system. If American commerce is to be developed, it must have better means of communication at a cost which will not handicap a large volume of business at a small profit. The days of small business and of large profits passed with the clipper ships and indifferent mail communication.

Cable construction and laying take time, and cables cannot be readily removed from an original location except by reconstruction.

The world's system of international electric communication has been built up primarily on the basis of connecting the commercial world with the old centers; focusing these world-facilities, as it were, on the old world's centers of finance, commerce, and industry. National prestige, local interests, competitive enterprise have influenced location, extension, and combinations so that these facilities are not in all cases arranged to be productive of the maximum possibilities of either broad efficiency or the greatest economy.

The United States is connected with this world system, but on one side as a contributing field to be reached and exploited, and not primarily as a center.

We must give our commerce what it needs and what the commerce of the old countries already has. Our international wire service has become a "utility of necessity," and must be treated accordingly.

From the United States to the greater part of the world electrical intercommunication is expensive and roundabout.

By utilizing and unifying the operations of the existing and abundant transatlantic cable facilities, direct connection can be established with every country in Europe through some immediate rearrangement, and as soon as possible some relaying, relocating, some extension of the old and the laying of some new cables.

While private property must be respected, proprietary rights should not be allowed to obstruct this solution, any more than proprietary rights of any utility should prevent regulated or controlled operation. The constitutional rights in each case are identical.

The United States must be brought into the center of a world system of electrical intercommunication. Its ships and merchants must not depend upon the gracious courtesy of any other country to get direct home-wire communication.

This country is spending thousands of millions of dollars to build ships to compete for foreign commerce and yet leaves the very "essential" to the building up of foreign commerce—quick, reliable intercommunication—entirely to private initiative and to foreign enterprise. With as many tens of millions and the coöperation of the existing cable companies controlled in the United States, a system could be built up which would put the business of the United States, as it were, at the front-

door of every business house of the world.

Of what use will be the expenditure of money and effort in behalf of American commerce if there are to be no abundant available facilities of communication for the agents who spread that commerce and if the ships that carry it cannot have a ready communication without the consent of any foreign nation?

It is to be regretted that the questions of government ownership and of superior foreign rights have been brought into this cable question to handicap the solution of this big and most important problem, which must be settled from an American standpoint by some coördinated correlated combination of government authority and private operation or operation founded on the best traditions of private operation free from political interference and combined in a federalized corporation.

There must be no question as to the right or the necessity of the United States to build up a commercial international wire system of which the United States is the center, instead of remaining at one side of an international system which centers in the English Channel. Nor should there be any such a spectacle as an American-owned company obstructing the creation of an all-American cable system.

In making this reply it has been my desire to present the actual conditions and salient features of electrical communication and the possibilities of the future.

Lieutenant Snyder Dies in France

Lieutenant Paul Tousley Snyder of the Chicago Suburban plant department is the first commissioned officer from the Central group to give his life for his country in the great war. He died of pneumonia in France on November 30th.

The young soldier was born in Wolcott-



LIEUT. PAUL TOUSLEY SNYDER

ville, Ind., twenty-six years ago. After graduating from the Zion City High School in March, 1909, he entered the service of the Chicago Telephone Company as a student repairman.

Lieutenant Snyder enlisted when war was declared and went overseas with the Eighth Depot Battalion, Signal Corps, which was stationed at Tours, France. For some time before his enlistment he was wire chief at Highland Park. This brought him in close contact with the authorities at Fort Sheridan and his ability and willingness to serve caused his assignment to special responsible duties at the fort.

Lieutenant Snyder had an enviable record both as a telephone man and as a soldier, and a large number of friends mourn his loss and extend sympathy to his parents.

Emory H. Blackwell Killed in Action

The name of Emory H. Blackwell has been added to the list of telephone men who have fallen in the great war.

Blackwell was a station installer in the equipment department of the Michigan State Telephone Company at Detroit. He entered military service on March 26, 1918, and after a few weeks at Camp Custer was transferred to Camp Gordon, Georgia, where he was a private in the Twenty-sixth Company, Seventh Brigade, Third Replacement Regiment. A few weeks later he went overseas. On October 25th, in the Battle of Sedan, where the American troops won imperishable glory, Blackwell, fighting to the last, fell.

His former co-workers honor the memory of a capable and faithful employé and gallant soldier who met death unflinchingly in order that his fellow men might be free.



EMORY H. BLACKWELL

Heroine of the Wires

George White, farmer, who lives alone, would have perished at midnight in a fire which destroyed his home had it not been for Miss Ara Fleetwood, night operator, at the telephone exchange in Seaford, Del. Miss Fleetwood saw the reflection of the flames and by constant and loud ringing of the telephone on the Reliance line succeeded in arousing farmers in time to get to Mr. White's farm and drag him from his bed. The windows in the rooms where Mr. White lay were bursting from the heat when the farmers arrived and the roof caved in a few minutes after they rescued him.—Milwaukee Journal.

Three Decades With the Bell System

On February 1st, William Rufus Abbott, general manager of the Chicago Telephone Company, will have completed thirty years' service for the Bell Telephone System.

Mr. Abbott began his business career with the Erie Railroad, but, after a short experience, he decided that his talents were better adapted to the telephone business. He succeeded in convincing the management of the Westchester (N. Y.) Telephone Company of this and a deal was concluded whereby on February 1, 1889, he became the cashier for that company, which operated 1,100 stations in Westchester County, N. Y., according to the methods then prevailing. Two years later he went to the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company of New York City, where his duties included a little bit of everything, from compiling directories to distributing wires on the house-tops. Both of these companies have since been absorbed by the New York Telephone Company.

In 1893, the year of the World's Fair, Mr. Abbott migrated from New York to Chicago. By selecting this year for making this important change he was able to see the big show and report for a job with the Chicago Telephone Company at the expenditure of a single railway fare. He located a vacant desk in the general superintendent's office, and since then has held successively the positions of clerk, chief clerk to the general superintendent, special agent in charge of rights of way and claims, superintendent

suburban division, general commercial superintendent, and general manager.

When Mr. Abbott came to Chicago in 1893, the telephone business was just beginning to find itself. He has, therefore, been associated with the company during almost the whole of its grown-up career. From a few thousand stations in 1893 he has seen the system grow to the magnificent total of more than 600,000. Those who know him best would not hesitate to declare that some very substantial portion of this growth, as well as the popularity of the company and the telephone service in Chicago, are the results of his intelligence and energy.

Always a hard worker, no matter what job he filled, Mr. Abbott has nevertheless

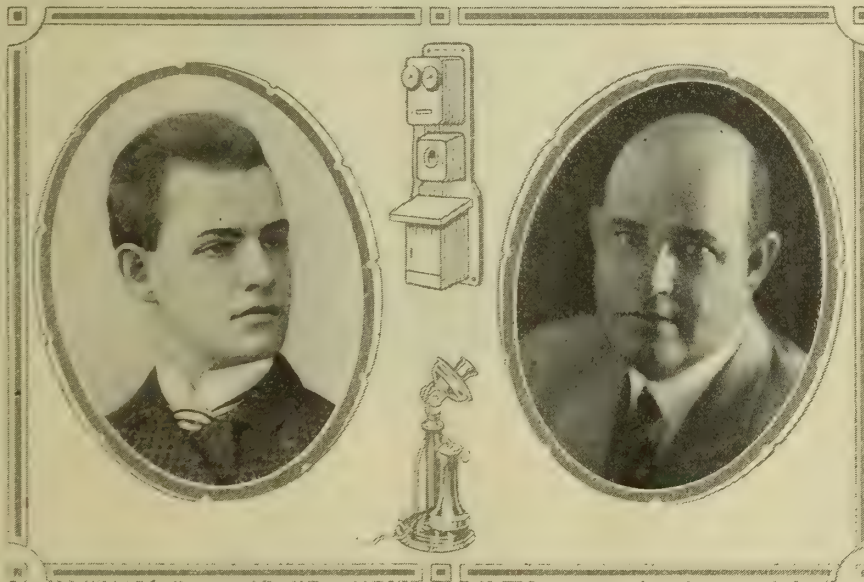
secretary of the First State Industrial Wage Loan Society, committeeman in subdivision No. 62, City Transportation and Public Utilities, member and chairman of the executive committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce; treasurer, Delavan Lake Golf Club; commodore, Delavan Lake Yacht Club; member of the Chicago Club, the Electric Club, the Exmoor Country Club, the Aero Club of Illinois, and the Chicago Art Institute.

Mr. Abbott has been very active in war work as chairman of the utilities subdivision of the Trades Division of Chicago for the third and fourth Liberty Loans. This subdivision sold \$22,000,000 worth of bonds.

Mr. Abbott married Miss Mabel Rosalie Harland, of Chicago, in June, 1892. They have two children, Hester and William Rufus, Junior. They make their home in an apartment building which is the property of Mr. Abbott, on Kenmore avenue, Edgewater.

It has been suggested, owing to the contrast presented by the two pictures on this page, that loss of hair is one of the important results inherent in thirty years association with the telephone business. Such a conclusion, however, would not do justice, either to the business or to Mr. Abbott. The fact that William Rufus Ab-

bott possessed a perfectly sound, ample and natural head-covering when he hung up his hat in the office of the Westchester Telephone Company in 1889, and that a lapse of thirty years indicates a tendency to baldness has nothing whatever to do with the telephone business. If it has any significance at all it is simply that of an Abbott characteristic—everything out in the open.



IN 1889—W. RUFUS ABBOTT—IN 1919
Father Time's Hand Has Wrought Only One Striking Change in Mr. Abbott's Appearance.

found time to be a Republican, a Presbyterian, a Mason, Knight Templar, and Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He has been at different times a director, vice-president and president of the Chicago Athletic Association; director, vice-president and president of the Edgewater Country Club; secretary, director, vice-president and president of the Industrial Club; director and

The following is a list of officials and employes of the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies who, like Mr. Abbott, have given thirty years or more of faithful and valuable service to the Bell System, either with the companies of the Group or elsewhere.

CENTRAL GROUP

Name	Dept.	Years in Service
E. H. Bangs	Engineering	31
H. J. Booth	Accounting	33
Wm. J. Boyd	Treasury	37
M. J. Carney	Executive	39
H. E. Loveday	Accounting	30
W. J. Maiden	Archive	36
Anna B. Raymond	Legal	30

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY

Name	Dept.	Years in Service
Hugh Anglim	Plant	31
Harry C. Barbour	Plant	32
Robert J. Barrett	Plant	38
Paul F. Boedecker	Traffic	39
Robert Cline	Plant	30
Augustus G. Crowley	Plant	34
Francis X. Crowley	Plant	32
Patrick J. Crowley	Plant	31
Thomas H. Crowley	Plant	41
Harry Daudistel	Plant	31
Sylvester Donohue	Plant	41
George Duffy	Commercial	33
George Earl	Plant	34
John Eckenstein	Plant	31
Thos. E. Freeman	Plant	40
Arthur Gedney	Commercial	31

Alexander H. Grant	Plant	33
Elizabeth Hamilton	Traffic	31
James P. Hennessey	Plant	34
Otto G. Hild	Plant	30
Rockwell Holden	Traffic	38
Fred E. Judson	Plant	39
Herman H. Krueger	Plant	31
Emma Landin	Traffic	31
Victor R. Lanestrom	Commercial	34
Frank Leonard	Plant	36
John T. Luby	Plant	32
Walter G. Luscombe	Commercial	38
Andrew J. McGee	Plant	39
Henry L. Mauntler	Plant	34
Catherine Moore	Traffic	34
Harry A. Mott	Plant	34
Jos. J. O'Connell	Engineering	40
Robert E. Puleston	Plant	32
Catherine Quinn	Traffic	31

Edmund B. Rhein	Engineering	30
Thomas P. Ryan	Plant	32
Chas. F. Schilling	Plant	32
Oliver E. Shewey	Plant	30
Philip St. Peter	Plant	33
Peter Stichter	Plant	33
John O. Stockwell	Engineering	34
Harry Strout	Plant	31
Philander V. Warner	Plant	39
Edwin Wibly	Plant	31
Frank P. Wibly	Plant	31
Frank H. Work	Engineering	31
Herman Wunder	Plant	39

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY— SUBURBAN

Name	Dept.	Loc.	Years in Service
A. A. Allendorf	Plant	Chicago	35
Louis Rothstein	Plant	Elgin	31
Henry Weichsel	Plant	Aurora	30

WISCONSIN TELEPHONE COMPANY

Name	Dept.	Loc.	Years in Service
A. Bornheimer	Plant	Milwaukee	32
Joseph P. Brennan	Plant	Milwaukee	38
Andrew Gallagher	Com'l	Oshkosh	39
Wm. H. Hyde	Plant	Milwaukee	35
August Judd	Plant	Milwaukee	36
B. M. Kernan	Supply	Milwaukee	41
Anna M. Murphy	Traffic	Milwaukee	31
Hattie Patterson	Com'l	Madison	32
John Schroder	Plant	Milwaukee	38
John A. Uhrig	Plant	Milwaukee	30
Nellie A. White	Traffic	Milwaukee	30
Lewis Zarbock	Plant	Eau Claire	31

MICHIGAN STATE TELEPHONE COMPANY

Name	Dept.	Loc.	Years in Service
Chas. H. Adler	Com'l	S. Ste. Marie	31
K. S. Baker	Com'l	Marquette	36
Joseph Bordeau	Plant	Detroit	32
W. L. Burrows	Com'l	Detroit	37
Andrew Byrne	Plant	Detroit	31
Catherine Carroll	Traffic	Detroit	32
J. M. Clifford	Com'l	Manistee	30
Lee Denoyer	Plant	Detroit	38
C. E. Gardner	Plant	Detroit	38
Frank Healy	Plant	Detroit	30
Geo. P. Holland	Com'l	Detroit	42
Wm. E. Loucks	Plant	Detroit	38
Stella McGraw	Dir'y	Detroit	31
Samuel Morris	Plant	Grand Rapids	31
Geo. A. Saunders	Plant	Detroit	38
James O. Sexton	Plant	Pontiac	35
John Stuhler	Plant	Saginaw	31
John J. Walker	Plant	Detroit	30
C. E. Wilde	Com'l	Grand Rapids	34

THE CLEVELAND TELEPHONE COMPANY

Name	Dept.	Loc.	Years in Service
N. Anderson	Traffic	Cleveland	31
Edith Campton	Traffic	Cleveland	32
Thomas W. Field	Plant	Cleveland	39
Florence Randall	Traffic	Cleveland	32
Thomas Reilly	Plant	Cleveland	35
Otto F. Weber	Plant	Cleveland	33

Good Judgment

"It is true," severely said the lady of high ideals to the successful writer, "that you have gained much prosperity by your writings, but you have written nothing that will live." "Perhaps not," returned the author, "but when it comes to a question of which shall live, myself or my writings, I never hesitate to sacrifice my writings."

—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

Mr. McGovern Appointed General Manager of Wisconsin Tele- phone Company.

Effective February 1st, W. R. McGovern, chief engineer of the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies, becomes general manager of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, succeeding H. O. Seymour, who has



W. R. MCGOVERN

resigned to accept the vice-presidency of the First National Bank of Milwaukee.

Mr. McGovern is a Wisconsin man, and during a large part of his telephone career was with the Wisconsin company. He is a native of Milwaukee. He started in the telephone business in 1899, with the Erie System, which embraced the Wisconsin, Michigan, Northwestern, Southwestern and



H. O. SEYMOUR

Cleveland companies. When the construction department of this system was abolished in 1901 he went to the equipment department of the Wisconsin Telephone Company at Milwaukee. Beginning his work as traffic inspector, he held successively the positions of equipment installer, line foreman, etc., in the plant department, and finally became equipment engineer and later chief engineer of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, before the formation of the Central Group in 1911. At that time Mr. McGovern was transferred to Chicago and appointed to the position of engineer of inventory and appraisals for the five companies. On August 1, 1912, he was appointed to the position of engineer for the state of Illinois. In 1914 the property of the Central Union Company in Illinois, having been placed in a receivership, was withdrawn from the state engineering department. On October 1, 1916, Mr. McGovern was appointed chief engineer of the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies, succeeding J. G. Wray.

Mr. McGovern is an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, a member of the Association of Commerce, the Traffic Club, and the Electric Club.

At the outbreak of the war in 1917 Mr. McGovern, under the direction of the chief executives of the Central Group, organized two Signal Corps battalions, made up of telephone employés. He took great interest in these organizations and kept in touch as far as possible with them throughout the war.

H. O. Seymour, who retires as general manager of the Wisconsin company, is also a native of Wisconsin, and a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. He entered the employ of the Wisconsin Telephone Company in the fall of 1899 as solicitor in the long-distance department, and resigned in February, 1901, to enter the practice of law in Whitewater, Wisconsin. He re-enlisted in the Bell service in June, 1903, as a special agent in the sub-license work with the Wisconsin company. He was made assistant general manager in 1907 and general manager in 1908.

When the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies was organized in 1911 Mr. Seymour was transferred to Chicago as general agent for public relations. In 1912, when this form of organization was discontinued, he returned to the Wisconsin company as general manager, continuing until his resignation this month.

Mr. Seymour leaves a host of warm friends both within and without the telephone organization who will regret his departure. His new position makes him an executive in one of the largest and most substantial financial institutions in Milwaukee.

S. A. Rhodes, transmission engineer in the engineering department, Chicago, has been appointed acting chief engineer succeeding Mr. McGovern.

Of Interest To Our Girls

Conducted by Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst



WHERE WOMAN'S SERVICE LOOMS LARGE

Our Country and Our Girls

On this page is a picture which may serve well for a special New Year's greeting from our girls to each other, and to their country.

Before our operator in the picture lies her own beloved land. In her face and in her gesture we see the glad response she is making to the opportunities for service which she sees before her. She seems to be saying: "Here I am, ready to offer to you my best service. Take this magic instrument which will put wonderful power in your hands. I will be the magician to bring near those that are afar and those who are calling for help shall be heard. I will make your voice reach across the continent. I will ease your daily tasks. I will make this land great in achievement because I will serve as a loyal soldier in a service that never ends. Armies may disband; special work in war time may close, but I am a patriot whom my country always needs. 1919 is to be a year of splendid achievement after the sacrifices of the past, and I greet the golden opportunity. Let me help in the great reconstruction. Let me help bind the world in bands of unity and good will. A Happy New Year to you, my own country—My America."

This picture is from one of the artistic advertisements of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and with the

picture are these words:

War gave woman her supreme and glorious opportunity to enlarge her field of service. She won her share of the laurels for patriotic achievement.

With exalted aim and unflagging zeal she figured in practically every activity that made for victory and the relief of distress. She plied the needles that fashioned comforts for our soldiers. She ministered to the wounded. She labored unceasingly in canteen work.

She has kept the wheels of industry going; tilling the soil; bending over bench and lathe. In counting house and chemical laboratory she has loaned her brains to the cause.

In telephone service, also, a host of capable, loyal daughters of America still find expression for their ambition and ability. These girls are privileged to play an indispensable part in the nation's welfare. They have in their keeping the myriad avenues of telephone communication through which the nation's industry is guided.

The Bell System invites enlistment among its ranks of loyal operators.

Let us meet the call for loyal workers with the glad response of our girl whose picture appears on this page. She is a composite picture of all the girls who, at the switchboard today, are entering the

new year with the light of the new day on their faces, and with the purpose to make practical the enthusiasm they feel at this time. "Plugging in" every day may not look as patriotic as canteen work, but that was only temporary. Our work abides and every quick response of "Number, Please?" can, by its cheerful tone, carry the message of our heart, and that message is: "A Happy New Year for every one in this land, and let me help to make you happy."

A Letter From Miss Carey

Miss Helen Carey, formerly a supervisor in the toll office, Chicago, tells interestingly of her experiences as an operator "Over There" in a letter to Mrs. O'Hara of the traffic department, Chicago. Miss Carey wrote from St. Nayaire, France, as follows:

"We had a wonderful Thanksgiving dinner. We thought we would have to do without cranberries, but one of the naval officers sent us enough from the boat for Thanksgiving and Christmas. Then we found an American ice-cream freezer and had some ice-cream. It is the first I have tasted since I have been in France.

"Last night we gave our Thanksgiving dance. About twelve officers attended, and we had a band from one of the other camps.

"Everyone has broken loose since the armistice was signed. The boys are sailing for home every day. There was another unit of girls on their way over here, but they received word to go back.

"My recommendation has gone in for supervisor, but I am afraid I won't get it before I am sent home. We were told we would go home the first of the year, but some of the girls are enlisting again to serve in different places."

Margaret Mackin Hall

By a Special Correspondent

The holidays at Margaret Mackin Hall might better be termed the holiday, as the festivities were continuous. Beginning with the decorating and dismantling of the tree there was one round of merriment. We never had a prettier tree. On Christmas day after dinner, and oh, such a dinner, we had our party, in the living room, and it was a merry one. Each guest received a gift from the tree. Santa also left a lot of other mysterious packages which, when opened, were found to be from H. F. Hill. The last but not least surprise was the delicious box of candy sent by F. A. dePeyster.

The celebration of the third New Year's Eve was one not soon to be forgotten. Costumes of every description were worn, and all countries represented. While many of the costumes were combinations of the "left overs" Germany was noticeable by her absence. The evening went only too fast, and dancing and games were enjoyed by all. At eleven o'clock the girls gathered around the fire-place, where a luncheon was served. Stories and New Year resolutions were told by the light of the log fire and the Christmas tree. As twelve o'clock approached all were ready to welcome the New Year, and never was one welcomed with more enthusiasm. A dance around the tree with horns as the only music, lasted until twelve-thirty, when all were ready to say good night.

The holiday festivities were brought to a close on New Year's night when a birthday party was given in honor of Miss Irene Pattison (better known as Pat) of the Monroe office. It was a complete surprise to all the girls as well as to Pat. Paper caps of all colors and styles were at the girls' places at the supper table, and woven paper baskets filled with candies were given as souvenirs. A large birthday cake with

The Guns Are Still

Miss Ruth Spencer, welfare nurse in the Main Office, Chicago, recently sent this beautiful poem from France.

Now over battlefields the guns are still.
The Flanders bells are caroling again.
And it is Christmas morning; hill and fen
Are ringing with their music, sweetly shrill.

The old, old music from the old, old bells
Of peace on earth—with their old tongues they shout,
Asserting old convictions singing out
Unquenchable belief that all is well.

And thus they carol thro the quivering morn
From steeples, looking out across the sea,
Victorious song, above the crawling foam.
What hopes, what promises the song has borne!
What hopes of long—for things, that yet shall be
When gentle stepping spring shall bear us home.

B. F. Cool, Base Hospital No. 12, Chicago Unit.

candles was also an enjoyable feature.

Despite unfavorable weather conditions our Thanksgiving was most pleasant, and we had with us a number of visitors.

An enjoyable musical was held recently in the music room. The program follows:

Opening Chorus—My Country 'tis of Thee
Piano Selection—"Believe Me if All Those
Endearing Young Charms"....*L. Groth*
Vocal Selection—"Sunshine of Your
Smile".....*K. Shyne*
Recitation—"Happy, That's All".....*V. Bush*
Vocal Selection—"Belgian Rose"....*E. Hofferkamp*
Piano Selection—"Maiden's Prayer"....*I. Pattison*
Vocal Selection—"Are You from Heaven"
.....*M. Frantz*
Vocal Selection—"Buy A Bond".....*V. Kent*
Piano Selection—"Salute A. Pesth"....*L. Groth*
Vocal Selection—"Because".....*I. Pattison*
Piano Selection—"Meditation".....*V. Bush*
Vocal Selection—"Daddy Mine".....*K. Shyne*
Piano Selection—"Dance of the Demon"
.....*I. Pattison*
Vocal Selection—"In the Garden of My
Heart".....*V. Bush*
Piano Selection—"Patriotic Selections"
.....*L. Groth*
Vocal Selection—"Blue Bird".....*K. Shyne*
Piano Selection—"Il Trovatore"....*I. Pattison*
Vocal Selection—"On the Road to Home
Sweet Home".....*K. Shyne*
Piano Selection—"Black and White"
.....*I. Pattison*
Vocal Selection—"I'm Glad I Can Make
You Cry".....*E. Hofferkamp*
Round—"Three Blind Mice".....*K. Shyne*
.....*V. Bush and I. Pattison*
Vocal Selection—"Sweetheart".....*I. Pattison*
Finale—"The Star Spangled Banner"
.....*V. Bush—I. Pattison at the Piano.*

Mr. Judy in Rome

Hawes B. Judy of the traffic department, Chicago, who is now with the American Red Cross has been commissioned a lieutenant. He recently wrote an interesting letter from Rome, Italy, to W. R. H. Houchens, chief clerk in the traffic department.

Lieutenant Judy spent several days in Paris before the armistice was signed and describes the precautions taken against air raids. From Paris he went to Rome and in response to a call volunteered for ambulance driving. He crossed the Piave and had an opportunity to see the devastation the war had caused in that region.

Food conditions are bad and living is high in Italy according to Lieutenant Judy's letter. He is anxious to come back to the U. S. A., but does not expect to leave before about July 1st.

Central Eleanor Club

The hospitality of the Central Eleanor Club is cordially extended to the young women of Chicago. The club-rooms on the eighteenth floor of the Stevens Building are open on Sundays from 3 to 8:30 p. m. At 4 o'clock there is an entertainment with a speaker and music. Tea is then served and a pleasant social hour is enjoyed.



AROUND THE CHRISTMAS TREE AT MARGARET MACKIN HALL

BRILLIANT COLORS FEATURED IN REMARKABLE NEW MODES FOR EARLY SPRING

*Narrow Panels Thrown Over the Shoulders and Abbreviated at the Waist at the Back Quite
Novel—Unique and Interesting Ways of Using Silk Soutache Braid*



GUIDE TO PATTERNS

Left to right—Ladies' Jacket No. 7960. Seven sizes, 34 to 46 bust. Ladies' Skirt No. 7830. Seven sizes, 24 to 36 waist.—Ladies' Dress No. 8068. Eight sizes, 34 to 48 bust.—Ladies' Long-waisted Dress No. 8097. Nine sizes, 34 to 50 bust.

By Maude Hall

The coming season is to be one of color, reflecting the spirit of victory. Equally is it to be one of fabric, for one has only to view casually the new spring materials to be satisfied that they are more beautiful

Patterns for Designs

The designs shown on these pages are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

than anything seen since the beginning of the war. Bright colors are combined with the somber tones. Plaids and checks introduced by way of color, and combined with Georgette, are different. One frock shows the one-piece foundation of blue

satin with the panel of Georgette lined with crêpe de chine, giving a new and particularly soft effect. Panels require skilful handling in soft materials to avoid the appearance of stiffness and there is nothing better for a lining than charmeuse or crêpe de chine, especially the cotton and silk crepes.

A distinctive feature of the panel is the way it is thrown over the shoulders, the neck being in round outline and the back cut off at the waistline, reflecting the influence of the latest box coats. About the neck there is an interesting motif work in braiding.

Rust will be a prominent spring color as it is freely used in the development of frocks for wear at Palm Beach, Miami and the Carolinas. A striking model in white sports satin shows just enough of this shade to make it chic. The skirt has a straight tunic opening at the front and is attached to a long-plain waist of white satin with an irregular design in rust color. A high, rather rolling collar of white finishes the V-shaped neck.

Trimmings of soutache, whether it be used in the effect of embroidery or of braiding, are being employed in a variety of interesting treatments by some of the exclusive designers advocating this type of decoration for early spring frocks. A soutache border is added to a long-box-like blouse of heavy white cotton fabric, the design forming large sunflowers. The petals are outlined in braid, caught down at the points after the fashion of lazy-daisy stitch embroidery, the centers of the flowers being worked in French knots with heavy rope silk. The skirt is perfectly plain, all of the decoration being confined to the blouse. There is a narrow straight belt whose usefulness ends as soon as it reaches the underarm seams, and the suggestion of non-utility is emphasized by buttons of soutache braid. About the round neck-line and down the front more of the embroidery is added. There are straight little cuffs covered with soutache and into these are gathered full sleeves which flare at the back.

Bordered voile is prominently displayed among the new spring materials and it comes in such a wide range of prices that it fits into almost any budget for dress. Equally smart are the bordered foulards, which were never so dainty as they are now, combined with crêpe Georgette, chit-fon cloth and other semi-transparent materials. An admirable way to develop the bordered fabrics is with a two or three-tiered skirt and simple blouse with round neck and kimono sleeves. A belt of satin or ribbon velvet corresponding with the color scheme of the border may be introduced and by all means it should have sash ends.

Ginghams and calicoes must be considered when writing of smart materials, for the vogue which they enjoyed during last season will be greatly increased in this year of grace. Indeed, so modish are

both considered that the choice patterns of calico run as high as seventy-five cents a yard, while gingham command \$1.25 and more, and demand all of the ultra forms of embellishment and fabric combinations.

An afternoon dress for the tea hour and informal moments is in cream color gingham with a check in bright green silk. It consists of a deep flounce which usurps the functions of a skirt, and a long, plain blouse buttoning at the back. A string sash of white silk holds in the fulness at the waistline, but performs its duties indifferently as the whole air of the frock is one of utmost freedom. The sleeves are long and close fitting, being piped with green at the wrists. The hat is of green



NO. 545—KNITTED COAT SWEATER

braid with folds of white satin laid between the rows of braid and a button ornament in the center of the crown.

Pongee plaid is a novelty among the new rough silks and it is combined with pongee of similar weave but in plain color in some exceedingly smart frocks. A striking model has a tunic skirt over which falls a box blouse of plain pongee with a draped front. A surplice closing brings the fastening around to the left side where the ends are tied in sash effect. The collar is of plaid to correspond with the skirt and there is a vest of white Georgette trimmed with black satin buttons—a truly French effect.

The spring tailleurs are of absorbing interest as an unusual number of models have been rushed out for the tourist season. The first in importance is serge, in

navy blue—a perennial favorite, all the more appreciated because one may have a good serge again. Other fabrics in which navy blue appears to advantage are gabardine, tricotine, vigereaux and Poiré twill. Coat lengths vary, some being finger tip lengths, others hip length, and then there is the flared skirt coat on the misses' suit, which is short and chic. The suits develop vests of satin in stripes, plain or in khaki-kool, with smart effects in duvet de laine. Many of the latest vests are high necked and button to the throat. Again the vest is so handled that a narrow effect is gained at the front.

The novelties in millinery for southern wear include hats made of calico, gingham, crêpe de chine and satin.

A Knitted Sweater

Specially Prepared for the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS by the Pictorial Review.
By Kathryn Mutterer

This sweater is of the coat type and has set in sleeves. It fastens in single-breasted effect and the straight lines that so often sag and destroy the shapeliness of knitted garments are evaded by the substitution of purling for plain knitting about the waist.

The model is one that is sure to find great favor with women engaged in war work, for it may be knitted in light weight wool, supplying all the comfort desired, without adding bulk under the coat or tailored jacket.

Dark blue, gray, brown or green is recommended, if hard service is to be exacted of the sweater, though for house wear it is charming in light colors, coral, delicate yellow, Chinese blue or lavender. There is no collar to finish the V-shaped neck and this lack is a genuine novelty, for nearly every sweater one sees nowadays has a collar of angora wool in white or gray. The trimming is pretty, to be sure, but the most charming of details lose their value when they grow common. When knitted carefully so that there are no rough edges, the plain neck is very attractive.

The buttons are of celluloid or bone, to correspond with the shade of the wool. Instead of cuffs, the lower edges of the sleeves are purled for a depth of about four inches. If desired, the sleeves may be omitted. The model is so designed that it affords the greatest warmth with the smallest possible bulk. For this reason the sweater makes a charming gift to the war worker who is going "Over There." It requires practically no room in the steamer trunk, and those who have had experience with war workers know how limited is the space allowed them even for necessary things.

The knitter who is ingenious will find many ways to ring in novel ideas upon this design, for instance, such as shortening it by omitting the rows of plain knitting below the purling, the addition of pockets, etc.

The Fifth Liberty Loan

Charles H. Schweppe, Federal Reserve director of the Seventh District Liberty Loan Organization, Chicago, has issued the following statement regarding the Fifth Liberty Loan, which will be floated in the spring. Mr. Schweppe, judging the matter in the light of very wide experience in the investment affairs, and as a Liberty Loan executive in previous successful campaigns, believes that the fifth loan will be floated without difficulty if the public can be made to understand that the government must have large amounts of money to pay the victory bills, bring home the conquering American troops, and clean up the

tremendous job of saving freedom for the world. The official statement follows:

"The next loan, which I think will be the last, should be called the 'Fifth Liberty Loan,' as the advertising value of the term 'Liberty Loan' is great and should not be discarded. I feel an intensive campaign in the spring will bring better results in the Seventh Federal Reserve district than selling bonds over the counter.

"In the seventh district we shall probably use the same organization as before, and I think we can count on each and every Liberty Loan worker to help out. When the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign was over it was not right for us to feel our

jobs were over. The governor of our Federal Reserve bank has sent out word that he wishes us to continue in office.

"I doubt if the Fifth Liberty Loan will be as hard to place as some anticipate. The money will be used to finance the task of bringing our men home from France and to pay war bills, and I cannot believe that there is a single representative of the Liberty Loan organization in the seventh district who will not be ready to do his or her full share.

"I believe the seventh district had the largest number of subscribers of any Federal Reserve District in the Fourth Loan, numbering 4,300,000."

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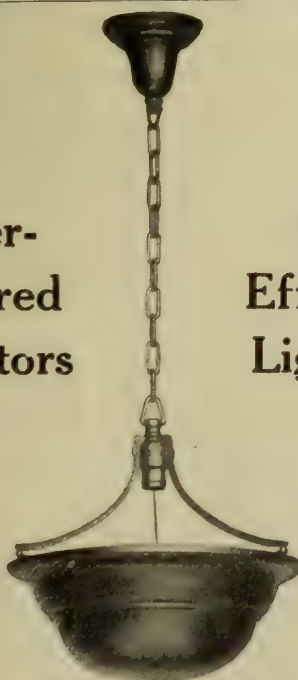
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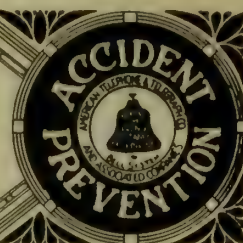
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Safety First and Accident Prevention

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TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS SHOULD BE EVERYONE'S AIM; HELP A GOOD THING ALONG. "GET IN THE GAME."

LITTLE CARELESS ACTIONS, SMALL SEEDS OF NEGLECT, MAKE HUMAN SUFFERING AND HEARTS WITH GRIEF BESET.

SICKNESS IS BAD AND AN ACCIDENT IS WORSE—AVOID IT ALL, PRACTICE "SAFETY FIRST."

A Safe Story

Part Two
(Concluded)

Notes from the diary of Richard Green
November 10th—"There are too many who believe in safety only so far as their own safety is concerned. The 'honest to goodness' safety man has the welfare of his fellow man, as well as his own, in mind. This is wisdom, for it stands to reason that if you are careless on the question of the safety of others your carelessness is apt to react on yourself. Good is a real safety man. This morning I pinned my carfare slips and time sheets together and was putting them in an envelope for mailing when he asked me if I ever thought of the safety of other people. I did not get the idea and said so. Then he showed me how to run the point of the pin back through the top paper so that it could not injure the hand of any one who might handle the envelope or papers. Can you beat it?"

"This morning we found a line short circuited by a broken insulator. I replaced the insulator and threw the old one in the alley. Horace waited until I came down from the pole, then he picked up the broken insulator and put it in a garbage can. Another example of looking out for the other fellow.

"We had a case of carbon trouble at 1300 — street, and found that there were no lighting facilities in the basement. I struck a match to locate the protector and when it had burned out started to strike another. Then Good called me. He first called my attention to the fact that I struck the matches without closing the flap of the container, and then advised me to carry a candle, or better still, to provide myself with a pocket flashlight. I said nothing, as there was no chance for an argument against this advice. After I had finished cleaning the carbons, Good took a hammer and bent down a nail that was sticking out of a board just below the protector. 'There, you will never injure any one,' he said. I hope that I shall some time acquire the habit of seeing danger like he does.

"The other day I saw a bulletin with the caption, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' In my book of safety reminders I have modified this to 'I am a keeper of my brother.'

I have also added that 'Ever help and never harm' is a pretty good way to boost safety and prevent accidents."

November 12th—"We had a case of inside wire trouble in the basement at 1519 — street, and I found that I could not reach the wiring from the floor, as it was cleated along the ceiling. There was no ladder handy, so I looked around for a substitute and found an empty apple barrel. I started to climb up on it when Good stopped me and told me that was one of the most foolish stunts he had seen me try. He pictured what would happen if the head caved in. I saw the point, and as I did not care to feel them (the nail points) I hunted up a board and put it across the top of the barrel. More left handed applause. I was sure I was right this time and said so, as I had seen a bulletin suggesting this. He said that might be true, but it applied to cases when it was not necessary to move to either side, and where there was some one to hold the board, but when it was necessary to move to either side, as in tracing wires, it was dangerous, as there was too much chance of forgetting the nature of the footing and stepping out too far on the board. I put the barrel back, went next door and borrowed a ladder and then had him hold it while I cleared the trouble. On the way to our next case Good gave me some advice on the use of ladders and their substitutes. He said that this was one of the worst accident problems that public service concerns had to deal with. This is not hard to believe when I stop to think of some of the ladders that I have seen in various places.

"I committed, in Good's estimation, one other crime to-day. I had broken the strap on my spurs and had occasion shortly before quitting time to open a line at the pole to clear a circuit. There was a fence and shed near the pole which I used to reach the pole steps. Good objected to this, stating that a number of the boys had been injured by this practice. His advice was to hunt up a ladder if I did not have my spurs, not only because the other method introduced an element of danger, but also suggested mischief for adventuresome small boys.

"To-day's suggestions for safety reminders:

'Be sure you are about to do your work the safe way and then go ahead.'

'Set an example of safety by practicing safety yourself.'

The space assigned in these pages for the publication of Richard's notes is unfortunately about filled, while many interesting notes still remain. Those of you who are engaged in the same line of work as he could probably write a voluminous book on the subject. To be brief, he goes on to tell how he was instructed in the method of using screw drivers in a safe way, how to use a soldering iron without receiving burns, the safe way to climb and work on poles, the safe way to remove and replace man-hole covers, etc.

We have his permission to use the notes in any way we see fit, and shall make use of them as the basis for future safety articles and bulletins.

Some Preventable Accidents

Preventable accidents are of two classes, those caused by carelessness or thoughtlessness on the part of the injured and those resulting from the same lack of foresight on the part of someone else. The first class predominates. The following are recent accidents which we believe could have been prevented. Read them over carefully and think what you would have done to prevent them.

Chicago Telephone Company

An employé in the general office building who had opened a box of stationery and thrown the boards on the floor stepped on a nail projecting from one of them. The nail went through the man's shoe and punctured his foot.

An installer was riding a bicycle when a piece of wire caught in the front wheel. When he attempted to remove the wire without dismounting the wheel struck a stone. He was thrown and his wrist sprained.

A student operator was running through a passageway in the operators' quarters when she slipped and fell, bruising her right knee.

An installer stood on a chair tacking up inside wiring. When he stepped down the end of his spine struck the arm of a rocking chair, causing a painful injury.

A repairman was using a pocket knife to remove a broken heel bushing from a switch

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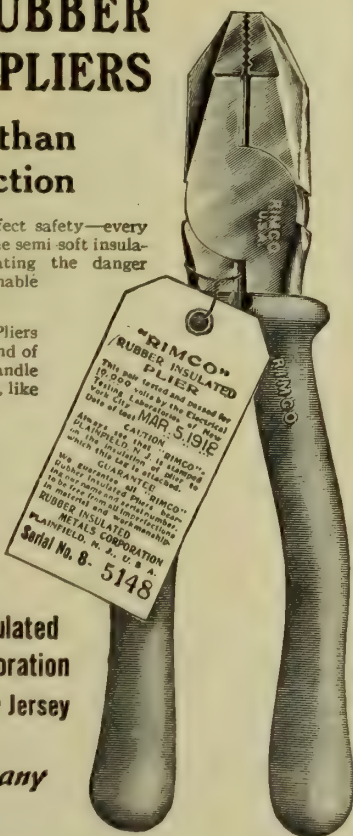
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The insulated handle affords perfect safety—every plier is tested to 10,000 volts. The semi-soft insulation is **non-detachable**—eliminating the danger ever present in pliers with detachable rubber sleeves.

"RIMCO" Rubber Insulated Pliers possess ample strength for any kind of telephone work. The semi-soft handle will not break or crack if dropped, like the hard rubber kind.

"RIMCO" Rubber Insulated Pliers will give you long and efficient service. Each pair bears a certified tag of O. K. and a guarantee against defects in materials and workmanship.

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Metals Corporation
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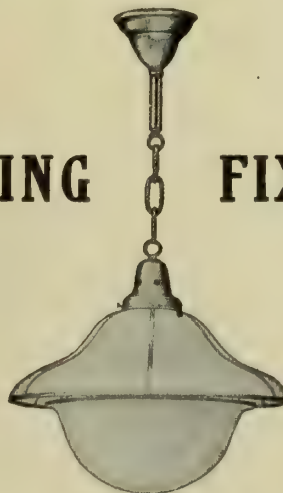
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BAYLEY & SONS, Inc.

LIGHTING

FIXTURES



105-109 VANDERVEER STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

hook, when the knife closed and cut the forefinger of his hand.

Wisconsin Telephone Company

An operator at Milwaukee stepped on a piece of soap, fell and fractured her forearm.

A lineman at Oshkosh was descending a pole and stepped on the roof of a chicken coop. As the roof was slippery from a recent rain, the man fell and dislocated his thumb.

While a traffic employé at Green Bay was dusting a part of the switchboard, a pin that was lodged in the board caught on the dust rag and the palm of the employé's hand was punctured.

An employé in the engineering department at Milwaukee was descending a ladder when the base of the ladder slipped. As the top of the ladder slid down the wall it broke a glass partition. A piece of the falling glass cut the employé's hand.

Two employés of the plant department at Green Bay were testing lines when one of them, who was on a pole, dropped the test set for the other to catch. It struck and bruised the man's hand.

Take Care of Your Ears

Ear trouble is often the result of carelessness on the part of the sufferer, caused in most cases by ignorance of the delicate organism of the ear.

In the membranes which line the surface of the ear are many glands which secrete a brown, waxy substance. This is nature's provision for keeping the inner channel or duct free from foreign substances. This wax is constantly secreted and from the nature of its substance, holds foreign matters which may enter the ear. In the city we have a great amount of dust, which, as is well known, settles in the ear. Any of the dust which enters the ear passage becomes entangled with the wax, and dries. In a healthy person's ear the wax will leave the passage, and if it does not fall out is removed in the process of washing. In other cases the wax cakes, causing difficulty in hearing, and in some cases inflammation.

This caked wax should of course be removed and the passage kept clean. The tendency is to remove it with a hairpin, toothpick, match or some other instrument of torture. Never under any circumstances should this be done if you value the sense of hearing. Warm water dissolves the wax and the ear can be cleaned by a stream of warm water applied with an ear syringe, but even this treatment should not be attempted by any one who does not understand how it should be done. The safest way is to consult a physician whenever any difficulty in hearing or any irritation in the ear is noticed.

How to Live Longer

Good Health—How to Keep It

The problem of developing and maintaining physical vigor for the sedentary worker is threefold. It consists in part of physical exercise sufficient to keep the muscles in

tone, to prevent flabbiness and to secure an erect posture; it involves controlling the environment so that the surroundings may be conducive to and not deleterious to health; and, finally, it demands careful selection of food and drink and intelligent care of the body functions. These requisites are not onerous for one who cares about personal efficiency; they are simple as regards their execution; they will give results in health dividends. These three are the tripod of health and may be easily remembered under the words, Exercise, Environment and Eating. The three E's are the beginning of Efficiency:

Exercise—The morning "Daily Dozen" will start the day right. They should be made a habit in which no omissions can occur. To secure the most good, they are to be supplemented with walking to the office (whenever possible—three to four miles is not too much), week-end tennis, golf, swimming, skating and outdoor sports that are suited to, the individual's needs.

Environment—The home environment is important. Keep it cheerful and clean. Optimism is a powerful stimulant. Food digests readily when seasoned with smiling sauce and served with laughter and happiness. Keep worry out of your life. It kills initiative, driving power, strength and vigor.

Eating—Eating should be a means of supplying energy that enables one to live a vigorous, efficient life. Oh! enjoy it!—but choose between palate and performance. Eat meat only once a day and after forty, little of that. Drink all liquids slowly and chew all food thoroughly. Control the amount of energy expended. Eat less when you are inactive physically and in warm weather. Drink seven or eight glasses of water daily. Leave alcohol alone and live longer and more efficiently. It doesn't give vigor.

Gasoline is necessary for the running of the motor car; but if the carbon is not removed, power is lost. Keep the carbon removed by regular habits, and avoiding constipating food.—*Courtesy National Security League.*

Accident Prevention Trophies

The standing of the various districts in the three divisions of the Chicago plant department which are contesting for the accident prevention trophies is as follows for the period ending November 30th:

Suburban Plant

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. Evanston | 7. Oak Park |
| 2. Elgin | 8. Hammond |
| 3. Aurora | 9. Special Estimate |
| 4. LaGrange | 10. Harvey |
| 5. Wheaton | 11. Joliet |
| 6. Waukegan | |

Construction

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Cable Repair | 5. Building Cabling |
| 2. North Construct. | 6. Central Construct. |
| 3. South Construct. | 7. Garage |
| 4. Supplies | |

Maintenance

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Canal | 15. Beverly |
| 2. Main | 16. Stewart |
| 3. Wabash | 17. Superior |
| 4. Austin | 18. Pullman |
| 5. Irving | 19. Rogers Park |
| 6. Central | 20. West |
| 7. Lake View | 21. Yards |
| 8. Monroe | 22. Humboldt |
| 9. Hyde Park | 23. Wentworth |
| 10. Edgewater | 24. Lawndale |
| 11. Oakland | 25. Belmont |
| 12. Calumet | 26. Lincoln |
| 13. Kedzie | 27. Douglas |
| 14. Prospect | 28. South Chicago |

During the month of January the trophies will be in the possession of Messrs. Gates of the Evanston district, Hutchinson of the cable repair division and Cerney of the Canal exchange.

A Health Code

Here is a suggested health code for our boys and girls and our future citizens.

Inside air is never so good as outdoor air. Get outside air when you can and admit it freely into sleeping rooms.

Sunshine directly admitted kills the germs of disease. Let the sunshine into your homes and play and work in it whenever you can.

Boys and girls need ten hours' sleep and always in a bedroom with the windows open.

Take a bath at least twice a week. One a day will be better.

Play means pleasant exercise and should be indulged in every day, and, if possible, out of doors.

About eight-tenths of the weight of the human body is water. It is important for your health's sake that you drink at least three or four glasses of this health giving fluid every day.

Eat simple, nourishing food. Milk is not eaten, but it is a most excellent food and fine for making children grow. Oh, by the way; don't forget to wash your hands always before eating or touching your food.

Keep the mouth, teeth and nose clean all the time, as they are places where germs are found. And never sneeze or cough in the open in the presence of others. Use your handkerchief. A good toothbrush, used night and morning, is a friend worth having.

Sore throats are dangerous unless given prompt attention. When your throat hurts tell your folks and have it treated.

The above suggestions are also good for grown up boys and girls.

—Department of Health,
City of Chicago.

Finds Humor in It

A. J. Peckham, general commercial superintendent of the Michigan State Telephone Company, Detroit, speaks of organizing a "Society of Spanish Flu Veterans."

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY

FEB 19 1919





THE CROIX de GUERRE

has been awarded the First and Second Groupements of the Great Headquarters Reserve No. 1 of the French Army, each operating 500 or more White Trucks. Citations for distinguished service accompanied the order, supplemented by a later citation to the entire Reserve No. 1, operating

2,500 WHITE TRUCKS

This is the first and only instance on record of motor transport formations in *any* army receiving this high honor.

The White Trucks were all veterans, many in continuous war service since 1914.

"White Trucks Have the Stamina"



THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND

BELL · TELEPHONE · NEWS

One Policy

Universal Service

One System

Volume 8

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, FEBRUARY, 1919

Number 7

THE MONTH IN OHIO, INDIANA AND ILLINOIS

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

General Offices, Chicago

Miss Laura Ellen Laughlin, Correspondent

W. L. Wishmeier, supervisor of the plant accounting section of the Accounting department, on January 31st severed his connection with the Company after eleven and one-half years' service. The friends he has made during that time in telephone circles regret the change that takes him to the De Pree Chemical Company as its chief accountant, though they chorus their "congratulations" and best wishes.

Two other changes in the Accounting department have been made, both in the bookkeeping section. Samuel S. Ries has become assistant city manager of the Community Moving Picture Bureau, and C. S. Tysdal has cast his lot in new fields.

Good luck and success to all three!

Mr. Lampman, of the chief engineer's office, recently reported for duty wearing a very broad and self-satisfied smile. The said smile was due to the fact that on January 23rd Mr. Lampman's young son Ralph had become the proud possessor of a baby sister, yclept Gertrude Marie.

Miss Florence Tree, formerly with the Chicago Telephone Company, has joined the ranks of the Receivers, Central Union, and is now working in the general traffic engineer's office.

Another new member of the general traffic engineer's office is Miss Florence O'Brien, who joined the company during the first part of January.

P. B. Best has been confined to his home with an attack of the "flu." He has suffered a slight attack, however, and his return is expected in a few days.

Ohio Division

D. H. Morris, Correspondent
Columbus

Akron District

Miss Helen Welsh, toll operator at the Youngstown office, gave a party for the toll force at her residence. A very delightful evening was spent in music and dancing.

Miss Alice DeVeres, toll operator, has been appointed toll observer at Youngstown.

Miss Leone Berning, stenographer at the Youngstown office, spent Christmas at her home in Fostoria.

A wonderful Christmas dinner was served in the dining room to the employés of the Youngstown office who were on duty Christmas day.

Miss Carrie Dixon, toll supervisor at Youngstown, spent Christmas at her home in Beaver Falls, Pa.

Miss Margaret Zarnick, local supervisor at Youngstown, spent the holidays at her home in Butler, Pa.

Miss Margaret Charles, local operator at Youngstown, gave a watch party New Year's eve at her residence. The local operators were the guests and all report a delightful evening.

The good will of the Youngstown subscribers was shown by the quantity of candy sent to the girls at Christmas time.

Miss Loyes Noyes, local supervisor at the Youngstown office, has resigned to be married. Miss Noyes will make her home at Marion, Ohio.

Columbus District

Major K. D. Schaffer, formerly district plant chief at Toledo, now in France, has been promoted to lieutenant colonel as a result of the splendid work done by his signal battalion in the campaign in the Argonne. Colonel Schaffer was offered the post of Division Signal Officer with the Army of Occupation but asked to be relieved. He is now in hospital being treated for eye trouble. The Ohio Division is proud of this well merited promotion.

Miss Liggett, for the past year operator at the Army Reserve Depot at Columbus, has been transferred by the Department Signal Officer to Detroit and made chief operator at the Henry Ford Hospital. Miss Liggett was formerly employed by the Central Union Telephone Company at Dayton.

Miss Sarah Louise McGrath, cashier-paymaster at Columbus, has resigned to marry Lincoln Garrett, of Kent, Ohio. Miss McGrath entered the service of the Central Union Company as a local operator in August, 1895. In 1899 she was employed as clerk in the commercial office and in 1906

was made cashier of the Columbus exchange. She has been an unusually faithful and efficient employé and has made many friends among the employés and patrons of the company who regret her departure, while wishing her the utmost happiness in her new home.

Miss Bess Casey, teller at Columbus, has been appointed cashier-paymaster.

Misses Helen Rohe and Martha Downey have been appointed assistant cashiers at Columbus exchange.

Mrs. Florence Lehman has returned to the Columbus office and is now employed in the collection department.

Miss Blanche Wagers has returned to the office of the division commercial agent after a severe attack of "flu."

Commercial Agents Tom Tharp and Will Webster are working in Dayton. Walter Brock has been transferred to Youngstown and Parker Jarvis to the office of Division Commercial Agent D. H. Morris.

Traffic Superintendent Randolph Eide has recovered from an attack of "flu."

"Jake" Bilstein and Warren Hess have installed a new two-way ringing, double supervision, signal system on the elevators in the main building. Now all we need is a trunk to the service observation board and we should be able to get some real service.

E. A. Reed, general manager of the Ohio Division, will again head Franklin County's W. S. S. committee. Last year the county under his direction went 'way over the top in sales of "little bonds."

Miss Edna Hoare has been promoted from information operator to central office instructor at Main.

Misses Esther Davis, Gladys Faultless and Theo Anderson have been promoted to senior operators at Main.

Miss Vera Bower, night operator at Main, has returned after three months' absence.

Miss Chlio Krafft of Main returned January 1st after two months' absence.

Miss Agnes Harrison has recovered from an operation on the throat and returned to duty.

Miss Bertha Messmer, clerk at East, has been promoted to central office instructor.

Miss Helen Seiple has been promoted to senior operator at East office.

The girls of East have organized a basketball team, and played their first practice game at Trinity gymnasium January 23d.

Mrs. Nettie Myers, matron at East, has returned after a severe illness lasting five weeks. The girls were very glad to have her back with them. During her illness they remembered her with a basket of fruit.

Miss Blanche Miller has been promoted to toll observer at long distance.

Miss Florence Myers of long distance was married on January 25th to Howard Kelly. They will reside in Columbus.

Miss Mayme Needles of long distance office, who took a leave of absence of seven months, on account of poor health, has returned to the office.

Miss Zella Pullins of long distance has recovered after four weeks of "flu."

Miss Geraldine Healy of long distance, who was ill with "flu" for two months, has recovered.

Miss Mayme Mathews of long distance is again at work after six weeks' illness.

Miss Josephine Doyle of long distance, who has been ill since November, is reported to be improving.

Misses Lillian Miller and Bertha Temple of long distance, both of whom have been ill for some time, are now reported to be improving.

A basketball team has been formed in each office and practice games are now on.

Miss Bertha Farrand, Hilltop supervisor, pleasantly surprised her friends by announcing her marriage to Sergeant Henry J. Herman. The wedding took place last October. Sergeant Herman is stationed at Columbus Barracks.

Miss Pearl Nicely, Hilltop chief operator, has returned after a two weeks' illness with influenza.

Miss Mary Gamwell, senior operator at the East Exchange, was recently married to W. T. Lewis of the Star Clothing Company.

Miss Nell Clifford, East chief operator, returned after an illness of eight weeks.

Two new private branch exchanges have been installed in Toledo, one at Chatterton and Sons Company of two trunks, one long-distance terminal, switchboard and five stations; the other at Page Dairy Company, of two trunks, switchboard and four stations.

Columbus Soldier Dies

Charles Hannon Butler, aged 19, son of C. A. Butler, 275 East Gay street, Columbus, Ohio, died in the hospital at the Columbus barracks January 13th, following a six months' illness with a complication of diseases. He was a member of the medical corps at the barracks and before entering the service was employed by the Central Union Telephone Company.

A military funeral was given him with services at St. Joseph's Cathedral on January 15th. Burial was at Logansport, Ind.

Dayton Clergyman Appreciates Good Service

Rev. W. J. Thompson, pastor of the Linden Avenue Baptist Church, has written the following cordial letter to District Commercial Manager H. E. Allen, at Dayton:

"Dear Sir: At the opening of this new year, I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the splendid service which the Bell Telephone has rendered in the year now closed. Seldom have we worked with young women more gracious, more patient, than those whom you selected to serve us in this district. May great blessings come to each of you in this New Year. With Sincere Appreciation, (Sgd) W. J. THOMPSON.

Illinois Division

A. J. Parsons, Correspondent
Springfield

Alton District

Miss Eura McDonald, toll operator, has been ill with influenza.

A Chief Operators' and Managers' meeting was recently held at the Illini Hotel, about twenty-five being in attendance.

Darlin C. Clemens has accepted a position as Central office repairman in the Plant department.

The exchange quarters at Alton have been remodeled to some extent, this being necessary on account of a number of 8-2 position subscribers' section switchboard to be installed under Estimate 2329.

F. G. Richmond, testman, has been absent several days because of illness in his family.

William Trump has accepted a position as repairman in the Plant department.

C. J. Ross, cable splicer, and C. W. White, repairman, have been absent several days because of illness.

H. D. McBride, former repairman, was on January 28th honorably discharged from military service. He was located at Fort Sill, Okla., in the aviation department. He takes his old position as repairman at the Alton exchange.

Miss Cora Tibbitts, supervisor in the traffic department, died of pneumonia at her home in Alton, January 21st. Miss Tibbitts' sudden death was a shock to the Alton exchange employes and to all who knew her. She had been ill only a few days with influenza, which developed into pneumonia. She had been a constant worker and in the service of the company for almost 15 years. We all mourn her loss and sudden departure.

Centralia District

The notes below were gleaned from the *News-Bulletin* issued by the Murphysboro Telephone Company at Carbondale:

Miss Julia Schrader, local operator at West Frankfort, has resigned.

The Cypress exchange now has the convenience of electric lights, as the Delco lighting system has been installed.

Mrs. Claudia Shelton, chief operator at Galatia, has resigned. She is succeeded by Miss Ora Stokes, night operator.

Miss Blanche Layman, local operator at Herrin, resigned and recently became Mrs. Charles I. Evans.

Miss Addie Overstake, chief operator at Carrier Mills, has resigned and accepted a position with the C. V. Parker Company. She is succeeded by Miss Myrtle Patterson, formerly an operator for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company at Indianapolis.

Decatur District

Holton Hornbeck, a former clerk in the Decatur plant department, who resigned three months ago to enter the military academy at the University of Illinois, has been discharged from military service and has resumed his former position.

Mrs. M. Warner, traffic chief at Decatur, has returned to her work after a week's illness.

Mrs. Hilda Hempel, clerk in the cashier's office at Decatur, resigned to attend to home duties in Joliet. Her husband has just received his discharge from military service. Miss Gladys Stocks succeeds Mrs. Hempel.

Miss Irene Ray, order clerk at Decatur spent her Christmas vacation in Toledo, Ill., with her parents.

Miss Vera Rempel, cashier at Decatur, enjoyed her Christmas vacation visiting relatives in Joliet.

Pompous German Learns How Yanks Got Across

A pompous German major had fallen into the hands of our valorous Pennsylvania troops, and after they had questioned him he ventured to ask them for information.

"How many men have you on this side of the water?" he inquired.

"Two million," answered a young lieutenant.

"How did you get them over?" was the incredulous query of the Hun.

"One boat brought them all over," was the answer.

The German stared. "How so? What boat was that?"

The American gave the German a searching look. "The Lusitania," he answered quietly.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

Jacksonville District

A. F. Eldred of Jerseyville has accepted a position as testman at the Jacksonville exchange. He succeeds W. L. Hildreth.

Miss Carrie Henderson, collector at the Jacksonville exchange, has returned after an absence of three weeks caused by influenza.

Miss Amy G. Darnley, collector at White Hall, has resigned and accepted a position with the Park Garage. Mrs. J. L. Dickerson, night chief operator, succeeds Miss Darnley.

Miss Beatrice Williams has accepted a position as operator at White Hall.

Mrs. Grace Gallup, toll operator at Carrollton, has resigned and accepted a position as clerk in the county treasurer's office.

Miss Zoa Simonds, toll operator at Carrollton, has resigned and accepted a position with the Edwards Grocery Company.

Miss Verna Gano has accepted a position as operator at Carrollton.

A Christmas card was received by the Carrollton operators from Francis Elhofer, formerly repairman, who is now in France. Frank is a Frenchman, and his father served in the war of 1870.

Quincy District

Ten of the relief operators recently went on a sleighing party around the city. After the ride, they had lunch at a café.

Miss Margaret Musholt, day operator, pleasantly surprised her friends by her recent marriage to Harry Smith.

Miss Minnie Schulte was ill for a week recently with influenza.

Miss Hattie Abbott has accepted a position as toll operator.

Miss Agnes Kurtz has accepted a position as student.

The Davis Cleaver Produce Dealers remembered the operating force at Christmas with thirty-six pounds of chocolate. It was greatly appreciated by the recipients.

Miss Helen Ruth Moenning, has accepted a position in the commercial department.

Charles Tushaus, collector in the commercial department, was held up and robbed, and badly slugged by footpads on New Year's night. He was confined to his home for several days as a result of his injuries.

Peoria District

For a number of years it has been the practice of the operators at Peoria to serve in the capacity of "Good Fellows" at Christmas time. Realizing the buying power of the Rotary Club of Peoria, the operators joined with the Rotary Club again this year and contributed \$100 to the Rotary Club Christmas fund. A committee of op-

been on sick leave for several weeks. Everyone is pleased to note that Mr. Jackson is again recovering his health and will soon be back on the job. During his absence H. H. Wortman, formerly wire chief at Canton, has been acting manager.

Miss Ida M. Boettger has accepted a position as stenographer in the district manager's office at Peoria.

Mrs. Iva B. Bowen and Miss Helen Johnson have taken positions in the commercial department at Peoria.

Louis Ostrinsky and E. P. Lamboley have returned from military service and are again associated with the plant department at Peoria.

O. L. Ashmore has been appointed storekeeper's helper at Peoria.

The following have accepted positions as operators at the Peoria exchange: Abbie Mosher, Catherine Lavin, Mae Murphy, Mayme O'Donnell, Pauline Swank, Sophie Nullmeyer, Lillian Parsons, Bertha Sherwood, Ovie Green, Clara Hawkes, Rose

Perilles, Mary Brehm, Anna Kinsella, Josie England, Bessie Singleton, Dolly Thurman, Lavina Shaw, Clara Lehman, LaVada Stewart, Maud Smith, Virginia Bahni, Elizabeth Chapman, Mary Knock.

Indiana Division

D. H. Whitham, Correspondent
Indianapolis

Indianapolis District

Prospect Office

Mrs. Page, matron, was absent for several days, because of several cases of influenza in her home.

Miss Bessie Kennedy, supervisor, has returned after an illness of several months.

Clarence Underwood, the celebrated artist, would find a worthy rival in Prospect's chief operator, should she care to devote her time to study.

The Prospect girls are proud of their rest room since it has been remodeled and have made a New Year resolution to keep it neat and tidy.

Washington Office

Miss Cecil Hindman recently spent a vacation visiting relatives in Oden.

Miss Hollis recently enjoyed a vacation.

Mrs. Hawkins has been promoted from senior operator to supervisor.



FLAGS AWARDED BY RED CROSS TO PEORIA EXCHANGE

erators worked with the Christmas Committee of the Rotary Club and helped assemble and deliver the packages. The children of seventy families were completely outfitted, being furnished with shoes, stockings, underwear and clothing; also each kiddie was furnished with candy, nuts and a toy. Every Rotarian appreciates the interest taken by the operators and the spirit of their good fellowship.

All of the employees at the Peoria exchange renewed their membership in the Red Cross and in turn were awarded the 100 per cent. flag, a picture of which appears on this page. There are 298 small crosses on this flag, designating the number of memberships at Peoria.

A traffic conference was held at the Jefferson Hotel, Peoria, Monday, January 13th. The purpose of the conference was instruction in the new toll rates. Managers and chief operators of the Central Union and connecting company checking center exchanges in the Peoria district, numbering about fifty, were in attendance. Luncheon was served in the Garden Room, after which the conference was held, beginning promptly at one o'clock and continuing throughout the afternoon. The meeting was very instructive and all seemed to have a better idea of the new change in toll rates.

Manager R. E. Jackson, of Canton, has

Miss Vandivier has been promoted to senior operator.

Miss Mabel Watts recently gave a birthday party. Dancing was the main amusement of the evening.

Main Office

Miss Ruth Craig, local operator, has been promoted to supervisor.

Miss Florence Stafford has been transferred from Prospect to Main.

Main has three recent brides. Miss Edna Lowden, work order clerk, was married to Basil G. Lazear, formerly of the plant department, but now connected with the Schwartz Electric Company. Miss Helen Trine, repair clerk, has changed her name to Mrs. Rhea Chastain of Columbus, Ohio, and Miss Florence Reasoner, instructress, is now the wife of Ray Curson, of the aviation department at the Speedway.

North Office

Mrs. Gladys Binco, supervisor, has returned after an illness of two months.

Miss Marie Jeffries has been promoted to evening chief operator.

Miss Mayme McAtee has been promoted to assistant evening chief operator.

Miss Helen McCreary, supervisor, has been ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. Elva Nichter, supervisor, recently received a telegram that her husband had arrived in Virginia from France.

The husband of Mrs. Olive Watson, supervisor, has returned from France. He was "Over There" for a year.

Misses Effie Sawyer, Vera Elmer and Elsie Thau have been ill with influenza.

Miss Bessie Wacker, assistant evening chief operator, has been made assistant day chief operator.

Woodruff Office

Miss Frances Gilbert has been promoted to supervisor. Misses Elsie Florence, Emily Black and Helen Turner are now senior operators.

Miss Fleeta Steele and Earl Frast were recently married at the home of the bride.

Miss Margaret Mogle entertained her brother Dewey during the holidays. He recently returned from France.

Miss Jane Watson has resigned because of ill health.

Miss Elizabeth Davenport has returned after an illness of several weeks.

Miss Esther Karrer has been seriously ill with scarlet fever.

Mrs. Ida Peacher has returned from a three weeks' stay in Tennessee. She was called there by the illness and death of her sister and mother-in-law.

Mrs. Rose Carter, assistant chief operator, has gone to live in Terre Haute, in order to be near her daughter.

Guy A. Triece, who entered the telephone service in the Woodruff Exchange in 1914 and later became night wire chief at North, going from there to Irvington, entered the



GUY E. TRIECE

army service in 1917 as a private in the 307th Field Signal Battalion. Writing from Vaux, he says:

"We received the American distinguished service cross and the French croix de guerre for the work done, and the 370th Battalion has the record of being the only Signal Corps organization in the army to maintain perfect communication during a big drive. I worked as a lineman and went over the top near Chatel Chehery, where we carried our wire well beyond the German first line defense."

Triece, like every other American overseas, anxiously awaits the day when he can "go home."

Belmont Office

Miss O'Brien has been transferred to Belmont.

Miss Burris has returned after an absence of two months caused by an accident.

Miss Masterson, who was with the company two years ago, has returned.

Miss Nora Cox has been promoted to senior operator.

The Belmont force extends sympathy to Miss Glidewell, whose mother died recently after a long illness.

Irvington Office

Miss Blanche Fisher, who was recently transferred to Baltimore, Md., has returned to Irvington.

Mrs. Edna Forge, night chief operator, has resigned to join her husband in the east, where they will make their home.

Miss Minnie Cornelius, Irvington chief operator, pleasantly surprised her friends by announcing her marriage to John Irving. The wedding took place on Decem-

ber 17th, in Irvington. A shower was recently held at the home of Mrs. Freely, formerly Miss Florence Houton. Mrs. Irving received many useful gifts.

Miss Marie Hill, night operator, has been promoted to night chief operator.

Toll Tickets

Miss Evelyn Fobes, night chief operator, has returned after an absence caused by influenza.

Mrs. Mary Lloyd, toll supervisor, has been ill with influenza.

The recent death of Miss Emma Collier, junior operator, was a great shock as she had been ill only one day. She was a victim of pneumonia.

Question—Why is it the proper thing now to greet Miss Faut with the question, "what time is it, please?" *Answer*—Because Miss Faut is wearing a Christmas wrist watch presented to her by toll operators and supervisors.

Training School Items

Mrs. Thompson enjoyed an unusually late vacation this year. She reports a delightful rest with a number of "festivities" to prevent monotony.

Mrs. Polsgrove entertained the department by giving a holiday party. The evening was spent in games and dancing and ended with a delicious luncheon.

Miss Edna Haviland pleasantly surprised the department by announcing her engagement to Mr. Asp, of Chicago.

Sergeant Ogle recently returned from overseas service with the 139th Field Artillery and found a completely furnished little home awaiting him. It was prepared during his absence by Mrs. Ogle.

Miss Marie Fritts has been transferred from Irvington to the training school.

Mrs. Hester Newman, formerly a supervisor at Main, and Miss Helen Long of Belmont, have joined the instruction department.

Mrs. Irene Ridge and Miss Mabel Harris, the newest instructors in the department, have been making the instructors of longer experience work hard for their laurels.

Observing Department

A conference was recently held in this department and the topics discussed were of interest to both the local and toll forces. The first day was devoted to a discussion of conditions in the local branch, and on the second day all questions connected with the toll were discussed.

Mrs. Vena Jutt, clerk, has returned from a delightful trip to Billings, Mont. Mrs. Jutt is very enthusiastic over the cordiality of the people of the west.

Mother's Day at Belmont

Mother McWhinney helped the Belmont girls start the New Year right by address-



KENDALLVILLE, IND., TRAFFIC EMPLOYEES

Standing, right to left—Dorothy Scherher, Wanda Fisher, Ella Devoe, Glen Kastner, Hazel Grobert, Ruth Hooper, Allie Luncerford, Wilma Strater, Glenn Smith.
Sitting—Jessie Campbell, Doris Walter, Abbie Pierce, Chief Operator, Floredo Cramer, Marjorie Hess.

ing a gathering held in the rest room on Thursday, January 9th. Always eager to hear their beloved mother speak the girls were especially glad on this occasion, because an invitation was extended to their "really truly" mothers also.

The theme of Mother's talk was a quotation from one of Shakespeare's plays, "To thine ownself be true." She understands her girls so thoroughly and knows so well their heartaches and joys that she can almost define their very thoughts. When mother's deft fingers play upon the harpstrings of a girl's heart, chords are awakened there that perhaps have never found utterance before. The advice which comes straight from mother's heart finds lodgment in the breast of each girl, there to blossom and thrive and make her girlish troubles easier to bear.

The guests were Mrs. O. F. Cox, Mrs. W. Masterson, Mrs. P. F. McNeff, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Lynch and her little daughter; Mrs. Compton, Mrs. Wohleiter and Mrs. E. P. Breen and her little daughter.

After refreshments had been served in the dining room, Mrs. McDowell conducted the guests through the operating room wire chief's room, and operator's quarters.

The guests expressed surprise and pleasure when they saw the beautiful homelike quarters where the girls live and the care and attention that they receive while at work.

Northern and Southern District

Miss Ida Barnes, local operator at South Bend, has returned after seven weeks illness.

Miss Marie Hall, local operator at South Bend, is now an information operator.

Miss Gertrude Cool, senior supervisor

at South Bend, has been promoted to evening chief operator. She is succeeded by Miss Elizabeth Suabedissen.

Miss Eleanor Weiss, local operator at South Bend, has resigned to attend business college.

Miss Katherine Smith, toll operator at South Bend, spent the holidays in Terre Haute.

Influenza claimed another victim in South Bend in the death of Miss Zella La Point, a former toll operator. The toll operators sent a beautiful floral offering.

Miss Evelyn Hazen, traffic chief at South Bend has resigned and gone to live in California.

Miss Blanche Laone, evening toll operator at South Bend, visited in Chicago over New Year's day.

A large class of student operators has finished its course under supervision of the toll instructor at South Bend.

Miss Leona Krause, toll operator at the South Bend automatic office resigned recently and was married to Delbert Rhoades.

Miss Bernice Bryan, of the South Bend automatic office has resigned and is now clerk at the clinic.

Each toll operator at Goshen received a two-dollar bill at Christmas from the Goshen Milk Condensing Company, accompanied by the following note of greeting: "We thank you for your courtesies during the past year. We hope that our pleasant associations may continue and that you will enjoy a prosperous and happy New Year."

Miss Harriet Splady, of Elkhart, entertained Miss Blanche Taylor of South Bend at her home over a recent week end.

Miss Florence Fox entertained the girls of the Elkhart traffic department with a delightful party during the holidays. The

feature of the evening was a solo comic dance by Miss Ethel Allen.

Miss Katherine Doran, toll operator at Elkhart, spent a recent Sunday in South Bend. She was the guest of Miss Ada Hatfield, toll operator.

Each toll operator at the Goshen exchange was recently presented with a war savings stamp by the Independent Telephone Company.

Miss Arloine Farley, of Elkhart, entertained the traffic department at her home recently. Dancing and music were enjoyed, and dainty refreshments were served.

Ben V. Young, who until recently was contract agent at Indianapolis, has been appointed chief clerk to the manager at Terre Haute.

Dolph C. Cross, one of the Terre Haute boys who did his bit for Uncle Sam is back on the job again as collector.

J. D. Evans, plant clerk at Terre Haute, who was confined to his home the larger part of December, 1918, with the "flu," is back on duty.

P. N. Hoaglin, state auto inspector, was in Terre Haute for about two weeks repairing company's autos.

J. H. Ramer, who was employed in the Indianapolis garage, has been appointed store-keeper and auto repairman at Terre Haute.

Stanley Wyatt, formerly cable man at Terre Haute, but now in military service at Camp Custer, Mich., spent a few days visiting his friends in Terre Haute, while on furlough.

Miss Margaret Hefferman, who was acting chief operator at Terre Haute for a month has been recalled to Indianapolis. Miss Anna Fischer is not yet able to return to duty, so the position is being filled by Mrs. Ranfranz, former local clerk.

Mrs. Selma Bradley, local instructor at

Terre Haute, has resigned. Sargent Bradley has been discharged from Camp Taylor and feels that he needs the undivided attention of Mrs. Bradley at home as he has been a soldier long enough to appreciate home cooking.

Considering the season, the casualties during December among Terre Haute traffic forces due to the assaults of Cupid, were light. Miss Bonnie Webster was the only victim.

Miss Grace Smith, toll supervisor at Terre Haute, was seriously ill during January.

The girls of the Peru traffic department gave a shower New Year's eve in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Krieg whose marriage took place December 28th. Mrs. Krieg was Miss Babe Stegman, local operator and Mr. Krieg is employed as wire chief.

Mrs. Edith Flora, wire chief's clerk at Peru, has been transferred to the toll department. "Doc" Johnson, who was recently discharged from the army, succeeds Mrs. Flora.

Miss Mildred Murphy, toll supervisor at Peru, spent several days in Wabash instructing the toll operators.

Miss Shea, chief service observer, of Indianapolis, and Miss Baltzell, chief operator at Anderson, were recent visitors at Peru.

Miss Kate Shugrue, chief operator at Peru, has returned after an attack of influenza.

A "Thank You"

January 17, 1919.

Mr. Philamon Watson, Central Union Telephone Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear Mr. Watson: The members of the Canteen First Aid Service wish to thank you for your kindness in having a telephone installed in the Canteen First Aid Service.

Sincerely,

(Signed) MRS. HARRY MIESSE,
Secretary, Indianapolis Canteen Service.

Thanks from Red Cross

The following letter was recently received at the Indianapolis office:

"Central Union Telephone Co.,

"Indianapolis, Ind.

"Attention, The Manager:

"Gentlemen: Please accept this letter as an expression of deep appreciation of myself and over two hundred women of the city for your invaluable service given during the last sixteen months.

"The public downtown sewing rooms maintained in the Indiana Pythian building since September, 1917, to give war workers an opportunity for a general meeting place to work for the Red Cross turned out over 20,000 garments for soldiers and war sufferers.

"Your courtesy in supplying telephone connection has been deeply appreciated because through this medium the mothers



LEO J. GOELLER.

Wire Chief at New Castle, Ind.

giving their service have been kept in touch with their homes and children.

"These rooms are now closed and at your convenience you may disconnect the service and remove the phone.

"Again thanking you for this invaluable service during a period of sixteen months, I am, faithfully yours,

(Signed) MRS. JAMES FISCHER,
Superintendent, Red Cross Sewing Rooms.

Melted C. U. Cable

The fire which recently destroyed the woodshed at the home of Lee Cracraft, melted the cable of the Central Union Telephone Company, whose line passes over the alley, and as a result fifty telephones were put out of service. Manager Monticue estimates the loss at \$150, or three times that on the woodshed. The company sent two cable men here from Anderson, and with local assistance, they soon had the cable spliced.—Newcastle (Ind.) Daily Times.

Girls' Patriotic League

Girls of the traffic department at Columbus, Ohio, have affiliated with the Girls' Patriotic League. A unit has been organized at each office. The leaders are: East, Miss Charlotte Parks; Main, Miss Marie Sweeny; North, Miss Margaret Franey; Hilltop, Miss Kathryn Fry.

The girls were recently called upon to help entertain returning soldiers, for whom a dance was given at the A. I. U. hall. The dance leader told District Traffic Chief O. Kirkland that of all the dances

he had ever led in Columbus, this one was by far the greatest success. This success was largely due to the enthusiasm shown by the Central Union girls.

Rockford Writers Overseas

Melvin Fowler Practices Fighting on the Best German Fronts; Floyd Boyce Goes Sightseeing

The following interesting "Dad's" letter has been received by James E. Fowler of Belvidere, Ill., from his son, Melvin, who at the end of fighting was in an army signal corps school at Langres and who had been serving with the signal corps, a part of the time assigned to the 129th Infantry, Thirty-third Division. Mr. Fowler was at the time of his enlistment a testman at the Rockford exchange. He left Rockford in September, 1917. Fowler sailed from New York to Liverpool, went from there to Dover, thence to Calais, France. On the way across the channel they had a brush with a submarine and they went through their first air raid at Calais. Thence to En, where he was given charge of a platoon; then to Bethencourt, where he was attached to the 129th infantry and for the first time saw his brother, Bert. Then follows an account of their moving from town to town with frequent visits from "Jerry." Ten days were spent in Moline-au-Bois and on five of the ten nights they were bombed by German airmen. He was then attached to the Third British army division at Villiers-Bocarge. Here he went into the trenches with the Australians at Glissy and saw some hot fighting. At Albert the Americans held their first bit of trench "on their own." "Do you remember when Fritz was driven out of Albert? Well, we did that stunt. It was kind of a warm place, too. When we were relieved we came through Chateau Thierry and Paris to Bois du Boucourt and from there into the trenches at Montezville. It was from here that we moved forward on the night of the 25th of September, ready to 'hop over the bags' on the morning of the 26th when the great allied combined push started Fritz for home. We kept right after him into Ferges and the Argonne Forest. In all we were in 45 days. When we got out we were just about 'all in.' We were then at Consenvoye. Bert (a brother) came to see me several times and I tried to get to see him one day when they had kind of quieted down, but Jerry turned a couple of machine guns loose on me and I had to 'beat it' quick. O, dad, it was awful up there. Mud and rain and rain and mud all the time. Poor Bert, his shoes were all gone and as far as that is concerned our clothes were gone; we were sure a ragged bunch." The writer continues, stating that they were relieved after about forty-five days and he visited Verdun and other places before he

was sent to the school at Langres to study for a commission.

He says that he does not believe any division saw harder fighting, adding "You have no idea what an awful time it was. We were stuck in a place where Fritz could hammer us from three sides and take it from me he availed himself of the chance. That was along the Meuse river. Even for days after we advanced our lines, he had snipers in the woods that hadn't been located as we went through, and they did some tall shooting back of our lines. You no doubt remember reading of the 700 Russian guns that were captured along the Meuse river? Well, that was us. Then the hottest place of all was at Consenvoye. He shelled us twenty-four hours every day. Some of his stuff was 18-inch and while it made a terrific noise and the morale effect was awful it did no damage as the ground was soft and so wet that they went in 20 feet or so before exploding. We had a mess kitchen in one of the old German gun emplacements and one day I heard one of his 18-inch shells coming through the air right close. I turned and ran for the nearest shelter, which proved to be this same mess kitchen. The shell exploded about twenty feet from it. I was leaning against the inside of the mess kitchen and something told me to look up to see what protection I had. I looked up and there was nothing above me but some chicken wire, while away up in the air were clods of dirt as big as a house coming right down for us. We didn't know it was dirt though, we thought it was shrapnel and that we were goners sure. That shell ripped a hole in the earth 25 feet deep and 30 feet across the top.

"When we started the drive we hopped off Dead Man's Hill. I am willing to bet any money there is not a man living who can walk up that hill,, it is so pitted with shell holes. The closest shave I had was when one afternoon Fritz sailed a shell over and a piece of it struck me on the arm. I heard another coming (if he plants one close, beat it, for you can depend on two or three more coming right quick), so I ducked into a little dug-out. I thought he had done, so I stepped out and started for my dug-out (a hole three feet deep covered with corrugated iron). I had gone maybe fifteen feet when there came the third one, and it took my hat off my head, that is, the rush of the air did, and it exploded on the hill about forty feet away. I could stand all this sort of shelling (called ground shrapnel), but, hully gee, when it came to 'wooly bears' or 'black shrap' (overhead stuff), I took in my sign. Just imagine a piece of steel anywhere from twenty pounds to a couple of tons coming at you and due to bust all over kingdom come!

"The best thing, though, was one afternoon 250 of our planes came over. We got word the next day that Fritz had planned a big massed counter attack and these planes

bombed him out of it. 'Jerry' (he is the German airman and 'Fritz' is the soldier in general) took a great delight in shooting down our observation balloons and he was a shark at it, too. I saw one German plane get five observation balloons one day right in a row. As fast as he shot one down he started for another. The anti-aircraft guns (Archies) at last brought him down in flames. But he had crippled the artillery until they could get more balloons up the next day, and each balloon is worth about \$60,000, to say nothing of two observers, one of whom had his parachute catch fire when the blazing balloon fell upon it. Then I saw 'Jerry' make five attempts one afternoon to burn the balloon of the crack American observer, before he finally brought it down. I've seen several airmen after they were shot down and it certainly is a hard death. Most of them are burned beyond recognition."

Another letter is from Floyd H. Boyce, a chauffeur with the 311th Field Signal Battalion. He has nothing to say about the actual fighting but is appreciative of the sight-seeing opportunity which is his. He writes to a friend in the Rockford office:

"The way the people of France bear their heavy burden is worthy of the highest praise, as there is hardly a family that has not suffered the loss of a husband or son or both, but still their spirit is not broken and it never will be."

Colonel Schaffer Proud of His Battalion

Lieut.-Col. K. D. Schaffer of the 307th Field Signal Battalion, who, before the war, was district plant chief at Toledo, writes from "Over There," to J. W. Cherry, plant superintendent at Columbus:

"Now that our real job is over, the big question is 'When do we come home?' We came out of the line on October 31st after doing some real work and making things ready for that last smash. Along the east-



LIEUT.-COL. K. D. SCHAFER.

ern edge of the Argonne Forest we saw as hard fighting as there has been anywhere in France. Our last time in the line was for four weeks, and believe me, that is long enough. It was a real scrap every minute and for the Signal Corps there was no let up.

"I can't begin to tell you how proud I am of my battalion. Every man delivered the goods regardless of conditions, and there were some conditions. Our advance was made over rough, hilly country, well organized for defense and at a time when the boches were bending every effort to stop the advance on that particular front. I had found out long before that Americans are not satisfied with any other kind of communication than the telephone, so we bent our efforts toward furnishing telephone service, using radio as emergency; but the radio had little to do. There never was a time in the four weeks of hell that any interruption occurred to tactical communication lasting more than twenty minutes. That doesn't mean that lines were not out for longer periods; but we were always able to reach any command post in the division over one route or another, even when the direct lines were out.

"Our lines, during a drive, are all No. 17, twisted pair and laid on the ground. We have no time to put them any other place. They are used for only a few days at the outside and on the ground they are easier to reach for repairs. It may seem strange, but lines laid loosely on the ground are less subject to damage by shell fire than any other kind of construction except buried cable, and during a drive there is no time for burying it. There is no set plan to follow as to the number of lines or where they are to be laid. The various command posts move continually and the net has to be changed to meet changing conditions. Of course, our drill regulations lay down a great many rules to be followed, but in the last days I have had it rather strongly brought home to me how little these regulations amount to when in the real game.

"For the past few days I have had the battalion at Langres, where the army staff schools are located, furnishing communication for some maneuvers. We furnished them, but every other minute we found ourselves doing something that was not in the 'book.' In spite of this, the service was O. K. and to my mind that is always the real 'IT.'

"We do not know what is in store for us and I think if a vote was taken it would be about fifty-fifty for Germany or the United States. For myself, I am ready to come home any time they say the word. All of my time has been spent in the north-eastern part of France and in the line with the exception of a very few days. We have occupied several sectors of the old front from Pont-a-Mousson to the Argonne Forest, but I have seen very little of the country as a whole."

Goodbye, Mr. Seymour

Entertainments in Honor of Retiring General Manager

It was solemn and impressive and all that, for the occasion required it; but each man present enjoyed himself and felt privileged to be there and wouldn't have missed it "for the world."

The banquet at the Milwaukee Athletic Club on January 27th was a gathering of the executive heads and principal assistants of the Wisconsin Telephone Company who wanted to pay their respects to H. O. Seymour, bid him an affectionate farewell, and express good wishes for his future.

For about two hours there were a succession of short speeches, which vied with one another in expressions of warm personal regard and respect for Mr. Seymour as a friend, an executive, and as a man. Every man who spoke, spoke from the fullness of his heart, and no one was able to express more sincerity in words than was reflected in the faces of those present and in their enthusiastic response to every expression of regard and friendship, which Mr. Seymour's old boys uttered.

J. F. Krizek, the company's attorney, acted as toastmaster and filled the bill admirably, closing his address to Mr. Seymour with the presentation of a beautiful mahogany hall clock of chaste design, one that Mr. Seymour can hand down with pride to posterity. Brief addresses were made by Commercial Superintendent F. M. McEniry, Plant Superintendent L. Killam, General Counsel Edwin S. Mack, Traffic Superintendent F. E. Chandler, District Commercial Manager George C. French, District Managers P. J. Skolsky of Eau

Claire and J. T. Quinlan of Appleton, Ellis B. Usher of the publicity service, and Mr. Seymour's faithful "other self," John O'Day, whom the toastmaster introduced as the "Colonel House" of the telephone cabinet. W. W. Hiller, W. O. Schilling and Thomas S. Bell led in original and clever songs, which the poets of the institution had provided and set to popular, war-time music. "On Wisconsin," and the Wisconsin University yell, were given in honor of Mr. Seymour's alma mater.

"Then, the Next Night——"

On January 28th Mr. Hill chose the same setting, the Milwaukee Athletic Club for a dinner to Mr. Seymour and Mr. McGovern and forty officials of the Company.

In the center of the room stood a class "C" pole bearing a six-pin crossarm, with wires running from the insulators to the tables. The pole steps were tagged, from the bottom, "Draftsman," "Engineer, Wisconsin Company," "Engineer, Central Group," and "General Manager, Wisconsin Company." Mr. McGovern, having climbed the pole, was not forced to "repeat."

Mr. Hill acted as toastmaster, and speeches were made by Messrs. E. S. Mack, H. O. Seymour, E. S. Wilson, W. R. McGovern, J. F. Krizek, L. Killam, F. E. Chandler, W. W. Hiller and F. M. McEniry. The district managers were well represented and gave Mr. Seymour a rousing send-off and Mr. McGovern a cordial welcome. Complimentary remarks flowed more freely than the proverbial champagne—which was conspicuous by its absence; but

it was a "dry" affair only as far as liquid refreshments were concerned.

A quartette and an orchestra furnished music and many songs were sung. The tunes were familiar and there was lusty support for choruses, such as

"Good-bye, Seymour (Hello, Mac!)
We hate to see you go,
From our ranks to national banks
Seems not very slow;
Don't you worry while you're there,
You'll get our business, too,
So good-bye, Seymour (Hello, Mac!)
We're going to square our debts with you."
and
"Over there, over there, send the word to
the Bank over there,
That our boss is coming, our boss is coming.
As vice-president over there;
So prepare, and beware, send the word, send
the word to beware,
We'll be over, we're coming over,
And we'll see more of him over, over
there!"

There are jobs that make us happy,
There are jobs that make us blue,
There are jobs that do away with hardships,
But of those there are but very few;
There are jobs that pay so little money,
That the eyes of love alone can see,
But the job that fills your job with sunshine
Is the job Mr. Hill gave to thee!"

Vice-President H. F. Hill presided with his usual grace and his report of the Government operations of the property and present status of telephone companies was most interesting and was well received.

Enthusiasm ran high and everything indicated that Mr. McGovern's appointment was a happy one, and as long as Mr. Seymour is to remain a director in the Wisconsin Company and be in a position to extend credit to telephone employes in his banking connection, it looks like a big year for Wisconsin.

Mr. Sunny Gives Farewell Dinner

Mr. Seymour was the guest of honor at a farewell dinner given by B. E. Sunny, president of the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies, January 30th, at the Chicago Club. It was the climax of a gas-tronomical and rhetorical barrage that had been laid down along the entire front from Fond du Lac to Chicago, subsequent to his announcement of the proposed evacuation of the telephone trenches of the Central Group for the financial Metz of Milwaukee.

The guest, interestingly pale, a trifle shat-tered, but unafraid, preserved through the evening that superb poise that has borne him so splendidly through many and devious situations, before which men of less heroic mold might well have quailed.

Of the funeral baked meats it need only be said that the feast was what might have been expected from the host—toothsome and simple, ample without glut.

At its conclusion Mr. Sunny rose and expressed his gratification that Mr. Seymour had found another job—if it was a better one, which time alone could tell. He referred to the pleasant relations that had existed between Mr. Seymour and the whole

organization. He called attention to the fact that it requires no little ability to hold a job for twenty years and that it was a subject for congratulation that this ability was not to be entirely lost to the Wisconsin Company, as Mr. Seymour had consented to continue in service as a director.

Following Mr. Sunny, Mr. Hill painted a picture recalling vividly Cap. Anson on first; came the balls high, low, wide or short, though he must needs stoop for a short-bound or extend himself for a high one, Seymour's foot never left the bag. Carrying his hearers through thrilling and enchanting scenes taken at random from the life of a general manager, Mr. Hill concluded his remarks with a snappy presentation of a handsome pearl pin as a token of esteem from Walter Mizner and the others present.

Mr. Sunny read a telegram (D. H.) from Mr. Burt, vice president of the Central Group, Mr. Seymour's former chief, who, while unavoidably absent in California, refused to be denied giving expression to his gratification over Mr. Seymour's good fortune.

Mr. Sunny having invited all those about the table to express themselves, they did so with as little attention to accuracy and truth as is customary on such occasions.



Briggs in Chicago Tribune.

Mr. McGovern, Mr. Seymour's successor, took the final crack at him and with his

innate delicacy and tact, refrained from any allusion to the fact that This Place Has Changed Hands—on the contrary Mac left the latch string streaming out.

Mr. Seymour at this juncture aroused himself and proceeded to tell how it had all happened. Beginning with his emergence from the University of Wisconsin in the late 90s, touching lightly on his never to be forgotten stay at Whitewater, Wisconsin, he carried his hearers, on the bosom of a limpid stream of reminiscence and imagination, down to the minute and permitted them to glimpse with him his future in the field of finance. Liberal lines of credit were extended to all present, nothing in the way of security would be required except good collateral and plenty of it; past friendships would not be considered a bar to financial accommodation *if the collateral proved of high character and ample in quantity*. He seemed anxious that all should get this, with the idea, probably, of

conserving his time and that of those present. With appreciative acknowledgement for the courtesies of the occasion and expressions of esteem and high regard for his assembled friends, Mr. Seymour begged, in closing, that the dinner should symbolize not good-bye but *au revoir*. The expression of pain on every face at the bare mention of "good-bye" quickly disappeared when "*au revoir*" won out handily on a rising vote.

The more formal part of the evening having been gotten by without any beans spilling, Mr. Wilson was asked to assume the role of toastmaster, which he did with characteristic reluctance and modesty. His gift for this sort of thing reminds one of the work of the hoar frost as it weaves its dainty design on the window-pane, leaving here and there in the filmy tracery, spots through which lights may flash for an instant, called into play as adjuncts to his nimble wit. On his own he took his hear-

ers back to boyhood days, to the old white horse and the meadow; to spots along the wayside of life where homely little incidents of the every-day brighten or sadden as the case may be; into memories of the bar (with and without rails), down to tales of the trenches, some new, some gray with age. Through this sparkling background now and again burst shafts and shots, piquant and mildly pungent, by Messrs. Welch, McGovern and Garvey. All of which served to pass the time pleasantly enough until it was discovered that the waiter had switched from grape juice to cool spring water! Almost immediately after this situation developed, Mr. Seymour expressed a desire to return to Milwaukee, which was reluctantly concurred in.

Mr. Sunny's guests to meet Mr. Seymour included Mr. McGovern, Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Smith, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Welch, Mr. Hill, Mr. Arrick, Mr. Mizner, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Garvey.

Thank You, Mr. Weedon!

The *Advance Club News* is a semi-monthly publication issued by the employés of the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company, and its editor is John F. Weedon. In the mid-January number he has an article entitled "Telephone History, Ancient and Modern," which traces the invention and the development of the telephone and the Bell system, and then does some "rendering unto Caesar Caesar's things" by paying a few personal tributes. Says Mr. Weedon:

"The wonderful development of the telephone system is best revealed to us in the following short review of the growth of our own telephone facilities, and the wonderful new installation just completed.

"When the Peoples Gas Company opened their offices at Adams street and Michigan avenue in 1898, their telephone equipment consisted of two position switchboard with thirty terminals. This board being replaced by a four position light board in 1903. The system had grown to a six position board when the Company moved to the new building.

"The telephone equipment at the present time consists of ten position switchboard, seventy-five trunk lines, 325 terminals and fifty extension telephones. All of the Company's branch stores, stations and shops have direct mileage terminals from the Main Office.

"All the smaller boards being discontinued. The telephone work which is being completed consists of two 20 position and one 12 position order tables, installed in the Application Department, two added positions to the main switchboard, 15 additional trunk lines and the removal of the auxiliary switchboard in the Application Department. Work began by Mr. Butt of the telephone company drawing up the con-

"Mr. Axt, of the Engineering Department, furnished blue prints of all the circuits.

"Mr. Burkett, of the Plant Department, was responsible for the delivery of material, which was no small task during war times.

"Mr. Riddel and his crew pulled in new cable from the 17th to 2nd floor. Work was then turned over to Mr. Driscoll, of the Installation Department, with a crew of electricians under the supervision of Art Bates and Jack O'Brien. First step was to move 30 telephone clerks to the west side of the mezzanine floor, as the 52 position order tables will be installed in the old location. After placing the tables, new cable had to be run from the distributing rack to each table. Every wire and connection to be tested and then wire bunches of them.

"Work was started in September. The boards were cut over Saturday and Sunday, December 7th and 8th, Mr. Bates and his men working from Saturday until Monday morning without rest.

"It can safely be said this is one of the best telephone jobs ever done in Chicago and all of the time workmen must remember there was to be no interruption in the service.

"From the day the contracts were delivered to the Commercial Department until the work was completed there was no hitch of any kind.

"The Chicago Telephone Company can be proud of employés that do this class of work. This installation cost the telephone company several thousand dollars, and the officials of the Gas Company can feel sure Mr. Warren and Mr. Curtis will get the best possible results from such a grand system.

"With this equipment the Gas Company

will be able to give their customers a telephone service as perfect as modern methods, ingenuity and enterprise has made possible."

Substantia Acknowledgments

Some of the friends of the suburban traffic forces find very practical and agreeable methods of expressing their appreciation of good telephone service. Read these letters. The first is from the Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee Railroad and is addressed to Miss McCaffrey, chief operator at Highland Park:

"The Chicago North Shore & Milwaukee R. R. Company desires to express appreciation of the excellent service by the operators at your exchange in the handling of our calls. As a slight token of this appreciation I enclose herewith \$50 to be used by you for the benefit of the Highland Park Exchange.

Wishing you and your co-workers a very Happy New Year, we remain." (Signed) C. E. THOMPSON.

The second, sent from Chicago to District Manager McFryer at Wheaton, says:

"Dear Mr. McFryer: On behalf of the Chicago Golf Club, I am enclosing Chicago Draft to your order for \$36. Will you kindly arrange to distribute this amount among the operators in your Wheaton exchange, of which there are twelve in number, I understand, with Greetings and Best Wishes for a Happy New Year to each one from the Club. Thanking you, I remain

(Signed) F. O. WETMORE,
Treasurer, Chicago Golf Club.

Not Necessary

"You are wanted at the telephone."

"But I am so hoarse I can't talk."

"You won't need to talk; it's your wife."

MAJOR JOHN R. TURNER, RETURNED FROM FRANCE, BRINGS CHEERING NEWS OF 410TH TELEGRAPH BATTALION

Men Are All Well and Are Booked for Early Return to America

Bringing good news to wives, mothers, relatives and friends of the two hundred Chicago and Wisconsin telephone men who went to France with the 410th Telegraph Battalion, Major John R. Turner arrived in Chicago, January 31st.

Major Turner, who was in command of the 410th from the day of its organization until December 8, 1918, has resigned from the army and, on February 5th resumed his telephone work. He has enlisted this time as a plant engineer in the central engineering department, Chicago. Before the war he was in the state engineering department of the Chicago Telephone Company.

When the armistice was signed in November, the officers of the 410th were asked to name their preference with regard to future service. Major Turner asked permission to retire from the service and return to civil life as soon as practicable. The request was granted and on December 7th he turned over the battalion to Captain Clarence D. Hoover, who continued temporarily in command. Major Turner spent a few weeks as a casual officer inspecting telephone construction work in different parts of France. He sailed for home January 11th.

At the time of Major Turner's departure the 410th battalion had finished the greater part of the work which had been assigned to it and was ready to embark for home. He did not know when orders for its return would be issued. He reported to Camp Meade, Md., and there received his honorable discharge. This bears the following indorsement: "A very capable officer."

"To me that means as much as the *croix de guerre*," said the major.

Much to the disappointment of the officers and men, the 410th was not sent into the battle zone and the men were not permitted to display the bravery under fire which their officers were sure they possessed in large measure. The battalion spent its entire time abroad in the Department of Finisterre, France, the department in which the port of Brest is located. The battalion headquarters were located at the town of Quimper. Company D was located first at Brest and later at Landerneau, a quaint old French city sixteen miles east of Brest. Company E was located at Quimper. These places are contiguous and the battalion worked as a unit. The battalion headquarters were located in the French barracks. The officers had rooms in hotels and private



MAJOR JOHN R. TURNER

homes. The men were in tents part of the time.

The 410th, organized as the Sixth telegraph battalion, left Chicago July 21, 1917. After a few months spent in learning military tactics at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the battalion was ordered to Leon Springs, Texas. At Leon Springs a number of the men entered a school for officers, with the result that fifteen received officers' commissions. The battalion was brought up to full strength by assignment of men from other units.

Major Turner considers that a job which the men accomplished in March, 1918, while on the Texas border, as creditable as anything they did while on the other side of the ocean. In that month the major was ordered to construct fifty-seven miles of pole line connecting Del Rio and Eagle Pass. The work consisted in placing iron poles and stringing No. 9 galvanized iron circuits on wooden cross-arms. The nature of the country traversed was such that about twenty-five per cent. of the pole holes had to be blasted. In spite of this the work was finished in twelve days. Major Turner received a very complimentary letter from Colonel Carr, Department Signal Officer of the Southern Department at Fort Sam Houston, which also commended the high morale shown by the men.

The battalion left Leon Springs for New York and embarked on the transport *Great*

Northern on July 15, 1918. The trip was made without incident, although the usual boat drills and alarms were featured. The transport docked at Brest July 22. From that date until the day Major Turner left, the battalion was engaged in building telegraph lines according to army specifications throughout the Department of Finisterre.

All the men were in good health when Major Turner left. There had been some cases of influenza. John B. Conlin, an enlisted man from Wisconsin, died last fall from pneumonia. Major Turner himself returns in splendid health.

Wisconsin Boy in Fight at Chateau Thierry

Karl W. Muench is one of the Wisconsin Telephone Company boys who may not be able to take back his old job when he comes home from the war. Karl will be home but will not be the same Karl. After the awful battle at Chateau Thierry Karl went to the hospital. He has since been returned to America and has been in General Hospital No. 2 at Fort McHenry, Maryland. In a letter to one of his old friends, he says:

"Dear Mr. Kelly:

"I managed to come out of that 'mix up' over there a bit better than the majority in this hospital. Many of the boys are minus legs, arms and eyes. I was fortunate enough to come back with those, but I am minus part of my left lung and my heart is affected, as the result of being gassed twice. I have a 'bum' leg too—the effects of a shot and rheumatism. So in all I do not think I will be able to take up my old job. My wind is very short and I am not allowed to do heavy work on account of my heart.

"I am taking up electricity here. They fit the men out for a trade, so I am taught for light work. Well, I am not kicking.

"I believe I have seen my share and done my 'bit' over there. We went into the lines the latter part of February, in the Lorraine Sector. We had an easy time there, that being a quiet sector. We were pulled out of there the latter part of June and placed in the Champagne Sector. We were put there as sacrifice troops when the Boches started their offensive July 14th. Well, we stopped them and suffered moderately.

"They pulled us out of there the latter part of July and replaced our losses. Then we were sent into Chateau Thierry. I got mine the second day. We lost pretty

heavily there. I got back from the Hospital October 20th—was blind for a few days and was burned around the shoulders by mustard gas. Went before the board November 3rd and they put me in D class for overseas shipment. We left there November 12th, the day after the armistice was signed."

General Pershing Dances With Operators

How General Pershing "surrounds himself with the good-will of all the subordinates in his army" was shown in a letter received by Miss Veronica Taafe of Stone avenue, Yonkers, from Miss Charlotte Gyss of 82 Hamilton avenue, who went to France last year in charge of a corps of women telephone and telegraph operators now on duty at the headquarters of the army. The letter tells about a reception for the women, and says:

"Wonder of wonders! General Pershing asked us all to tea at his chateau. We were taken there in limousines, and Miss Anne Morgan poured tea. It rather threatened to be a stiff party until the general said:

"Let's take up the rug and have a little music."

"The general danced with mostly all of the guests, and believe me, he is some wonderful dancer. It turned out to be the most wonderfully jolly party. You know, the general is a most democratic, unspoiled-by-fame man you would ever want to meet, and we all lost our hearts to him."—*New York Times*

Scapple Was in It

Martin Scapple was one of the Wisconsin boys who got into the big war early. Prior to September 12, 1917, he had been a repairman for the Wisconsin Telephone Company at Menomonie. On that day the national guard supply company of which he was a member went into service. Since then Martin Scapple, now a corporal, has had some warm experiences. He went through the bloody fighting at Chateau Thierry, Soissons and the Argonne. In a letter to Manager H. A. Mattison, of the Menomonie exchange, Corporal Scapple said:

"My outfit is now in Germany and I sure wish I was with them. It will soon be three months since I left them. I left them in the Argonne woods, and I shall never forget those woods as long as I live. It sure was a hot place. I was in Chateau Thierry and Soissons drive, but the Argonne woods



CAPT. CLARENCE D. HOOVER
Of Company E, 410th Telegraph Battalion. His promotion to captain was a recent piece of pleasant news to his friends in the Chicago Telephone Company.

was the hottest place of them all. I was acting sergeant in the Argonne woods and I had nineteen men.

"The morning of the 9th is when we telephone men got ours. We were in the lines October 1st and sure had plenty of work. Our lines would be shot out as fast as we could repair them. I had two relay stations and two men stationed at each one, and two men covering between the relay stations all the time. It sure would keep all the boys busy. It seemed as though the Dutch knew when we were out.

One time we could get headquarters and all at once Jerry would send over a G. I. can and of course that settled the telephone service till the bug hunter had been out and kicked out a short or taken care of a G. I. can.

A Night Attack

Clifford Holston of the Cleveland traffic department, now with Company E, 409th Telegraph Battalion, sends to J. W. Covert the following interesting account of a night air raid on Paris.

"I was in Paris one night, when a fleet of Gothas came across. I had already gone to bed, when the sirens began to shriek. So I climbed out and dressed and went out into the streets to see what was going to happen. When I got down to the street all lights were out, the sirens were sending out their shrill warning and people were ducking into the abris.

"The 'Archies' were keeping up a continuous bombardment and high in the air one could see an almost solid sheet of flame formed by their bursting shells. Even above the noise of the cannon one could hear the roar of the French planes as they ascended to meet the invaders, their twinkling lights signaling to the gunners below. Occasionally the sinister hum of the Gothas could be heard in the distance and a dull 'boom' as their bombs were dropped. Fortunately none of the bombs hit near where I was standing, though the next morning I saw a great hole in one of the streets and windows shattered for hundreds of yards around.

"Finally, the bombardment died down and the 'All's well' was sounded. A great flare was sent up; the French planes could be seen circling down and with a relieved 'C'est fini' the people in the abris and on the street went back to their homes."

Sergeant Francis Writes

Sergt. Bert G. Francis, of Company E, 409th Telegraph Battalion, sent some interesting pictures of

Metz with a recent letter to his father, A. G. Francis, special agent commercial department, Chicago. The letter was written at Longwy, France.

Sergeant Francis has seen a great deal of France and his experiences have been interesting ones. He was surprised and delighted when walking along a road one day to receive a slap on the back and hear a voice say "Hello, Bert, old kid." It was an old schoolmate whom he had not seen for a long time



FALL OF THE BOCHE AT METZ

Sergeant Bert Francis sent home this post card, which shows the people of the Lorraine city overthrowing the statue of a German soldier.

Inventories Taken on Account of Government Control

On July 31, 1918, when the Government took over the operation of the telephone systems, inventories were taken of material and supplies, general equipment, and property charged to expense or clearing accounts on or before that date.

During the latter part of October instructions were received that all inventories covering material and supplies and property charged to expense or clearing accounts should be typewritten in quintuplicate on standard forms, permanently bound and forwarded to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company at New York not later than December 31st, the original copy authenticated by H. F. Hill, vice-president, and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, to go to the postmaster general at Washington, D. C.

The huge task of typewriting all these inventories for the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies was given to the accounting department and W. R. Hearne was delegated by B. S. Garvey, general auditor, to see that the instructions were carried out.

It soon developed that some one very familiar with all kinds of telephone material was necessary, and an S. O. S. sent to F. Redmund, general plant superintendent, resulted in H. J. Lewin, of the construction department, being detailed to assist Mr. Hearne in his arduous task.

A large force of temporary typists and calculators was put to work. War-time conditions required that a total of forty-five operators be hired to obtain a working force averaging about thirty. This force was augmented on evenings, Saturday afternoons and Sundays by regular employes of the accounting and other departments, so that it was a common occurrence to find between sixty and seventy people at work on inventories.

The immense amount of typing, checking, footing, summarizing and sorting involved may be better considered by saying that approximately fifty thousand sheets of paper were

used, each sheet was required to be footed separately and wherever an inventory at one location comprised more than one sheet a summary sheet was prepared bringing the totals together.

The inventories of the Wisconsin and Cleveland companies were completed at 11:45 p. m. on Sunday, December 22d, and were delivered to the binders for binding on Monday morning, the twenty-third. The Chicago company inventories were completed and delivered on the morning of

packed and delivered to the express company at 12:30 p. m. December 31st.

The ten volumes comprising the Michigan company inventories are shown in separate photograph.

"Main" Must Move

One of the biggest feats of its kind ever attempted in American telephone engineering will have to be performed when the main exchange of the Cleveland Telephone

Co. is moved to make way for the new union passenger station at Public Square, says the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

The telephone building on Champlain avenue, N. W., is in the center of what will be the central waiting room of the station. Before the building can be razed the telephone company will have to erect a new building, install duplicates of all the apparatus, and then "cut over."

No matter how long it may take to erect the new building and install switchboards to

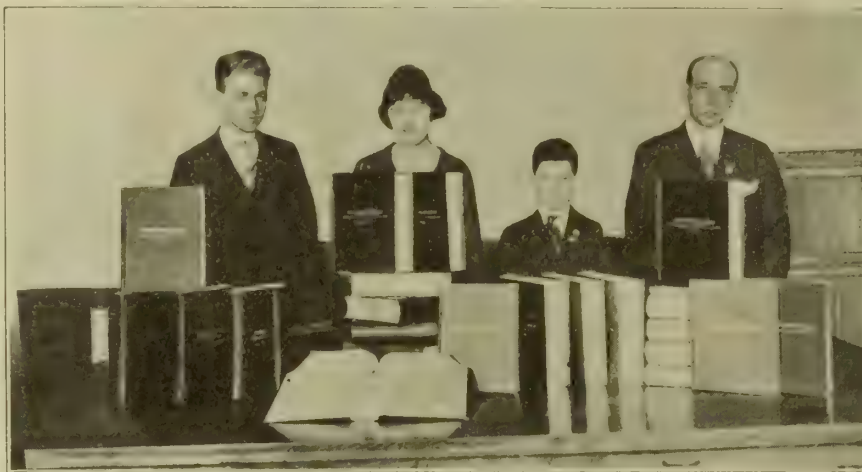
handle at least 13,000 lines, the process of changing to the new building won't take longer than ten or fifteen minutes, Allard Smith, general manager of the Cleveland Telephone Company, said.

The engineering department of the company has been figuring for two months on a place to locate the new exchange where it will be most economical, considering the wire distribution. When the building is ready, all the underground conduits will have to be run into it, carrying duplicates of all wires from downtown telephones.

Then, when all is ready, strings will be fastened to each coil in the old switchboards and to papers inserted in the cut-off relays of the new exchange. At a signal the coils will be pulled out of the old board and the papers from the relays of the new, thus "killing" the old board and starting the new.

The plans for relocating the exchange will be submitted to J. J. Carty, chief engineer of the Bell company. At present he is chief engineer of the signal service in France.

The present telephone building was erected twenty-five years ago, with an addition seven years ago. When built it was one of the largest buildings in the country exclusively for telephone purposes.



INVENTORIES OF THE CHICAGO, WISCONSIN AND CLEVELAND TELEPHONE COMPANIES

Back of the books stand, left to right, M. M. Eldridge, Miss Clara Idanski, Eugene Tuffo and W. R. Hearne. Mr. Hearne was in general charge of the work.

December 26th. The inventories of these three companies were returned suitably bound on the twenty-eighth and are shown in the accompanying photograph, ten volumes each for Chicago and Wisconsin company and five volumes for the Cleveland company.

Four sets comprising these three companies were packed and delivered to the express office on December 28th at 1 p. m.

On the morning of December 23d the final spurt to clean up the Michigan inventory began, and it certainly seemed impossible to finish by the thirty-first, but by working when others worked and also when others slept, the sheets were finally sorted and ready for binding at midnight, Sunday, December 29th. Delivery was made to the printers at 7:30 Monday morning and the bound books were delivered at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, four sets being



INVENTORIES OF MICHIGAN STATE TELEPHONE COMPANY

"OUR CORRESPONDENT IN GERMANY CABLES—"

Major Richard E. Walsh Doesn't Cable, but He Writes Interesting Tales from the Rhineland

From "Somewhere in Germany" writes Major Richard E. Walsh, of Chicago, in command of the 405th Battalion, Signal Corps, to W. R. McGovern, general manager of the Wisconsin Telephone Company. He speaks of - - but let him tell it himself:

*

I left the 410th at Quimper, France, with many a regret on my part; because my boys and I had become good pals. They were doing splendid work and were in every way a credit to the men that sent them over. From Quimper I went to the 402nd Telegraph Battalion (from the Southwestern group) as Battalion Commander and was just getting into the harness when along came another order telling me there was a vacancy in another Bell Battalion waiting to do a little job up where the shells fly fast. Consequently I went to join the 405th Telegraph Battalion at Royaumeix (just above Toul). There will be many a tale to tell about how I finally reached this battalion after wild rides on trucks and other pleasure vehicles, separated from gas mask and helmet up where such things are looked upon by the dough-boy as almost—if not quite—outranking his mess kit. I finally landed at Royaumeix with the 405th all in one piece and found another "regular" bunch, this time from the Mountain States territory, with a sprinkling of Nebraska and Central Union men. They were doing the IV Corps construction, maintenance and operating work, and had just come out of the St. Mihiel drive with four casualties.

The impulsive Yanks were still nibbling away at the heels of the Boches, and each nibble meant that we had to take the Corps lines just that much closer to the Rhine. If the days weren't long enough we would knock off big chunks of night—and that is the way we kept ahead of the game. It is a game, a big one, but it is enjoyable when trained men like this are available to work with. These boys have maintained a reputation for efficiency in their work with the Corps, and they deserve it. In fourteen months' service there has not been a court martial; which is rather an enviable record.

The preparations for another big smash to the right of the Argonne sector took us up to Creue, just south of Conflans. It was there that the welcome news of Germany's capitulation found us. We were then operating in the II American Army. When the III Army (Army of Occupation) was formed, the 405th was fortunate in being a part of it. For a month now we have been working with the 1st and 3rd Divisions; the "Rainbow" (42nd) and 89th just behind us. One of our trucks, by the way, was probably the first truck across

"No Man's Land" into German occupied territory after the armistice had been signed. We sent a construction truck and gang "over the top" the day following (November 12th) on a mission, and they'd have been in Berlin by this time if they had taken enough cigarettes and chocolate



MAJOR RICHARD E. WALSH

to trade for German "Gott mit Uns" belts and Luger revolvers. There is scarcely a thing that can't be purchased today in Germany for a few cigarettes, a cake of chocolate or a bar of just plain soap.

Then follow paragraphs descriptive of life in the occupied German territory and the work in hand. And finally comes the "touch" not unfamiliar in all the mail from overseas:

*

The main question is "When will we get back to the States?" War is bad enough; but take it from me, peace under certain conditions is worse. Sherman never had to endure a peace with the Moselle, the Marne, and the Atlantic between him and Chicago!

*

The Major forwarded an article which he prepared for the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS at Mayen, Rhineland, late Christmas Day, which told of the celebration in his "outfit." He didn't caption it, but it might be called

"The Army's Best Christmas"

Well, it happened this way. You see we have what is known as the Ladies' Auxiliary to the 405th Telegraph Battalion, composed of the wives, mothers, sisters

and sweethearts of the men in the Battalion.

While we were training in the States, these sweethearts of ours sent us knitted garments, candy, gum, cigarettes, cigars, cakes and other things that helped to make Army life more bearable.

Now that we are in Germany, some three or four thousand miles from home, our sweethearts are unable to send us those things, so rather than be balked on account of the rules and regulations governing the sending of articles to the boys over here, they did the best possible thing and sent us the proceeds of the collection that was intended to buy the wool for the socks. It was received with applause, and acknowledged with gratefulness. But what should be done with all that money? Many things were suggested but none better than the one "spend it on a Christmas dinner." No sooner suggested than it was carried into execution.

The officers had taken dinner at the Hotel Peter Kohlhaas on several occasions, each time remarking about the deliciousness of the food. Good, the proprietor, was questioned as to his chef. The chef was called in by the proprietor, and the officers asked if he would condescend to accept the task of cooking a Christmas dinner for two hundred and eighteen hungry American soldiers. "Ya! ya!" he said, and the argument was on. We wanted "Viel" eggs, but the hen's "ain't" laying this winter, not for the Americans. So we sent out details to corral chickens, real ones that are served at meals. Yes, we finally purchased enough to go round, took them out to the hotel, where they were fed for a day or so prior to the slaughter.

We had arranged for a large citizens' meeting house within the city limits for the banquet, but were notified next day that soldiers were to be billeted there, necessitating our securing some other place. It was then that the chef, Josef Schmidt, mentioned his place, two kilometers from Mayen.

We immediately left for the Kur Hotel in Nettetal to make a survey. We found a very dirty looking place that had been closed for four years, but workmen were there cleaning up and putting in the electric lighting. We detailed several men to help, and to assist in the electric installation. Then we completed the job by decorating the two rooms with pine boughs and wreaths, setting up and decorating a very pretty tree.

All this was kept a secret from the men; I should say, was to have been secret, but you can't keep such a thing from a soldier. A day or so later, while out on a practice

march, most of them came in to look the place over.

Christmas Eve the "3x4x9's" were distributed to those fortunate ones who had sent their coupons early. A light snow fell as a rare gift to all, covering the earth with its Christmas garment. The German custom is to distribute their gifts on Christmas Eve, so you see we were abiding by the old adage, changed but slightly, "When in Rome, eat Roman candles, but when in Paris or Germany remember you are an American."

The tables were set on Christmas Morn, and although in the bar-room Kur Hotel im Nettetel, they were set "fur essen" and not for poker! The dinner was scheduled for 5:00 p. m. on Christmas day.

Orders were issued to the men to march from Mayen to the hotel, leaving at 2:00 p. m. At 2:45 the first detachment arrived and were escorted to the rooms above where they were to leave their coats and hats. Along one side of a long room a rail had been built supported by four braces. Along the rail were a few hundred hooks—meat hooks—whereon we hung our coats. About one hundred and fifty of them had been hung on the hooks when down came the whole shebang. Well, it's all in a soldier's life.

Past the pretty tree at the foot of the stairway, they passed into the "banquet hall." Sure it was a banquet, and can you imagine a bunch of hungry men being served by the fair sex? They were.

The tables were decorated with real paper napkins. "Taint ofen a Army man gets a bib, but they was paper bibs on each plate," resting on a copy of the program, which was also the menu, the Battalion roster, the Battalion history, and the Battalion roll of honor. Although it was "Made in Germany," it was designed and originated by the "Battalion Skipper," Major Walsh.

The banquet over, there came music and vaudeville and speeches, and finally Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. boxes of chocolate, cigarettes and cakes, and the men were willing to "call it a day." They were assembled and marched back to Mayen and into their barracks, where they were glad to crawl into the straw.

It was a delightful Christmas spent in the enemy's country, and one always to be remembered as the best Christmas ever spent "in the Army."

Traffic Man in Germany

J. W. Covert, of the Cleveland traffic department, has received the following interesting letter from one of his "boys," now with the army of occupation.

December 26, 1918.

"Dear Mr. Covert:

"Since I last wrote, things of much importance have happened, but even though the war is over, perhaps a few lines will not be amiss.

"In September our battalion moved from the interior of France up into the Toul

sector. For a few weeks we built lines in and around the city of Toul.

"From there we were sent into the St. Mihiel sector and there built lines of communication behind the second army as it made its advance.

"Then came the armistice. Our lines were completed up to where the last battle line was and then we were moved into the territory evacuated by the Germans.

"At present we are located in a small town, Longivy, a few miles from the city of Luxembourg and a few miles from the Belgian frontier.

"On the move to this place one of the sergeants and myself were a day behind the rest of the convoy, on a motorcycle, so we decided to go the long way leading through the cities of Pont-a-Mousson and Metz. Pont-a-Mousson we saw all right, what there is left of it, but in Metz we were collared by the M. P.'s (military police) and as our passes were not sufficient authority to go through Metz, we were promptly sent back from whence we came and were forced to go about ten miles to get around the city. No one under a brigadier general can get into the city, and since no stars twinkled on our shoulder, we were just plain 'out of luck.'

"All this territory we are in now, held by the Germans since the outbreak of the war, is full of the materials turned over to the Allies by them. I have seen locomotives and cars, motor trucks, aeroplanes, machine shops, cannon, ammunition, and, yes, many, many barrels of sauerkraut, which same we diligently consume twice daily. It's really a pity they didn't leave a few yards of sausage and a few kegs of 'bock' to go with the kraut, but no such luck. There is a sad absence of these two articles of nourishment.

"I was in the city of Luxembourg yesterday afternoon and evening. There is little evidence in Luxembourg of sufferings or hardships caused by the war. The city is modern and seems prosperous. The shops are well stocked with high-grade goods and there is apparently no shortage of many articles which are unobtainable in France—notably tobacco, cigarettes, sugar, candies and sweets of various sorts. And foodstuffs are apparently plentiful, for our supper was excellent—in fact, the best I have eaten in this country, and hard to be equalled in the States.

"So evidently Germany is not in such straightened circumstances as her whimperings would have us believe. We are fortunate in having Mr. Hoover at the head of our Food Administration. Someone more susceptible to pleadings might have sent food into Germany which was really needed in France and Belgium.

"Rumor has it that our line, now reaching Luxembourg, is to be extended by us on into Germany, so in all probability we will be in this country for a few months yet. But we are all hoping that the 'powers that be' will decide that we will be

more valuable in our U. S. A. and send us there 'bientot.'

"Give my regards and slightly belated Christmas greetings to all friends in the traffic department. Sincerely,

"Pvt. C. HOLSTON,

"Co. E, 409th Tel. Bn., S. C., A. E. F."

Society Note

The "tea" given at the Paris White House January 25th, was an event the like of which the French capital probably had never seen. It was especially and exclusively for the working men and women who surrounded the President and Mrs. Wilson during their stay. Its purpose was to make them feel that they were members of the official family, no matter what their occupations.

The gendarmes who guard the great palace gates, the gruff sergeants and buck privates of the American troops that patrol the inner grounds, the chauffeurs who whirl the presidential cars about the streets as a happy relief from dispatch riding at the battle front, and American telephone girls who operate the private exchange, and in native fashion frequently protest that "the line is busy," all were there.

Some were bashful, some were completely overcome by stage fright, while others felt quite at ease as they were received in democratic fashion and made to feel at home in the drawing-rooms of the magnificent palace. The President and Mrs. Wilson acted as hosts for an hour.

The sergeant of the French guard gallantly introduced his men, as did the sergeant of the American guard. The telephone girls assisted their hostess in pouring tea and receiving the other guests.

Any Fool Can Knock

Don't criticize your neighbor's faults,

No matter what they do,

Don't ridicule the masses or

Malign the chosen few.

Don't think yourself a censor for

The silly, human flock,

And just remember as you go,

That any fool can knock.

Don't laugh at those who make mistakes

And stumble on the way,

For you are apt to follow them,

And almost any day.

Don't think the others shifting sand

While you are solid rock,

And don't forget, for heaven's sake,

That any fool can knock.

Don't be a puller-down of fame

On other men conferred,

Don't give a parting kick to one

Who fell because he erred.

Don't think that you are perfect and

The only size in stock,

And now, once more, just bear in mind

That any fool can knock.

—N. C. R. News.

TELEPHONE MEN RETURNED FROM MILITARY SERVICE

All Who Apply Are Given Positions in Telephone Organization
Which They Quitted to Take Up Their Country's Service

The victorious "Yanks" are marching home. Thousands, whom the armistice kept in the camps in America, have already laid aside the khaki and blue and are back in civilian attire. Some of the boys, from abroad, are also arriving, bringing stories of Chateau Thierry, Hamel Woods and the Argonne.

Among the returned men are several hundred who, before the big fight, were employes of the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies. These men found places in the telephone organization waiting for them and all who had received honorable discharges and applied for positions have been re-employed. A few of those who returned desired to make other connections and their resignations were accepted. The vast majority, however, are back with us.

The following is a list of returned soldiers who had resumed their work with the companies of the Central Group up to February 1st:

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Josephine Leonard	Edmund F. Phillips
Walter Melcykowski	Harry Setsman
Earle Thurston	Joseph J. Cronin
Lacy W. Seawell	Edward T. Henry
Clarence A. Perz	Frank J. Barzavtni
Edward A. Hughes	John T. Quinn
Lawrence Stonequist	Ernest A. Stallwood
William J. Melville	John C. Morrison
David L. Beckham	Edward J. O'Malley
Albert R. Throop	Carl R. Findeisen
Leo D. Farney	George E. Savage
Edward J. Kennedy	Austin Seguin
Paul W. Scates	Ida Ringeisen
Claude A. Simmons	Ben B. Ziv
Arthur B. Pearce	Earl E. Feeser
Walter O. Swanson	Axel R. Anderson
Dominick Cesare	Thos. G. Krebs
Paul C. Gross	Thos. R. Lee
Frederick J. Abt	John V. Meyers
Arthur F. Anderson	Wm. J. Hamill
Edward C. Bauman	Bayard H. Textor
Joseph Di Fronzo	Verne S. Cantway
Chauncey W. Smith	James T. Clark
Walter J. O'Rourke	Thos. A. Connors
Robert E. Boehmer	Walt W. Endman
Ferdinand Halat Jr.	Clarence A. Fortier
Edwin H. Arnold	Geo. J. Gercken, Jr.
Don V. McGrath	Chester W. Gillespie
James M. Casey	Walter E. Hay
William Welch Jr.	Edmund Lindstedt
Fritz E. Carlson	Marion J. McQuiston
George T. Hood	Gerald F. Mehnen
Harry Seavey	Philip Murphy
Geo. W. F. Bartholomae	Maurice E. Roche
Rich. I. Cocklebeen	Ernest Tonne
	Harold I. Loftus

Welcome Home

Our front cover shows American soldiers, home from the battle fronts, ready to disembark at New York.

Some were on this ship, perhaps, whom the photographer's camera did not catch. They were to come out later—tenderly borne on stretchers or picking their painful way on crutches. But these will soon be restored to health and strength. From overseas, and the from camps in this country, the boys are coming home. All hail to them! All honor to them! All have done their part in the winning of the war and with proud and joyous hearts we bid them welcome.

Clar. E. Wohlford	William S. Harrison
Leon S. Knight	Clarence Montgomery
Henry Reiner	Grant B. Broadbent
Edward C. Koch	Loyal D. Stewart
Edward Tunger	Frederick B. Roberts
Reuben Bloom	James J. Cleary
Harry T. Horn	Guy C. Leekley
Chris Nelson	William C. Dorband
Willard Dickerson	Leslie A. Falk
Roy F. Cummins	Henry W. Greenbaum
Joseph M. Clark	Joseph J. Binder
Oliver V. Swanson	Harry T. Trimble
LeRoy J. Penner	Jesse Rich
Emil Helker	Cheevin E. Threadgold
Geo. F. Golden	John C. Brough
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BELL·TELEPHONE·NEWS

Published Monthly by

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BELL TELEPHONE BLDG. - CHICAGO, ILL.

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in advance, to all persons except employees of
the above named Telephone Companies.

Soldiers, Keep Your Insurance!

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, just before he retired from that important office, addressed the following letter to the soldiers and sailors of America:

"Approximately four million officers and men of the Army and Navy are now insured with the United States Government for a grand total of almost thirty-seven billion dollars.

"You owe it to yourself and to your family to hold on to Uncle Sam's insurance. It is the strongest, safest, and cheapest life insurance ever written.

"For your protection Uncle Sam has established the greatest life insurance company in the world—a company as mighty, as generous, and as democratic as the United States Government itself. Just as Uncle Sam protected you and your loved ones during the war, so he stands ready to continue this protection through the days of readjustment and peace.

"The privilege of continuing your Government insurance is a valuable right given to you as part of the compensation for your heroic and triumphant services. If you permit the insurance to lapse, you lose that right, and you will never be able to regain it. But if you keep up your present insurance—by the regular payment of premiums—you will be able to change it into a standard Government policy *without medical examination*. Meantime, you can keep up your present insurance at substantially the same low rate. The Government will write ordinary life insurance, twenty-payment life, endowment maturing at age 62, and other usual forms of insurance. This will be Government insurance—at Government rates.

"The United States Government—through the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department—will safeguard you and your loved ones with the spirit and purpose of a Republic grate-

ful to its gallant defenders. To avail yourself of this protection, you must keep up your present insurance. Carry back with you to civil life, as an aid and an asset, the continued insurance protection of the United States Government.

"HOLD ON TO UNCLE SAM'S INSURANCE."

Are You Paying Too Much for Your Whistle?

When Ben Franklin was a child of seven he was given a lot of pennies one holiday. Hastening into a nearby toyshop, he voluntarily gave all he had for a whistle. A little later he discovered that he had paid four times too much for his toy. Realizing how many other things he might have had in addition, he wept in vexation and got no more pleasure from the whistle. He never forgot the incident. Afterwards, whenever he was tempted to make too great an outlay in time, energy, or money he would say to himself, "Don't pay too much for the whistle."

Mark Twain tells a story of a man who plied a tugboat up and down the river. This man was terribly envious of a steamer which commanded much attention every time she blew a blast from her great whistle. Finally the man woke up to the fact that he could purchase just such a whistle and make as much noise with his little tugboat as the steamer. But after he got the big whistle he found his boat stopped every time he blew it. The engine had only enough power for the boat or the whistle.

Lots of folks are using up all their energy on some showy thing that gives them no comfort. Some are lavishing valuable time on a few unimportant tasks. Others willingly "blow in" an entire week's salary on one evening of frivolity, robbing themselves of all manner of pleasure for an indefinite period. Others sacrifice the best of their talents in pursuing some fruitless ambition. Still others forego the simple, natural joys of life in worshiping a snob-bish ideal.

They are all paying too much for their whistles.

How is it with you? Are you paying too much for your whistle? Or are there some 1919 War Savings Stamps in your life? Franklin's picture is on them; his ideas are back of them.

Victory Liberty Loan

Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass has officially announced from Washington that the name of the next (fifth) war loan will be the "Victory Liberty Loan."

Originally it had been planned to call the next issue the "Fifth Liberty Loan, Victory Issue," but Secretary Glass, after giving the matter due consideration, finally brought forth the happy combination—

"Victory Liberty Loan."

So "Victory Liberty Loan" it is, and it is believed that every worker will be inspired with renewed zeal to back it up to a vic-

torious finish, and every consistent American patriot with the determination either to start saving or continue to save in order to acquire "Victory Liberty" bonds when they are offered next spring, and thus contribute to two patriotic ends, viz.:

(1) Bring the victors home.

(2) Finish the job.

The honor flag of the "Victory Liberty Loan" will bear a blue "V" on a white field, surrounded by a red border, the "V" denoting both "five" (fifth loan) and "victory."

"Did I Do My Best?"

Edward W. Spencer died last year at the age of eighty-one. When he was a young man, a student at the Northwestern University near Chicago, the steamer *Lady Elgin* collided with the schooner *Augusta* near the university grounds, and two hundred and ninety-five passengers were drowned; but Spencer rescued seventeen persons, swimming out and bringing them in. After his final trip he sank down completely exhausted, panting out the splendid question, "Did I do my best?" That question is inscribed on the tablet erected at the university to commemorate the deed. The experience left Spencer so broken in health that he had to go to California to recuperate.

"Did I do my best?" That is the question we should all be asking ourselves. We may have no opportunity to do striking deeds of heroism such as Spencer's; that does not matter. What does matter is that every day of our lives we do our best for that day. Our best, not some one else's best. Our best, not our second best. And all the time.

"A Man's a Man for a' That"

Do you think of your Italian acquaintance as a "Dago"? Marconi is of the same race. Do you refer to your Polish neighbor as a "Polak"? Paderewski is a Pole. Are your Scandinavian fellow workers "square-heads" in your mind? The inventor of dynamite and the armored battleship were men of that stock. And this argument applies to every race that has found a home in America. It is wrong thinking to use slurring names, even in your mind, about the men of another race. Think straight, and judge a man by his character, not by his birthplace.

Played Hookey by Telephone

When the schools of Columbus, Ohio, closed to prevent further spread of the "flu" instructions were given that pupil and teacher so situate themselves that they could hold telephone consultations regarding lessons.

"I have been sitting at the end of a telephone ever since the schools closed," said a teacher in the largest high school in the city, "and I have not heard from a single pupil for a month."

Bell Telephone Gardening Association

The Bell Telephone Gardening Association is not hibernating during the winter months but is already considering plans for the year 1919, and has held one meeting preliminary to a large open meeting to take place in March. The election of officers for the current year has yet to occur and in the meantime any discussion of definite plans for the association would be out of place, but it has been felt that it would be well this year to make more of a feature of the inspection of gardens and the publishing of pictures illustrating the conditions found in the gardens inspected, and it is quite likely that provision will be made for this particular feature.

The cessation of the war has somewhat relieved the national situation as to the necessity for home gardening, but any one of last year's successful gardeners will agree that there is more in home gardening than a bare attempt to avoid starvation, as it is one of the most pleasant, useful and healthful recreations that is open to the indoor worker, irrespective of its patriotic aspects, and it is not anticipated that there will be a falling off in gardening activities due to the increase in available food. The Gardening Association, therefore, wishes to impress upon those who are thinking of undertaking any of this work, that the best results are obtained through careful planning made well in advance of the advent of spring. We are therefore suggesting to our readers that they refer to articles printed last spring in the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS and which give valuable advice in regard to the planning of gardens. Some of these articles may be reprinted in later issues of the NEWS. In the meantime the following taken from "Successful Farming" will be found of value:

Plan Your Garden

If a person built a house and planned it as he built it he would most likely find a number of very inconvenient arrangements after it was completed. The same is almost invariably true of the garden that is planned at the time it is planted. Fortunately the inconveniences in the case of the garden need not be endured for more than one season before there is opportunity to correct it. In too many cases the same haphazard method of planting is followed the next year and same inconveniences or others just as annoying, are experienced.

On the majority of farms the same land is used for gardens for several years in succession, and the size of plot that will be planted in garden crops is known long in advance. Knowing the size and location of the garden plot, it is possible to make definite plans as to where and how much of the various crops to plant. A garden planned in the leisure of long winter evenings is certain to be better arranged than a garden whose plan is decided upon just as the seeds or plants are put in place.

Each family garden is a problem in itself

Gardeners, Attention!

There will be a meeting of the Bell Telephone Gardening Association of Chicago, at 5:30 p. m., March 10, 1919, at the new Franklin building, No. 315 W. Washington street, Chicago. The principal speaker will be one of the instructors from the University of Illinois, who will give an illustrated talk on advanced methods of gardening. All members of the association should attend. A thirty-five cent supper will be served.

to be worked out in such a way as to best supply the needs of the family with a minimum of labor. Families vary widely in their needs and tastes and garden plots vary just as widely in their character. There are, however, a few general principles which it is generally worth while to follow as nearly as possible.

As a rule, perennial crops, which occupy the same land year after year, can best be grouped at the side or sides of the garden plot. In most cases the garden is so small that it is difficult to plow and cultivate and when this small plot is divided into two or more smaller plots by means of a few rows of raspberries, strawberries, or other perennial crops planted through the middle, the inconvenience is greatly increased.

Unless there is some good reason for doing otherwise, it is a good plan to begin at one side of the garden and arrange the crops in the order of their times of planting. Of course, it is much easier to care for crops planted in rows than in beds. Crops making a smaller growth, such as lettuce, spinach, radishes, beets, carrots, etc., should be grouped together, and likewise the larger growing plants, such as tomatoes, potatoes, sweet corn, pole beans, etc. This will prevent the large plants from injuring the smaller plants by shading them.

There is also an advantage in grouping together crops which are planted at the same time and which mature at the same time. When so arranged it is more convenient to prepare the space for later crops.

There is no more profitable way to spend some of the winter evenings than in planning next year's garden. With paper, pencils and ruler a diagram can be made that will show just when, where, and how much of each crop will be planted, and as a result the garden will be much more conveniently arranged. By making plans early you will know what will be needed in the way of seeds and can order them in ample time to have them on hand when wanted. In addition the seedmen are able to give more careful attention to orders received before the rush season begins.

Fertility of the Home Garden

One need have no great fear of getting the home garden plot too rich in fertilizing

elements. It is possible, of course, to do this but the average home gardener will not be likely to err in this regard. Professional market gardeners used an unbelievable amount of manure on their fields and the best of farm land is not considered good gardening land until it has been "fed up" for a period of several years. Many of the garden crops which are raised in the home garden make considerable more of a demand upon the plant food present in a soil than do the usual run of field crops. For instance, field corn is the heaviest feeder of the staple farm crops but potatoes and cucumbers need more than twice the potassium that field corn requires while carrots, onions and tomatoes must have more than three times as much of this element and cabbage even more. Turnips and cabbage require five to seven times as much potassium as corn. Parsnips and onions call for more phosphorous than field corn while turnips and carrots need more of it than do wheat or oats. More nitrogen is required by corn than most garden crops but turnips, onions and cabbage demand more of this element than do wheat and oats. Averaged all together it is safe to say that the demands made upon the soil of the average diversified garden crop is considerably heavier than though the same were planted to either corn, wheat or oats. Furthermore, in garden work the effort is usually intensive in that rows are planted close together and frequently two crops are raised in a season on the same plot of ground.

Extra Early Tomatoes

It requires considerable extra work to have ripe tomatoes weeks ahead of the regular season, but there is a lot of satisfaction in it and enough extra money to make it attractive if one wants to market his product. As a rule we set out about five hundred plants for our extra early tomatoes and unless the weather is very unfavorable we have fruit ready for market by the Fourth of July. As the main crop does not begin to ripen much before the first of August there's a good big profit in every bushel of the early crop that we sell.

We have not the advantage of a greenhouse and only limited hotbed space but by using the kitchen windows several hundred plants are started. The seeds are sown in shallow boxes three feet long by fifteen inches wide, filled with mellow garden soil. They are planted about an inch apart, in rows, and covered with sifted soil which is firmed with a smooth board, then watered. The soil is kept moist but never allowed to become so wet as to make it soggy or sour, as such a condition would soon kill the plants. The seeds are sometimes slow in germinating. We keep the boxes in a room with a fairly even temperature, 75 to 80 degrees during the day. At night the boxes are covered with newspapers to prevent the soil from becoming chilled.

Once the plants are through the ground

we aim to keep them growing without check in order to have strong, bushy plants ready to set out just as soon as the weather is favorable. When about two inches tall they are transplanted to other boxes where they will have more room to grow. At this first transplanting they are set deep—almost up to the seed leaves. This gives them a chance to develop a fine root system. When they begin to get crowded in these boxes they are transplanted again, this time being set five inches apart in boxes, or sometimes in paper pots. Then the boxes or pots are placed in hotbeds. Here throughout April the plants grow stocky and strong, the hotbed sashes being raised frequently as the weather grows warmer, and gradually the plants are hardened off. By the time the weather permits setting in the field they are well branched and may even have some blossoms. These, however, are pinched off along with all side shoots so all of the plant's strength at the start can go right on building up a strong root system.

For the extra early crop a rich piece of ground is selected and well manured, though not as much fertilizer is used as for the main crop as it would be apt to cause too much vine growth and retard the ripening of the fruit. Plants are set with as little disturbance to the roots as possible. At each hill a stake standing at least four feet high is set and the plant is tied to it. Branching is limited by pinching off most of the shoots. By this method there is not such a large yield as where the plants are allowed to grow undisturbed, but the fruit is of much better quality, smoother and of more uniform size, and does not as a rule rot as badly as that on vines not trained to stakes.

The cultivation and general care of the early crop is much the same as that of the main crop, except that more care is exercised in cultivation and everything is done to hasten the maturity of the fruit. With the extra quality of tomatoes thus secured, and getting them into the market several weeks ahead of the general home-grown crop, we get top prices and realize a handsome bonus for the extra care bestowed upon them.—N. S. G.

Of Course, the War Is Over - -

—But there is the Victory Liberty Loan campaign in the spring. We still have some bills to pay, and—

No, you're all wrong! This isn't to urge you to "buy until it hurts," or to "Give! Give! Give!" It's to point out a very easy duty of yours as a citizen.

In the various Liberty Loans and the Red Cross and other semi-Government campaigns, window space, billboards, the sides of buildings and other agencies were given for the advertising posters.

Enter the Victory Liberty Loan.

Ten million posters for that loan are being printed in Washington, and it is greatly desired that no trace of the former literature be left to compete with them.

The old dirty posters have long since disappeared from the regular billboards, but thousands are still evidenced in empty store windows, on fences and on walls. Lets have a spring cleaning—a "big push" all along the old advertisements front. Destroy 'em any way you want to, but destroy 'em.

Carry on!

Sad News, But You'd Better Read It!

Following the practice of the previous year, W. R. Hearne of the Accounting Department, will be prepared to assist employes of the Central Group Companies in making their income tax schedules.

In the Chicago Area the following departmental representatives have been appointed to work in conjunction with Mr. Hearne and it is requested that the employes of the various departments deal with their respective representatives.

Division Auditor of Receipts.....E. G. Drew
Central Engineer.....M. J. Flyke
General Manager's Office.....M. F. Looby
Plant Department:

Maintenance Division.....	H. C. Clothier
	H. R. Green
	T. Blair
Construction Division.....	C. G. Cudell
	T. H. Carson
Suburban Special Estimate Division.....	A. W. Rupp
General Plant Superintendent.....	J. Niven
Plant Accounting.....	
Suburban-City Employes.....	
Long Lines Division.....	T. E. Higginson
Traffic Department.....	A. S. R. Smith
Commercial Department.....	
City Division.....	Miss H. J. Masterson
Suburban District.....	E. P. Luthardt
Claims Department.....	F. Baldwin
Engineering Department.....	J. B. McLaughlin
Suburban Exchanges and Districts:	
Aurora District.....	A. J. Flannigan
Evanston District.....	R. A. Carey
Elgin District.....	W. H. Nish
Hammond District.....	J. J. Carroll
Harvey District.....	W. A. Hawley
Joliet District.....	M. H. Boltz
La Grange District.....	Geo. W. Voss
Oak Park District.....	W. H. Munro
Waukegan District.....	F. C. Bullock
Wheaton District.....	L. H. Brown

The new Revenue Act has not at this writing been passed and hence the forms for reporting the 1918 income are not yet available. It is expected that a ruling will be issued shortly, advancing the date of filing as the internal revenue authorities have requested that returns should not be filed on last year's forms.

For the information of the majority of our income tax payers, that is those whose incomes are \$4,000.00 or less, the new act provides that the 1918 taxable income will be made up practically on the same basis as the previous year, the exemptions being the same but the normal tax rate will be 6 per cent. instead of 2 per cent.

On incomes over \$4,000 the rates will be as follows:

Normal tax on \$4,000—6 per cent.

Normal tax on all over \$4,000—12 per cent.

Surtaxes beginning at \$5,000 at graduated rates.

The excess profit tax of 8 per cent. on individuals' income over \$6,000, which was included in last year's act, has been eliminated from the new act.

Employes wishing to pay tax at time of filing are requested as a precautionary measure to use either a personal check,

money order or draft, and mail together with schedule and a letter in form as follows:

"Name, Collector of Internal Revenue,

"No. of District, State,

"City, State.

"Dear Sir:

"Enclosed find Income Tax Form..(insert number)..for year 1918, together with ..(check, money order or draft)..in amount \$.....

"Please acknowledge receipt on this letter and oblige,

"JOHN JONES."

"1200 State St., Chicago, Ill.

"Received the above:

"Collector of Internal Revenue."

If payment is not made at time of filing the form, correct letter by striking out reference to payment.

Mr. Hearne may be reached by any one in the outside areas by mail addressed to Room 1502, 212 West Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.

The Union

By Alfred Noyes

You that have gathered together the sons of all races,

And welded them into one,

Lifting the torch of your Freedom on hungering faces

That sailed to the setting sun;

You that have made of mankind in your own proud regions

The music of man to be,

How should the old earth sing of you, now, as your legions

Rise to set all men free?

How should the singer that knew the proud vision and loved it,

In the days when not all men knew,

Gaze, through his tears, on the light, now the world has approved it;

Or dream, when the dream comes true?

How should he sing when the Spirit of Freedom in thunder

Speaks, and the wine-press is red;

And the sea-winds are loud with the chains that are broken asunder

And nations that rise from the dead?

Flag of the sky, proud flag of that wide communion,

Too mighty for thought to scan;

Flag of the many in one, and that last world-union

That kingdom of God in man;

Ours was a dream, in the night, of that last federation,

But yours is the glory unfurled,—

The marshalled nations and stars that shall make one nation

One singing star of the world.

(Copyright 1918 by Alfred Noyes.)

The Care of a Motor Car

By Henry J. Lewin, Construction Department, Chicago.

In the care and operation of an automobile, much must be left to the judgment of the operator, who should study the construction of his car and thoroughly acquaint himself with its mechanism, the functions of its various parts and the "why" of everything connected with it. The difference between a comprehensive understanding of an automobile and the superficial knowledge possessed by most owners and drivers, is the difference between having trouble and not having it. Care and proper attention often correct a needed adjustment or lubricate a bearing that is becoming dry, which if neglected, may cause serious damage.

On the other hand we frequently found the user who is constantly tinkering with his car unnecessarily. Experimenting is costly and should be avoided. It is advisable to keep bolts, nuts and screws tight, and if the car is running well it should be left alone. If something goes wrong it should be looked after immediately, if possible. When the operator is not sufficiently acquainted with the construction to locate the trouble the car should be taken to someone who is.

The care of an automobile may be boiled down to two important factors "Lubricate" and "Adjust". As one part moves or works upon another there is always friction and these parts, including springs, shackle joints connecting rod, bearings, etc., must be oiled more or less frequently.

Tires should be kept in proper inflation. A common result of under inflation is rim cutting and loosening of the tread from the fabric by insufficient air to withstand the shocks of the road. Sudden application of brakes is very severe on tires, causing the tread and fabric to wear. Small cuts which extend to the fabric, if neglected, will cause bumps or blisters by filling up with dirt and eventually cause blow-outs. Tire companies furnish a plastic compound for filling cuts, thus preventing dirt and moisture from getting to the fabric.

Tires may be badly damaged through the use of tire chains, which are improperly adjusted. Running in ruts or car tracks should be avoided. The sides of a tire will soon wear out under such treatment.

There is no worse abuse than to race the engine when it is not driving the car. High speed consumes considerable fuel, and is very dangerous to the operator as well as to the machine. The most economical speed is the one that will always give the operator full control of the car. The engine should not be allowed to run while the car is standing. It is a needless waste of fuel, oil and engine.

Brake bands should at no time bind or drag. Friction causes thereby additional load, which means more fuel and wear on the bands.

Turning corners at high speed is very

dangerous to the operator, pedestrian and car and should be avoided.

Don'ts: Don't start the engine with spark advanced. Don't start the engine unless the handbrake lever is set. Don't start without sufficient gasoline in the tank. Don't start the car without filling the radiator. Don't start without sufficient oil in the crank case. Don't forget to turn the switch before cranking the engine.

Engine Fails to Start. 1. Gas mixture too lean. 2. Water in gasoline. 3. Water or congealed oil in commutator. 4. Magneto contact point obstructed with foreign matter. 5. Gasoline supply shut off. 6. Carburetor frozen. 7. Water frozen in gasoline tank sediment bulk. 8. Coil switch off.

Engine Lacks Power—Runs Irregularly. 1. Poor compression on account of leaky valves. 2. Gas mixture too rich or too lean. 3. Spark plugs dirty. 4. Air leak in intake manifold. 5. Weak exhaust valve spring. 6. Too great clearance between valve stem and push rod. 7. Too close gap between spark plug points.

Engine Troubles at High Speed. 1. Weak valve spring. 2. Too much gap in spark plug. 3. Imperfect gas mixture. 4. Platinum points dirty or burned.

Engine Stops Suddenly. 1. Gasoline tank empty. 2. Water in gasoline. 3. Flooded carburetor. 4. Dirt in carburetor or feed pipe. 5. Magneto wire loose at either terminal. 6. Magneto contact point obstructed. 7. Over-heated, on account of lack of oil or water. 8. Gas mixture too lean.

Engine Overheats. 1. Lack of water. 2. Lack of oil. 3. Fan belt torn, loose or slipping. 4. Carbon deposited in combustion chamber. 5. Spark retarded too far. 6. Gas mixture too rich. 7. Water circulation retarded by sediment in radiator. 8. Dirty plugs.

Engine Knocks. 1. Carbon deposits on piston head. 2. Loose connecting rod bearing. 3. Loose crank shaft bearing. 4. Spark advanced too far. 5. Engine overheated.

The crank case, after every 1,000 miles, should be completely drained and flushed out with kerosene to remove accumulated particles, and fresh strained oil put in to the proper level.

The transmission and differential cases should be thoroughly cleaned after every 3,000 miles, and given a good flushing with kerosene. New, fresh lubricant should then be put in, so that the largest gear will be a little over half covered. Cases should be inspected after every 500 miles to ascertain whether they contain sufficient lubricant.

The steering gear should be kept full of medium fluid oil.

The wheels should be removed after every 3,000 miles, the bearings removed and washed in gasoline or kerosene, and examined to find out whether they are wearing properly, and in good shape. Be-

fore they are replaced they should be greased with a medium thick grease.

The grease cups on the spring shackles, hangers and connecting rods should, before being filled, be thoroughly cleansed and then be turned down two full turns for every 350 miles of travel.

"Whispering Wires of War"

By "Hi" (Hiland Parker Corbly)

Repairman Houser of the Douglas office, Chicago, became acquainted with some real whispering wires recently. A subscriber said that since a regroup gang had rerun the wires in the basement, a ghost-like sound had been heard and if some one wasn't sent to quiet the noisy wires, the fire and police department would be summoned. Repairman Houser sprang into his gas chariot and sped to the place where the ghosts were making sport with our No. 3047. With his trusty flashlight in one hand and test set in the other, he descended into a dark cellar where his ears were greeted by a sound like enraged rattlesnakes. But undaunted, our hero plunged forward into the unexplored depths. He soon located the telephone wire and, whenever he took hold of it, the sound would change in tone. With a little practice, he was soon entertaining the subscriber, his family, and the household cat, with beautiful melodies such as "Beautiful Katy" and "In The Shade of the Old Apple Tree."

Searching farther, the intrepid repairman came upon a "Blake Insulated", which, when held in a certain position, gave off a sound like a peanut whistle. "Ah ha! we have the villain," quoth the bug hunter, "but why this unseemly noise from a perfectly innocent staple? A pair of trusty (or rusty) "Klein's" was brought into action, and Mr. Staple bit the dust,—but wonder of wonders, the sound still persisted with an even more angry tone!

Foiled again—now is displayed the result of years of training in the telephone business. Our faithful (but slightly groggy) co-worker, placed his shell like ear adjacent to the spot where the tuneless staple had reposed and was greeted by a blast of air that blew the old Kelly across the room. At last the fountain head of our trouble was found.

Here is the truth,—in driving a staple the installer had opened a crack in the plaster and the air under pressure from some unknown cause was rushing out through the small aperture with a hissing sound and causing the subscriber considerable worry. A little putty skilfully applied was all that was needed.

The Wireless Telephone

A little North Carolina girl went with her mother to make a call. On their way home they got lost in the woods. After they had wandered about for some time trying to find the way out, the little girl, becoming weary of it, looked at her mother and exclaimed, "Mamma, why don't you 'phone?'"



Of Interest To Our Girls

Conducted by Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst



A Scrap of Paper

Girls, when you hear people talking about the sensible styles of years ago and the present decadence in the art of dressing, show them this beautiful model! We have secured this lovely picture of an "up-to-date" gown through a scrap of paper which Charles S. Bigelow, traveling auditor for the A. T. and T. Company, found wrapped around some old books. It is on the advertising sheet of the Cincinnati Enquirer of May 8, 1887. We learn from the advertisement that this "elegant black gros grain silk suit, guaranteed as here shown, on sale Monday morning at \$22.50."

Someone has said that "style is the dress of thought." We are wondering what sort of mind could evolve such a thought as this! And who will say, as she looks at the opposite page with its trig suits and artistic lines, that in "the good old times" dresses expressed a saner thought than they do today. One would think a dromedary invented this style! We wonder how the delicate lady carries that bustle-back. With such a spider waist she can have little strength for the burden!

In these days a waist like that would be a crime against good taste. The lines of Nature now seem good enough to follow.

A few days ago some newspaper asserted that traffic had been delayed on many of the New York trains by the change in styles of skirts. The short, full skirt of war times having been replaced by narrow ones, girls were unable to "step up" when entering cars. We hope this is merely a sensational way of calling attention to the fact that skirts are to be longer and narrower. But we also hope that our girls, having enjoyed freedom from hampering skirts, will keep to a happy medium. If style is the dress of thought, we want no styles that will hinder traffic or prevent that fine, free step which expresses so well the spirit of the girls of our free land. No other place in the world gives such freedom to girls, and we can well afford to express that spirit in a real American dress which allows more comfort than would be permitted by this disfiguring ancient cut.

Style and the Girl

Designers have outdone themselves in trying to create a combination business, afternoon, and evening dress. But who wants such a thing? What girl wants to wear one dress for every occasion, and that one a uniform?

The designers forget that there is such a thing as expressing individual personality in dress—a thing that is especially evident in business, where a girl is judged so often by her general appearance. People are im-



pressed, agreeably or disagreeably, by one's general appearance. What a pity that so many girls, and men, for that matter, fail to realize this, and so, by being careless, untidy, or "noisy" in dress, lower their own worth in the eyes of others!

Many who would reform woman's costume make all sorts of suggestions in the name of economy, comfort, and attractiveness. All these things should undoubtedly enter into the selection of one's clothes, together with that all-important factor—health. When one feels that a girl is shivering beneath a filmy shirtwaist, the waist ceases to even look attractive. No shoe is good looking when it pinches and makes one hobble painfully.

NOT A QUESTION OF EXPENSE.

Who is there that does not like to see a girl well dressed? But "well dressed" does not imply expense, gaudiness, slippers so perilously high-heeled as to throw one off one's balance, skirts so short or narrow as to cause one to look awkward and ungainly. What it does imply is neatness, harmony of color, suitability, and, last but by no means least, comfort.

If a girl's attire is all this, she need never worry about the impression she makes at first glance. As with our soldiers, whose morale is maintained by rigid discipline as to cleanliness, neatness, et cetera, so it is with her. The consciousness that she is suitably attired spruces her up mentally. Every one has probably had the experience of being conscious of looking well at some

time or other. There is an exhilaration about it, that mere man cannot understand, but that "every woman knows," and it must not be scoffed at or belittled, or—misunderstood!—*The Telephone Review.*

Who's To Blame?

I have a new stenographer, she came to work today,

She wrote, she said, the very best known system—

Two hundred words a minute seemed to her, she said, like play,

And word for word at that she never missed 'em.

I gave her some dictation, a letter to a man,
And this as I remember it is how the letter ran:

"Dear Sir: I have your favor and in reply would state

That I accept the offer in yours of recent date.

"I wish to say, however, that under no condition

Can I afford to think of your free lance proposition.

I shall begin tomorrow to turn the matter out;

The copy will be ready August 10th about.

Material of this nature should not be rushed unduly.

Thanking you for your favor, I am,
Yours very truly."

She took it down in shorthand with apparent ease and grace;

She did not call me back all in a hurry.
Thought I: at last I have a girl worth keeping round the place,

Then said, "Now write it out—you needn't hurry."

The new machine she tackled; now and then she struck a key,

And after thirty minutes this is what she handed me:

"Dear Sir, I have the Feever and in a pile I sit

And I accept the offer as you have reasoned it.

I wish to see however that under any condition

Can I for to think of a free lunch proposition.

I shall be in tomorrow to turn the mother out—

The cap will be red and will cost \$10 about.

Mateeriu of this nation should not rust, N. Dooley.

Thinking you have the Feevur, I am,
Yours very truly."

SIMPLE TREATMENT OF LINES LENDS CACHET TO FROCKS OF THE NEW SEASON

Drapings Prevail in Skirts with Bodices Designed in Crossed and Surplice Effect—Self-Color Embroideries Add to Attractiveness of Serge, Taffeta and Satin.



Left to right—Ladies' Dress number 8020; nine sizes, 34 to 50. Ladies' Long-Waisted Dress number 8071; eight sizes, 34 to 48. Ladies' Long-Waisted Dress number 8056; six sizes, 34 to 44. Ladies' Dress number 8016; nine sizes, 34 to 50.

By MAUDE HALL.

The turning from war's asperities to the easier ways of peace undoubtedly is to be accompanied by an indulgence in dress and adornment—an indulgence that has been vigorously denied in Allied countries during the war.

Simple treatment of lines lends distinction to frocks of the new season, though drapings prevail in skirts. Something is necessary to give fulness to the hips, when

the lower edges are so narrow, so designers are resorting to peg-tops, cascaded panels, etc., while bodices are crossed and surpliced.

Patterns for Designs

The designs shown on these pages are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

Serge, taffeta, satin and crepe Georgette alone and in combination one with the other are used for the majority of spring models, though when recounting ultra-modish fabrics one never must omit the jerseys, of which there is an ever-increasing number.

Biege taffeta is employed in the development of an unusually smart dress which has the front panel of the waist and skirt cut in one piece and trimmed with buttons

of the same material. At either side there are cascaded panels trimmed with soutache braid in self-color. Embroideries are, in most cases, in the same tone as the dress and rather elaborate. The sides of the skirt of the costume under discussion are gathered and fall straight to the knees, where they are drawn in to make the skirt conform to the prevailing narrowness of spring dresses. There is no trimming on the close-fitting waist except buttons of self-material, the collar even being of beige taffeta.

In a black and white check foulard, wool fringe cleverly finishes the lower edges of the extension fronts of the waist. Just below the belt of white satin the fronts are looped and blind-stitched at either side to form pockets. The vest is of satin to correspond with the belt and revers which reach to the waist.

For spring and summer costumes designers are using long woolen fringe trimmings of cotton material to replace monkey fur and the shaggy pelts which have become unseasonable from the standpoint of fashion.

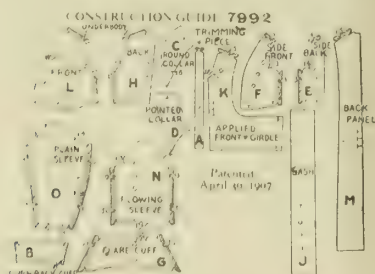
The hip-length cape lined with brilliant satin is one of the leading style features this year and it is sure to be in greater demand than ever, for these there will be needed light weight wraps of handsome material, elegantly developed. The hip-length cape is carried out on the same lines as its longer sister, with dolman side drapes, revers, turn-down collars, pockets and embroidered touches. While navy blue is extensively featured, there seems to be a great leaning toward lighter shades of blue, including sapphire, electric and Delft.

Silk jersey suits hold an enviable place in the world of dress. A stunning one-piece model in overseas blue emphasizes the panel effect front and back, but the panel extends only to the knees. The lower edges are trimmed with embroidery and the belt is of blue and old rose satin. The skirt is two piece and narrow.

Home Dressmaker's Corner

A Modish Frock in Henna Charmeuse
Adapted to Afternoon or Semi-
Evening Wear

The new season's frocks are expressive of much individuality and were never more interesting than now. Adapted to afternoon or informal evening wear is this dress



of henna charmeuse with corselet bodice and side tunic. In medium size the costume requires $6\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36-inch charmeuse, $\frac{5}{8}$ yard 36-inch white taffeta for trimming, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27-inch all-over lace for collar and cuffs and $\frac{7}{8}$ yard 36-inch lining for underbody. The tunic is trimmed with soutache braid in self-color.

The skirt is straight, and therefore easy to make, so the specific in construction will be devoted to the bodice. Although the sleeves may be finished with flare cuffs, the development shown will be found more



both with large "O" perforations on a lengthwise thread. To the right of the sash are the side front of the waist, the side back, the sleeve and cuff, all with large "O" perforations on a lengthwise thread. The panel and collar are so arranged that the triple "TTT" and single "T" perforations, respectively, rest along the lengthwise fold. To cut the lining, fold the material in half, placing the triple "TTT" perforations in the back section along the lengthwise fold, and the front section with large "O" perforations along a lengthwise thread.

To make the lining, first close the under-arm and shoulder seams as notched. Hem the front, then plait front and back, creasing on slot perforations, bringing folded edges to corresponding small "o" perforations.

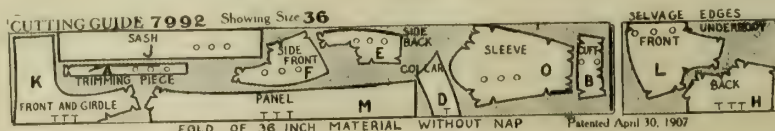
Next, take the side front and side back and close under-arm and shoulder seams as notched. Gather lower edge between "T" perforations and two inches above. Arrange on underbody with seams and corresponding edges even. Stitch gathers to position and baste armhole edges together.

Now, close the sleeve seam as notched, leaving edges free below small "o" perforation and finish free edges. Face turn-back cuff and sew to sleeve as notched. Leave cuff free beyond opening in sleeve and finish for closing, bringing back edges of cuff together. Sew sleeve in armhole as notched, holding sleeve toward you when basting it in the armhole.

Then slash front of the applied front section between the two small "o" perforations and finish edges to slip trimming piece through. Lap side edge of front on trimming piece to small "o" perforations bringing double small "oo" perforations together and stitch. Gather the lower end of trimming piece and finish with a tassel; slip through slash in applied front. Gather the girdle extension between "T" perforations, draw gathers in to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches and finish for closing meeting back edges. Join right shoulder edges of applied front and back panel as notched and finish left for closing. Plait sash placing "T" on small "o" perforation and arrange over the right back edge of girdle slipping one end under the girdle as illustrated.

Sew the collar to square neck, with center-backs and single large "O" perforations even. Leave collar free forward of left shoulder edges and finish for closing. Adjust applied front and back panel to position with center-fronts and center-backs even. Bring single large "O" perforations under the arm to corresponding small "o" perforation in side front and tack; also tack edges together at center back.

practical. The applied front and crushed girdle are in one piece and this section of the pattern is laid along the lengthwise fold of the satin when cutting. Above this section are placed the trimming piece and sash,

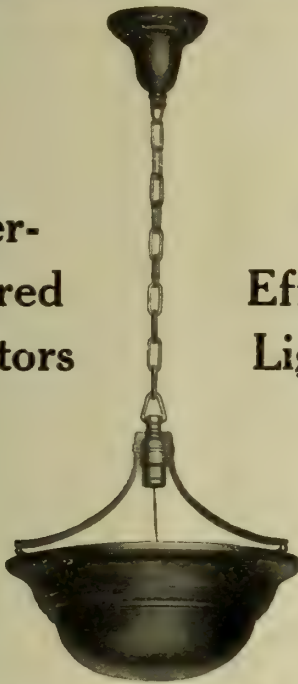


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Safety First and Accident Prevention

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ONE WITH AN EAR THAT *LISTENS*
ACTS ON THE FIRST SOUND OF
DANGER.

TRAIN YOUR EYES TO *SEE* AN
ACCIDENT BEFORE IT HAPPENS.

IT IS NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY
THAT THERE BE AN ODOR TO
SCENT A DANGER.

Safety Sense

When we are born into this world we are endowed, at least most of us are, with five senses; namely, touch, sight, hearing, smell and taste. To interpret the function of the five senses, we are provided with a brain. The mechanism of the body is so arranged that what each sense finds is instantaneously transmitted to the brain, which is the master controller of the entire mechanism. The old adage, "Sloth like rust consumes faster than labor wears, while the used key is always bright," also applies to the brain. If we use it and keep it lubricated by the oil of common sense and the sense of reasoning, we will keep it in good condition, and profit accordingly. It has been stated that "He who uses the five senses well, practices safety." That is a brief way of saying that "He who uses his brain to circumvent a danger transmitted to it by one of the senses, will overcome the danger." If everyone would do this, we believe that there would be but few, if any accidents, that there would be less sickness and consequently a great deal of the suffering and unhappiness that we meet with would be eliminated.

It may be that there are some among us who do not agree with the foregoing statement, theories or whatever it might be called, in its reference to accidents. (Some might even call it "bunk.") Before passing on it, however, let us try to make our meaning a little clearer.

For the sake of argument, let us consider the sense of touch. It may be that

on a winter's night you are walking in the open, and because it is dark you cannot see plainly the condition of the street or sidewalk—you come to a slippery place, your sense of touch immediately transmits this knowledge to the brain, and you take precautions, or should do so, to prevent falling. Again, you may be working near a hot pipe or stove that you have not seen.

it is advertised by warning signs and signals. Still, accidents do occur under these circumstances. There is but little excuse for an accident when the factors that cause it are seen before the accident occurs. Is there any more to be said, so far as this phase of the question is concerned? Knowing what we do about the accident problem, we might suggest that the eyes be trained to see an accident before it happens.

The sense of hearing is obviously an ally of safety. When we are told that a certain danger exists, most of us act accordingly, and avoid trouble. When we hear the sound of a bell, a whistle or an automobile horn that is intended to warn us of impending danger, it does not require, as a rule, any unusual effort of the brain to avoid the danger. Still, many persons are crippled and even killed because they do not supplement their sense of hearing with common sense and reasoning.

The value of the senses of smell and taste to our safety is perhaps less obvious, but if we could not smell the smoke of fire before we saw the fire itself, it is certain that this great destroyer would claim many more victims. We cannot see, feel or hear gas and other poisonous vapors, and we must there-

fore depend on our sense of smell to warn us of their presence. Of all the five senses, the sense of taste is the most abused. From a safety point of view it is given us as a safeguard of our health, to protect us from destructive substances of which perhaps neither sight nor touch nor smell gives us a danger warning, and of which we might partake. We used the word "abused" be-

FREEZING

Every year many people freeze their fingers, toes or ears because of lack of protection.

PROTECT YOURSELF—

by wearing ear muffs, warm gloves, warm underwear, warm stockings and warm shoes.

AVOID UNDUE EXPOSURE!

Rather than take chances of freezing, stop in at a drug store, restaurant, and even a private home.

FIRST AID:

Rub the affected part with snow or cold cloths until the part becomes warm. IF BLISTERS OCCUR and the skin is not broken, treat as you would a burn. IF THE SKIN IS BROKEN consult a doctor at once as there is danger of infection.

National Safety Council Bulletin Board Series

Your sense of touch tells you that you should be careful, or you will be burned. So far as this sense is concerned, it should be remembered that "you can feel a danger without touching it."

There is no chance for argument in connection with sight versus safety. Surely there are none gifted with sight who are so dense that they cannot see danger when

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cause often, when we partake of food that tastes good, discretion (common sense) departs and—"nuff said."

Did you ever think how fortunate you are to have your sight and your hearing? What would you do if you should suddenly lose one of these senses? You would indeed be unfortunate. Then why not use them to the best advantage? How often do we read of a blind or a deaf person being injured? Not very often, but we are constantly reading of accidents to those who see and hear. It's a pretty safe bet that if we would all use sense with our senses, accidents would be few and far between. Think this over.

Recent Accidents

Wisconsin Telephone Company

A repairman in the plant department at Milwaukee cut a piece of wire from a coil. The recoil of the wire as it was cut caused the end to fly up and strike him in the eye.

A wire chief in the plant department at Merrill was working on a stepladder that was leaning against a wall. The ladder slipped and the employé fell and struck a bottle. The bottle broke and cut both the employé's hands.

While a toll repairman was at work on the top of a pole in Hartland, the pole, which was rotted just below the ground, broke. The fall resulted in a fracture of the repairman's left ankle.

A frameman at Racine was soldering

connections on a distributing frame, when some hot solder flew into his left eye.

Chicago Telephone Company

A shopman was using a carpenter's plane to surface a piece of lumber, when the board slipped and the man's left hand struck a piece of iron, causing a cut on the little finger.

A repairman in the Suburban plant department was climbing a pole. Reaching for a pole step, his foot slipped and he fell to the ground, causing injury to the abdominal muscles.

While an operator was leaving the wash-room of one of the exchanges, someone pushed the door from the opposite side, causing the edge of the door to strike the operator on the nose.

A window washer was standing on a wooden partition washing windows. In attempting to step to an adjacent partition, he fell, injuring his right side and back.

A line installer was standing on a window ledge taking down a drop. The wire, by which he was supporting himself, broke, let-

ting him fall, injuring his left ankle.

An installer was walking through a dark basement when he struck an empty crate and bruised his right leg.

An operator rose from a chair in one of the company's rest rooms and struck her right arm on a radiator, causing a painful bruise.

Accident Prevention Trophies

The accident prevention trophies of the Chicago plant department will be in the possession of Messrs. Ford of Waukegan district, Holloway of the supplies division and Cerney of Canal exchange during the month of February.

The standing of the various districts in

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Members of Builders'
and Traders' Exchange

the three divisions of the plant department for the period ending December 31st is as follows:

Suburban Plant

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. Waukegan | 7. Special Estimate |
| 2. Evanston | 8. Oak Park |
| 3. Harvey | 9. Joliet |
| 4. Elgin | 10. Hammond |
| 5. Aurora | 11. Wheaton |
| 6. LaGrange | |

Construction

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Supplies | 5. Building Cabling |
| 2. Cable Repair | 6. Central Construction |
| 3. North Construction | 7. Garage. |
| 4. South Construction | |

Maintenance

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Canal | 15. Prospect |
| 2. Main | 16. Superior |
| 3. Wabash | 17. Rogers Park |
| 4. Austin | 18. Beverly |
| 5. Central | 19. Pullman |
| 6. Irving | 20. West |
| 7. Lake View | 21. Yards |
| 8. Monroe | 22. Wentworth |
| 9. Hyde Park | 23. Humboldt |
| 10. Edgewater | 24. Lincoln |
| 11. Oakland | 25. Belmont |
| 12. Calumet | 26. Lawndale |
| 13. Kedzie | 27. Douglas |
| 14. Stewart | 28. South Chicago |

Fake Influenza Cures

Any widespread outbreak of an epidemic disease invariably brings to light a flood of fake cures for it. The epidemic of influenza is proving no exception to the rule.

The Department of Health has received many alleged cures for both influenza and pneumonia from well-meaning but ignorant people, who think they have made a wonderful discovery and who are willing to give it to the health officials for a price. Sometimes, however, these remedies are offered free and for the good of humanity. Frequently the writers recommend them not only as cures long known in the "old country," but they also "will prevent one from getting sickness of any kind."

According to a recent issue of the U. S. Public Health Reports the fake cure specialists have been deluged with offers of wonderful discoveries held secret but now offered, as a rule, for only a tithe of what they would be worth to "suffering humanity." The formulas for these alleged cures range all the way from sprinkling a little flour of sulphur in each shoe every morning to the use of a teaspoonful of raw onion juice three times a day.

The advice of the health department is:

Do not take patent medicines or advertised nostrums of any kind. As yet there is no specific cure for influenza; though it has been found that plenty of fresh air and sunshine along with good medical care and nursing greatly reduces the number of deaths from this disease.

Do not take remedies recommended by unskilled friends or neighbors. As a rule, they do more harm than good.

In case you are threatened with an attack of influenza, stay at home and call your doctor. Getting a good start is more than half the battle.

Don't dope yourself with home concoctions. Let the doctor prescribe what you take. In your ignorance on the subject of treating disease you may be doing the very things you should not do, if you want to get well.

Remember that physicians who give their whole time to the study of medicine and disease must know more—a whole lot more, in fact—than one who has never studied these subjects at all.

Better be sensible and you will not be sorry.—*Courtesy of Department of Health, City of Chicago.*

Glad to Come Back to the U. S. A.

Mr. Lough, supervising wire chief at Cleveland, has received an interesting letter from A. F. Wilson of the 34th Service Company, A. E. F. Part of the letter follows:

"We are becoming accustomed to the fact that there isn't any more war, although the formalities of signing peace have yet to come. There will no doubt be some very important consideration in doing that, but there doesn't seem any possibility of any of our enemies taking up arms again. They have evidently had enough and then some.

"I recently received a *Plain Dealer* and copy of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS, which were interesting reading I assure you.

"I have no doubt that Cleveland celebrated the cessation of hostilities with the same enthusiasm that she showed in the war activities. All we see in the American editions over here is what they did in New York. They naturally raised the roof over here. What a difference since spring. It has been a wonderful summer and fall all the way through. It guess it takes the fellows who went through those early days around Chateau Thierry to appreciate the coming of peace.

"Now, all are just as impatient to get home as they were to get to France a year ago. It is a very pleasant country and the French people are the most likable one would hope to meet in a foreign country, but a year or so of knocking around gives one a wholesome appetite for home shores. We can sympathize with the fellows who have been at it for over four years. I wouldn't mind touring the rest of the world on the way back, but right now isn't the best time to travel for pleasure."

Mr. Lough also received a letter from C. S. Creps of Company D, 409th Telegraph Battalion.

One of the Family

They were looking at the kangaroo, when an Irishman said, "Beg pardon, sor, but phwat kind of creature is that?"

"Oh," said the gentleman, "that is a native of Australia."

"And me sister married one o' thim!" exclaimed Pat.—*Boston Transcript.*

Private Woodcock Writes from "Over There"

Private P. S. Woodcock of the Fourteenth Photo Section, A. E. F., writes interestingly of his experiences as follows to H. A. Johnson and other Cleveland friends. "H. A. J. and the Old Crowd.

"Greetings:—Was most wonderfully surprised to have the supply sergeant meet me with a smile and twelve letters this a. m. The first I have had in a month as we have been so much on the move lately that mere (?) things like mails are left behind.. Well! Well! It seemed most like old times to get a line or two from members of the old gang and a copy of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS.

"The big noise stopped on November 11th, as you know, and we are all thankful. Even the boche P. W.'s were happy when I showed some of them the French paper with "CEST SIGNE" in big, bold type, meaning that the armistice had been signed.

"It seems great to be able to have real light after dark without expecting to get an H. E. or a bomb dropped on our 'hole in the ground.' Air raids are the grandest goat getters that I have encountered in this war. Imagine crawling out of a nice warm bunk sans trousers and sometimes coat—grabbing a helmet and gas mask and stepping down the highway toward the nearest dugout. Well! I thought I was geared to about sixty per on high but I am way behind when it comes to clearing out at the first sound of a 75 mm. At first before the newness wore off I used to like to watch the search lights comb the sky for the Hun bombing planes and hear the Anti A's, 75's, and the rat a tat tat of the machine guns. But when Fritz would drop flares and follow up with H. E. eggs from 10 to a 100 at a clip—I began to hate that bird they called the kaiser and shiver and wonder just how close to my neck the next one would drop and then shiver some more. Altogether it isn't the pleasantest sensation in the world—believe me!

"Was surprised to find one of my letters, while at Tours, marked by Leroy E. Leech. He is S. C. mail clerk at P. O. No. 902 and handles all of our mail.

"We have a "Y" or rather a Foyre du Soldat in camp which has an American paper once in three weeks. We certainly do go through anything civilized that comes from the United States. I found a page from a little country paper printed somewhere in Montana yesterday and have had to stand guard over it ever since so I could have something to read without holding a dictionary in one hand."

Wants to Be Remembered

Mr. Dombey received a letter from W. A. Paskert, who is a corporal in Company A, 331st Regular Infantry, A. E. F. Corporal Paskert states that he is getting along finely. He asks to be remembered to all of his old friends in the Cleveland Telephone Company organization and hopes to see them soon.

MAR 20 1919

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

Volume Eight

MARCH, 1919

Number Eight

|| . . . It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth. ||

Gettysburg, November 19, 1863 ABRAHAM LINCOLN



THE
CROIX de GUERRE

has been awarded the First and Second Groupements of the Great Headquarters Reserve No. 1 of the French Army, each operating 500 or more White Trucks. Citations for distinguished service accompanied the order, supplemented by a later citation to the entire Reserve No. 1, operating

2,500 WHITE TRUCKS

This is the first and only instance on record of motor transport formations in *any* army receiving this high honor.

The White Trucks were all veterans, many in continuous war service since 1914.

"White Trucks Have the Stamina"



THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND

BELL · TELEPHONE · NEWS

One Policy

Universal Service

One System

Volume 8

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, MARCH, 1919

Number 8

THE MONTH IN OHIO, INDIANA AND ILLINOIS

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

General Offices, Chicago

Miss Laura Ellen Laughlin, Correspondent

"Bill" O'Day is going around these days with a smile on and although it is rumored that the stork left twins at his home, he will neither deny nor confirm it.

On Saturday, February 15th, the girls of the accounting department enjoyed a very good luncheon which was planned and arranged for by Miss Helen Rhodes, of the statistical division, who was assisted by Misses Edna Dunker, Ernestine Mees, Cecelia Mulvihill and Ethel Johnson. The girls hope these luncheons will be continued as they assist greatly in promoting sociability among the members of the department.

News has been received by Chief Engineer's Department that Capt. S. K. Baker was recently promoted and is now known as Major S. K. Baker. Good luck, S. K. Keep it up.

Ohio Division

D. H. Morris, Correspondent Columbus

Akron District

In the Akron exchange Miss Margaret Reed has been promoted to toll recording supervisor. Miss Averill Bays has been promoted from local operator to local senior operator. Miss Grace King has resigned. Miss Kitty Darrow has also resigned and will go to Worcester, Mass. Mrs. Ida Martin and Mrs. Agnes Weston have resigned to join "the army of home-makers." Miss Alta Robbins, long-distance operator, has been transferred to the Cleveland office. Miss May Welch, local operator at Franklin exchange, Pittsburgh, has been transferred to Akron.

Miss Gertrude Eckard, toll instructor, has returned from Painesville, where she has been conducting a class in long-distance.

Miss Thelma Wingerter, inward long-distance operator, has announced her engagement to Ray Heisel.

Miss May Phillabaum, repair clerk in the plant department, died recently of pneumonia, after an illness of three days. Her death came as a shock, as her illness was of such short duration. She entered the service as local operator in June, 1917, and was later transferred to the plant department. The traffic forces join with the plant department in regrets and sympathy to her bereaved family and friends.

The line foreman's office and the storeroom have been moved from the exchange building at Canton to a different location. The space vacated will be used by the traffic department for additional locker rooms and rest and comfort rooms. In the rearranging it will also be possible to install two sections each of toll and local boards.

Miss Mary Metcalf, genial traffic chief at the Mansfield

exchange for the past ten years, has been married to Charles E. Benedict, a former Mansfield resident, but for the past several years engaged in Government work on the Western coast. It was natural that Mrs. Benedict's associates for many years should show their esteem by a wedding gift, which took the form of a beautiful mahogany clock. Her many friends in the Central Union Telephone Company extend congratulations and best wishes. The couple will reside in Mansfield.

Miss Florence Wilson has been promoted to the position of traffic chief at Mansfield, succeeding Miss Mary Metcalf, resigned.

Columbus District

Columbus went wild for a day on Monday, February 17, and, in spite of a wet snow that was almost rain, paraded in force to honor a big six foot boy with a smile. But hanging on the breast of that boy were the croix de guerre and the distinguished service cross, and from his belt (figuratively) hung the scalps of twenty-six Hun aviators whom he had driven from the skies. It was none other than Captain Edward Victor Rickenbacker, Ace of Aces, whom we welcomed back to his home and family. At a banquet in the evening many distinguished guests gathered to do him honor. General Kenly flew over from Washington, a little jaunt of 400 miles, leaving just before lunch in the forenoon. He was forced to alight at New Philadelphia by a violent snow storm in which he was driven from his course, and found himself near Alliance. He finished his journey by train and arrived a trifle late at the banquet. Many other returned soldiers were present and shared in the honors accorded Eddie.

Lieutenant Karl Otstot is back in the engineering department after many very interesting experiences in the various flying schools, where he served as an observer and signal officer.

His many friends in Columbus are glad to hear that "Doc" Hays has been awarded the degree of D. O. P. E. (Doctor of Pipe Enjoyment).

Orrin Parks is back from France and at work again in the Columbus exchange commercial department.

"Cap" Lime and his crew are working in Springfield, canvassing the residence subscribers for increased rates. The ten commercial agents on the canvass secured 658 signed contracts the first day, which constitutes a record.

Considerable excitement was caused one day recently by an alarm of fire from the Main office in Columbus. The fire, whose cause is not definitely known, originated in some papers stored in the second story of the garage at the rear of the main building. Dense volumes of smoke poured out of the garage, but the fire did but little damage and was put out in a short time. All the machines were removed and the cable records in the facility office were placed in the safe recently purchased. The

damage was confined to the roof of the building, and some boxes of toll tickets and old records.

Roy J. Heller, local manager at Galion for many years, died February 17th in that city following a long siege of tuberculosis. Mr. Heller severed his connection with the company in March, 1918, and went to Erie, Colo., in search of health. He returned to Galion last December, and remained at his mother's home until called by death.

Dayton District

Earl P. Yeazell, private branch exchange repairman, has been promoted to Springfield exchange wire chief succeeding Mearl I. Sims, who was made district toll line chief at Dayton.

The Central Union Club, Springfield exchange, recently gave a cider and doughnut "social."

Miss Nelle Kennedy, chief operator at the Dayton East office, has been ill at her home for several weeks. Miss Margaret Heindl, local operator at the Dayton East office, recently underwent a serious operation at St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

The traffic department at Dayton gave a dance at the Dayton City Club on January 14th.

Miss Jennie Brady, matron at the Dayton Main office, is slowly recovering from an attack of influenza.

Miss Maretta Walborn, operator, recently entertained some of the girls in the Dayton Main office with a theater party.

Toledo District

Miss Tesse Glasgow, who has recently been employed as clerk in the plant department, surprised her many friends by her recent marriage to Charles Hanker of Tiffin. The bride and groom will make their home in Fostoria.

Miss Edith Johnston, collector of the commercial department, has been transferred to clerk in the plant department, succeeding Miss Glasgow.

Roy J. Schamel of Rockford, Ill., has accepted the position of wire chief at Fostoria.

Indiana Division

D. H. Whitham, Correspondent Indianapolis

Indianapolis District

Training School Items

The marriage of Miss Anna M. Welch, chief instructor, to Lieut. Hillard Francis Boczkowski of Mahanoy City, Pa., was solemnized not long ago at St. Philip Neri Cathedral. An early morning ceremony took place, and the first sunlight colored the stained windows gorgeously as the bridal procession started down the long aisle to the altar. Miss Welch was lovely in an exquisite gown of embroidered white serge and big white picture hat, the only touch of color being the corsage bouquet of butterfly sweet peas and lilies-of-the-valley. Like most of the recent weddings, this one was strictly military, both Lieut. Boczkowski and the best man, Lieut. Lawrence Welch, being in uniform. The bridesmaid, Miss Leonore Dean, was charming in a coat suit of blue. Lieut. Boczkowski recently was commissioned in the officers' training school at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. He has been in service two years, having enlisted soon after the United States declared war. A wedding breakfast was served immediately after the ceremony at the home of the bride's brother, John T. Welch, after which Lieut. and Mrs. Boczkowski departed for a short wedding trip.



MRS. H. F. BOCZKOWSKI recently was commissioned in the officers' training school at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. He has been in service two years, having enlisted soon after the United States declared war. A wedding breakfast was served immediately after the ceremony at the home of the bride's brother, John T. Welch, after which Lieut. and Mrs. Boczkowski departed for a short wedding trip.

Miss Mary Shaw has entertained the department with a

party to announce her approaching marriage to Welford Moore, which is to take place March 1st. Her resignation took effect February 22d.

Mrs. Griffith Owens resigned February 8th to join Mr. Owens in Grand Rapids, where they are to take up permanent residence.

Mrs. Ruby Hollingsworth, of Belmont, has been transferred to the training school.

Irvington Items

Miss Doris Dietz, an Irvington operator, has resigned to be married to Harry Lantz. They will make their future home in the East.

Miss Esther Goshe of the Main office has been transferred to Irvington.

Miss Della Leffingwell and Miss Tessie Johnston have returned to duty after being ill for several weeks with influenza.

Belmont Items

Miss Byard has been promoted from operator to senior operator.

Miss Higbie, who has tried several times to move to New-castle, has at last decided to stay with us. Good for you, Jessie!

We were all grieved to hear of the death of Miss Clidewell's mother, and the whole office extends its sympathy in her great bereavement.

Miss Davis has been conducting classes in a review of operators' instructions.

Miss Cox has been promoted to senior operator.

Miss Helen Long, former supervisor, has been transferred to the training school at Main office as an instructor. The girls were all sorry to see her leave Belmont, but bade her Godspeed with hearts full of love. On the day of her departure she was presented with a beautiful toilet set of French ivory by the girls of Belmont exchange.

North Items

Miss Reva Hulse has been promoted to instructor for North office. Miss Helen McCreary, supervisor, has returned to work after being ill for several weeks. Miss Lottie Bonifield has been promoted from operator to supervisor.

Miss Nellie Timmerman, evening chief operator of Belmont office, visited the North girls one day recently.

Mrs. Elva Nichter, who was a supervisor at North office, has resigned her position and joined her husband, who recently returned from overseas duty. They have gone to housekeeping in Seymour. The girls at North office presented her with a cut-glass water set. Her many friends join in wishing her success and happiness in her new home. Her division was known as "Sunshine division" because of her kind and lovable disposition. Miss Josephine Hayes gave a farewell party and shower for Mrs. Nichter at her home on Talbott avenue.

Miss Marguerite Weaver has been promoted from senior operator to supervisor. Miss Hazel Peck has been promoted from operator to senior operator. Miss Ruth Purman, operator, has been transferred from Main to North.

"Mother" McWhinney, of the welfare department, who has been ill, hopes to return to her family shortly. Miss Helene Pommerening, of Mr. Green's office, continues ill from the effects of influenza. Wm. H. Anthony, of the traffic superintendent's office, is at present at his home in Chicago convalescing from a recent severe illness. Mrs. Hart, of the welfare department, has returned from a month's tussle with the abominable "flu." Miss Cooper, head of the employment department, has had serious illness in her family.

Miss Grace Boyer, lately of South Bend, is in the Indianapolis welfare department.

On January 29th a baby girl was born to Mrs. Guy Green, wife of the traffic superintendent. But the little one was destined to only take a fleeting glimpse of this world. The next day her white-winged spirit fluttered out. The girls extend their sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Green in their loss.

Main Items

Miss Meletia Percival has resigned to attend normal college.

Mrs. Daisey Bennett, night supervisor, has been promoted to night chief operator. She was succeeded by Miss Lauretta Weber.

Miss Marie Windhorst, evening chief operator, has been transferred to the Washington exchange as day chief operator. Miss Rose Clements, senior supervisor, succeeded Miss Windhorst at Main.

Miss Hazel Smith has been promoted to senior supervisor. Misses Esther Goshe and Frankie Menges have been transferred to the Irvington office. Miss Marie Meunchen has been transferred to the Woodruff office. Miss Ruth Purman has been transferred to the North office.

Miss Carrie Stricker, senior supervisor, has been ill of influenza.

Woodruff Items

Miss Helen Geddes, formerly a senior supervisor, has been promoted to the position of instructor at the Woodruff office. Miss Esther Davis happily informs us she has been transferred and is back in the traffic department.

Miss Avis Poudier, a Woodruff supervisor, has been promoted to the position of assistant chief operator. Miss Poudier succeeds Mrs. Rose Carter, who has left the city to make her home in Terre Haute.

Mrs. Daisy DeVay, evening matron, has resigned because of poor health. Mrs. Lapham has been transferred from Prospect office to Woodruff, where she will be the evening matron. Miss Elva Turner has been promoted to supervisor.

Miss Emily Blake entertained several of her Woodruff friends with one of her delightful chili suppers, which has found great favor among them. Miss Katherine Plummer was hostess during a very pleasant evening which was enjoyed by several of her friends.

Mr. Hunter, formerly wire chief at Woodruff office, has returned after being stationed for several months at Camp Mills, N. Y., and is again with the Company.

Misses Gladys Lennington and Regina Kennedy have returned, and are once more members of the Woodruff force. Miss Eunice Laurent, formerly of Main, is now a Woodruff senior. Mrs. Minnie Hurly, who returned after an absence of three years, has been promoted to senior operator.

Washington Items

Miss Hohenfeld, Washington office, resigned her position as chief operator to be married February 12th. It was with deep regret that the girls bade her farewell. Miss Marie Windhorst, formerly evening chief operator at Main office, succeeds Miss Hohenfeld.

Miss Hazel Mockford has returned to work after a three weeks' illness. Mrs. Hawkins, formerly supervisor, has resigned to join her husband in New York. Miss Vandivier has been promoted from senior operator to supervisor.

A deal has been consummated whereby the Central Union Telephone Company purchased the property of the Pike County Telephone Company in Daviess County. The property purchased consisted of an automatic exchange of about 1,150 subscribers and a number of local toll lines.

As soon as plans can be worked out the two telephone plants at Washington will be consolidated and all patrons will be served from one exchange.

An Indiana Fire

A few weeks ago fire started in an automobile garage and salesroom adjoining the exchange quarters at Frankfort, Ind. Shortly after the fire was discovered the entire building was in flames, and explosions followed one another in quick succession. Some idea of the magnitude of the fire can be gained from the fact that about 115 automobiles were destroyed, the building being three stories high, with practically all floors filled with automobiles and supplies.

The walls of this building and the telephone building adjoin, and it was little short of a miracle that the exchange was not destroyed. However, due to favorable wind direction and the

splendid work of the city firemen, comparatively slight damage was done to the telephone quarters and very little equipment trouble was caused.

The two operators on duty were Miss Price and Miss Guntle, and they deserve much credit for the way in which they stayed by their posts, answering calls and calling people whom they knew had automobiles in the garage. They remained at their posts until ordered from the building by the fire chief.

At That Conference

Two Central Union Telephone Company employes participated actively in the Paris Peace Conference, according to the latest word from overseas. Willard Hollowell, an installer and testman at Indianapolis before he entered the Signal Corps, was selected as night wire chief of the telephone service for the American representatives, and Fred McConaha, cable splicer and repairman, was on duty handling the cable trouble. Mr. Hollowell entered the Central Union service in 1916, while Mr. McConaha is an "old-timer," having commenced telephone work for the company as a helper in 1906.



WILLARD HOLLOWELL

leave.

Bell telephone men went overseas among the first hundred thousand, and the importance of telephone work in connection with reconstruction makes it probable that Bell telephone men will be among the last to

Samuel R. Newberry

Samuel R. Newberry, who was manager of the Ashtabula Telephone Company at Ashtabula, Ohio, died February 8 following an illness covering a period of several months. He was born in Ashtabula in 1863, and for the past thirty-five years had been actively connected with the telephone business. For seventeen years he was with the Bell Telephone Company, and for the past eighteen years Mr. Newberry held the position of manager of the Ashtabula Telephone Service Company. He held membership in the Telephone Pioneers of America, an organization composed of men who have had at least thirty years of active experience in the telephone field.

Mr. Newberry is mourned by a legion of friends in telephone circles.

Clarence Severson Departs

Clarence Severson, manager at Crawfordsville, Ind., is dead. He was born June 24, 1864, at Lafayette, Ind., where he received his education and was graduated by the engineering department of Purdue University. After completing his college course, he followed plumbing and heating engineering work and later, due to ill health, quit this to travel as a salesman. In 1904 he came with the Central Union Telephone Company as special agent at Crawfordsville, Ind., and in 1905 was appointed manager, in which capacity he remained until his death.

As a member of the telephone organization, Mr. Severson was well known and highly esteemed by both officials and employes. He was a tireless worker, and while in ill health for several years preceding his death, he remained constantly on the job and displayed a cheerfulness of disposition and aggressiveness in his work that was reflected by his entire organization.

As a citizen and business man, he was held in high regard in the community. Mr. Severson was a member of Purdue Chapter of the Sigma Phi fraternity, an active and honored member of the Masonic order, being a past commander of Knight Tem-

plar, and a member of Murah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis.

Mrs. Harriet Severson, his wife and Lieut. Harold Severson, their son, who is with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, survive. In compliance with the expressed wishes of the deceased, a very simple service of burial was held, where, in addition to intimate friends, attended the officials of the Central Union Telephone Company.

Illinois Division

A. J. Parsons, Correspondent Springfield

Jacksonville District

J. H. Schmidt, of St. Louis, Missouri, has accepted a position with the Central Union Telephone Company as cable splicer at Jacksonville. Mr. Schmidt was formerly with the Southwestern Bell Telephone System of St. Louis.

N. R. Harrison, district traffic chief, spent several days in the Jacksonville district in the interest of the traffic department.

W. L. Edwards, wire chief at Beardstown, resigned February 1st. He and his brother are going into the vulcanizing and storage battery business at Roodhouse, Illinois.

Joe Chamberlain, formerly foreman at Pontiac, has succeeded Wire Chief Edwards at Beardstown, Illinois. Theodore Alexander, of St. Louis, Missouri, has accepted a position as repairman at Beardstown.

B. G. Seymour, manager at Beardstown, was called to Nashville, Illinois, by the serious illness of his mother. She is now improving and on the road to recovery.

F. R. Jarboe, manager at Carrollton, Illinois, was a victim of the flu for ten days in January. Mrs. Jarboe and two children were down with the same malady.

Miss May, of the traffic superintendent's office, has been at Carrollton several weeks in charge of the traffic department. Miss Lulu Henderson, of Literberry, Illinois, and Miss Elvah Shore and Miss Myrtle McCarthy, of Jacksonville, have returned after helping out at Carrollton during a shortage of operators. Carrollton, at one time, had nine operators at home on account of the influenza. Michael Brennan, repairman there, has a siege of at present writing.

Among those who met the Great Adventure while in the service was Henry Jones, a repairman at Jacksonville, who went in the draft on June 24, 1918, to Camp Taylor, Ky., and who died there of pneumonia six months afterward. Had he lived one more week he would have been discharged.

A quiet, faithful employé, he was well liked by all who knew him. He was born and raised on a farm, and began his telephone work in 1913. He joined the receivers, Central Union Telephone Company, on December 7, 1916. Mrs. Jones survives. Telephone Company, on December 7, 1916.

Mrs. Jones survives.

Springfield District

Miss Julia Waters, chief operator, has returned to duty after a week's vacation in St. Louis.

Miss Margaret McGurk, instructor, was married to Clyde Bonsley, of St. Louis, February 5th. The girls of the traffic department presented Mrs. Bonsley with a beautiful set of "Community" silver. Miss Anna McGurk gave a novelty shower, February 20th, complimenting the bride, her sister. Many useful gifts were received.

Miss Ellen Pontziuous has been promoted to service observer.

Miss Helen Barrett, toll operator, was married to Joe Reavley at Riverton, February 9th. Mrs. Reavley has resigned. The couple will make their home in Springfield.

Miss Gladys Geer, toll operator, has been transferred to the division office as clerk.

Miss August Hobson has returned to duty after two weeks' illness.

Miss Maude Jacobs, local operator, has resigned on account of ill health.

Miss Francis Drendal, local operator, who underwent an operation for appendicitis at St. John's Hospital, is improving.

Miss Jusie Judge, toll operator, who underwent an operation at St. John's Hospital, is slowly improving.

Miss Mary Hobson, local supervisor, has returned to duty after five weeks' illness.

The plant department recently completed the installation of a private branch exchange in the Ridgeley-Farmers Bank, consisting of four trunks and 30 stations.

The installation of a private branch exchange in the City water works department, city hall, consisting of three trunks and six stations, was completed on February 20th by the plant department.

E. R. Milliard of the plant department is receiving the congratulations of his many friends upon the arrival of a baby boy at his home.

The plant department has recently organized a club, and the following officers have been elected: E. L. Hawes, president; E. R. Milliard, secretary, and Carl Lovejoy, treasurer. The club is purely of a social nature, and its members are looking forward to many pleasant evenings. On Washington's birthday, an interesting entertainment was held. John J. Keplinger of the Illinois Watch Company gave a short talk on "Time."

A Wedding "N" Everything

Local service observations at Rockford for the month of December resulted in Mrs. Schmidt's shift bowing to Mrs. Duree's shift. It was therefore, up to them to entertain the winners, which they did in a delightful manner a few weeks ago. A program of musical numbers, vocal selections, Scottish dancing and impersonations were rendered by the losers, following which refreshments were served. After this came the "special stunt" of the evening, namely, a mock wedding staged by the winners,



to whom the announcement that they were to be the principals in the affair was a complete surprise. The form of ceremony was handed to the chief operator of the winners, who was to officiate as parson, and after a slight attack of "stage" fright she had them lined up with as much dispatch as she "lines up" the shift each day at noon. Becomingly garbed in a soldier's uniform of the vintage of 1865, Parson Heythere united Mr. Michael McGingham and Miss Susie Creampuff in the holy boughs of hemlock. Florence Murphy, repair clerk, and Myrtle Dickinson, instructor, took the parts of groom and bride. The supervisors and operators ably represented the ringbearer, bridesmaids and best man, the bridal party being complete in every detail. Pictures of the happy couple were taken the following day in the rear of the exchange building.

Quincy District

Miss Edna Niekamp, toll supervisor, has been transferred to Detroit.

Miss Clara Eckert, night chief operator, entertained the night force at her home. The game of "Touring" was introduced, and the evening proved a very pleasant one.

Mr. Barlow, district traffic chief of the Rock Island district, conducted a toll conference pertaining to the new rates at the Hotel Quincy, at which operators from Pittsfield, Barry, Macomb, Mt. Sterling, Carthage, Bushnell and La Harpe were present.

Miss Alma Sibbing, toll operator, is absent on account of sickness. Anna Mae Gentry has accepted a position as toll operator.

T. M. Bradford, traffic superintendent, was a recent visitor at the Quincy exchange.

Miss Irene Fuhrman, senior toll operator, has been appointed toll supervisor to succeed Edna Niekamp.

J. V. Howe, wire chief, has just returned from Macomb, where he went to rewire a test panel. While he was there, he dined with our former wire chief, R. N. Brazelton.

Miss Laura Carbaugh

Surviving her brother Russell, by only three days, Laura Carbaugh, chief operator for the Central Union Telephone Company at Lanark, Illinois, passed away recently, a victim of influenza. The death of her father in 1914 left Miss Carbaugh the comfort and stay of a widowed mother. She worked for the Independent Telephone Company for about ten years, taught school for a term, and from November 1, 1910, to March 1, 1913, she was employed as a toll operator. From that time until her recent illness, she held the position of chief operator for the Central Union at Lanark, filling it in a very acceptable manner. Kind and courteous to all, Miss Carbaugh won a place for herself in the hearts of those who knew her or had occasion to come in contact with her, and her passing is greatly mourned by a host of friends.

Centralia District

Miss Sybil Keith, local operator at the Duquoin exchange, has been promoted to first toll operator.

From the *News-Bulletin* of the Murphysboro Telephone Company at Carbondale are "lifted" these notes:

Miss Edna Biggs, collector at Benton, has married Hobart Cole. They will be at home at Alton, Ill., to their many friends after March 1.

Miss Marjorie Dunsmore, collector at Carbondale, was recently united in marriage to H. N. Martin of Grenada, Miss. They will make their home in Carbondale.

Mrs. Loretta Mott Rose, clerk at the Harrisburg exchange, has been unable to perform her regular duties for the past month on account of a severe attack of influenza. Mrs. W. M. Aaron is filling the position as clerk during her absence.

W. L. Ford, general superintendent; Maie Kee, service inspector; Stella Barth, chief operator at Herrin; Mrs. A. L. Steber, clerk, Marion; E. J. B. Aldridge, manager Duquoin; Myrtle Harten, chief operator Benton; Anna Jungers, chief operator Carbondale; Lenore Pigott, chief operator Murphysboro, and Ruth Jones, clerk Duquoin, attended a traffic meeting at Centralia, Ill., conducted by N. R. Harrison, district traffic chief of the Central Union Telephone Company.

Kankakee District

Miss Lorraine Holder, formerly traffic chief's clerk at the Kankakee exchange, was married recently to Albert C. Anderson.

Miss Amelia Yeadicke has resumed her duties at Kankakee, being absent two months because of influenza.

Mrs. Etta Douglas, Miss Esther Regnier and Miss Marie Bell are new local operators at the Kankakee office.

Miss Edna Darner, Kankakee local operator, has been promoted to supervisor, taking the place of Miss Opal Ellis, who had been made evening chief operator.

Miss Mildred Wolf, night operator at Kankakee, is off duty suffering from a nervous breakdown.

The fourth annual dance given by the employes of the Kankakee exchange, was held February 12th, at Radeke's Hall. It was the most successful yet given, and the net proceeds were far above expectations.

F. E. Aldrich, formerly of Peoria, has been transferred to the Kankakee exchange as cableman.

William Bernier, formerly an employe of the Kankakee exchange, but for the past two years elsewhere employed, has accepted a position as p. b. x. repairman at Kankakee.

Merle Baron, recently dismissed from the service, has returned to his position a repairman.

C. G. Seytter, district traffic chief, held a school of instruction at the Kankakee exchange, chief operators and managers of the connecting companies and nearby exchanges attending.

Frank Deebank, commercial agent at Kankakee, has been transferred to Paris as manager, and J. L. Ward is the new commercial agent at Kankakee.

Joe Chamberlain, formerly repairman at Pontiac, has been transferred to Beardstown as wire chief.

Lon Jester, manager at Pontiac, has recently been transferred to Cairo, Illinois, as manager.

Employees Returned from Military Service and Deaths in Such Service, General Offices, Chicago

ILLINOIS

GENERAL OFFICES, CHICAGO

Hoehn, F. W., Chicago

ILLINOIS

Adams, Arthur, Belvidere
Baron, Merl, Kankakee
Boone, Elwood, Decatur
Borkholder, J., DeKalb
Earp, Guy, Decatur

Hawkey, Vernon, Rockford
Lentz, Wm., Decatur
Melcher, Ed., Peoria
Olson, Geo., Rock Island
Reid, Fred C., Peoria

INDIANA

Akin, P. M., Indianapolis
Bates, Demas D., South Bend
Cooper, Paul R., Indianapolis
Huckleberry, W. K., Indianapolis
Humphreys, I. H., Terre Haute
Hunter R. G., Indianapolis
*Luichinger, M. J., Indianapolis
*Transferred to interest company.

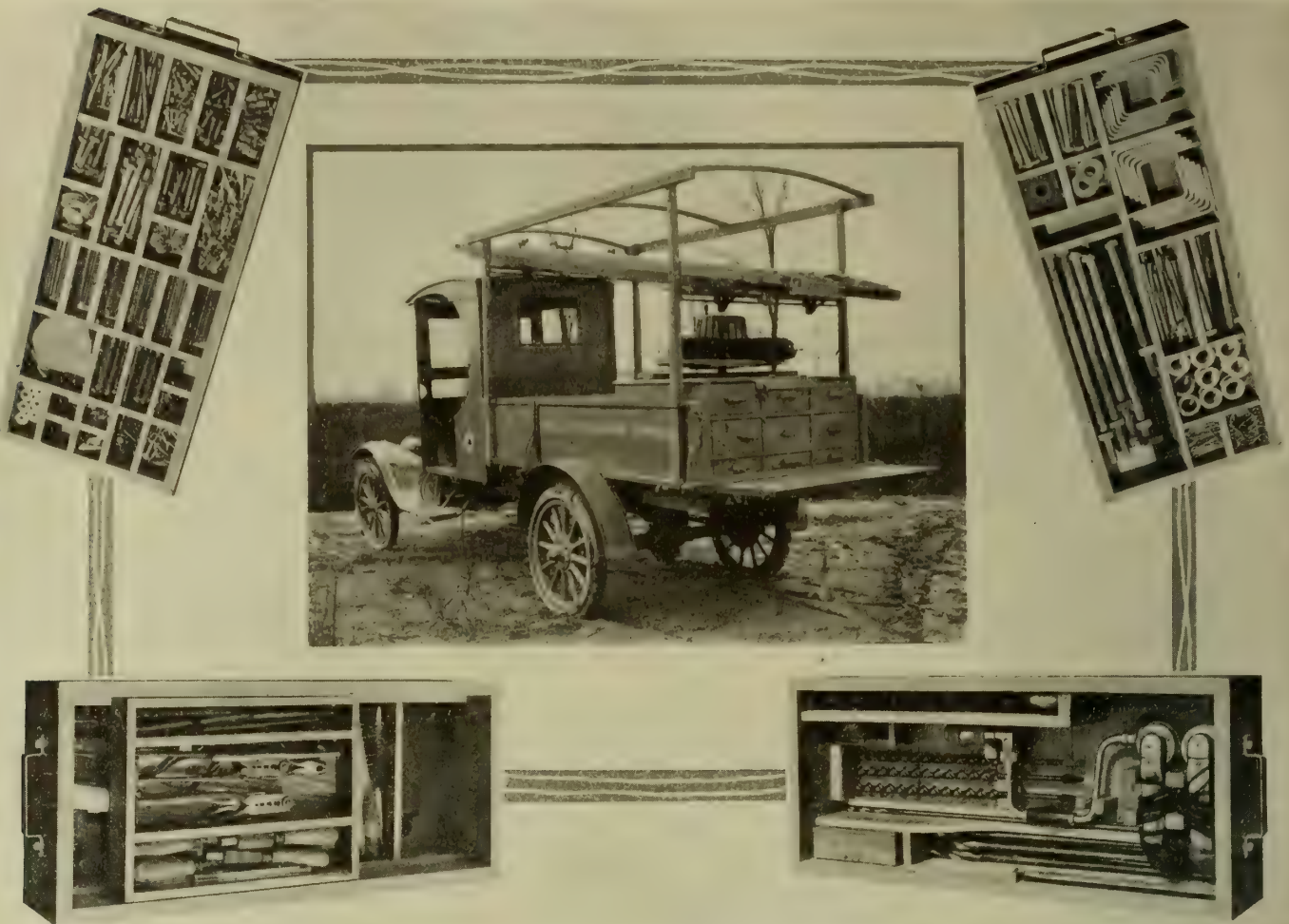
Muterspaugh, Wm., Indianapolis
Meyers, J. C., Indianapolis
Rhees, A. W., Indianapolis
Ruddick, J. R., Indianapolis
Wampler, B. S., Indianapolis
Wyatt, S., Terre Haute

OHIO

Anderson, Bert, Columbus
Bennett, C. R., Columbus
Brown, F. R., Columbus
Dubar, Bud, Canton
Hay, John L., Wooster
Kromrey, Geo., Toledo
Mathias, Ivor, Youngstown
Meers, Jos. W., Columbus
Monaghan, J. H., Columbus

Muterspaugh, K. F., Sandusky
Nieman, F. R., Columbus
Ostot, F. E., Columbus
Pratt, J., Dayton
Reilley, Frank, Columbus
Ritter, Wm. C., Dayton
Scales, J. L., Ashtabula
Weaver, Grover C., Dayton
Wilson, R. B., Xenia

REALLY, THEY SHOULD HAVE THIS AT ALL THE AUTOMOBILE SHOWS!



One of the New Line Order Trucks Recently "Launched" in Chicago, and Four of the Nine Drawers, Showing Their Compact and Convenient Packing.

The plant department of Chicago has placed in service in the city division ten one-ton Ford trucks equipped for carrying necessary tools and materials used for drop wire construction and maintenance work.

In Chicago practically all telephone pole routes are in alleys, and in designing the arrangement of the truck body and providing places for the various articles carried accessibility was kept foremost in mind. The arrangement is such that when the truck is in an alley it can be stationed close to a fence or building, to avoid interference with traffic, and at the same time any part of the truck or its equipment will be easy of access. A service cab with storm curtains and an adjustable windshield is provided for the protection of the workmen in inclement weather.

Each truck is equipped with a tool and material chest, a combination pay-out and take-up reel, a ladder rack and a tool box for the tools, tarpaulin and first-aid kit. There is also ample room in the truck body to carry an extra supply of wire, guard arms, ground rods, etc.

The arrangement of the truck body, ladder racks and tool and material chest, as designed, is the result of suggestions made by various workmen who use these trucks and is considered a decided improvement over the old-style line order ones.

A person will be able to reach the tool and material chest without coming into contact with ladders when they are in place. This plan is a safety-first feature not only to the workmen, but also to the public, and as the ladders do not project beyond the ends of the trucks, they will occupy less floor space in the garage.

The tool and material chest is located on the rear end of the truck body and contains nine drawers. Each drawer has a

locking device to prevent it from being pulled entirely out of the chest. The top row of drawers contains tools, and the remaining six drawers are for materials. These drawers are arranged so that each item of tools or material has its proper place, and materials that are commonly used together are contained in the same drawer.

Mr. Benjamin Franklin, in addition to being a fairly good printer and a fairly good diplomat and a fairly good statesman, was a fairly good paragrapher.

"Money can beget money, and its offspring can beget more," he wrote once upon a time. It's something to think about, isn't it? And after you think about it, the wisest thing to do is to buy some Thrift Stamps and some War Savings Stamps!

CHESTNUTS AND FACT AND FABLE—A PAGE OF SMILES

Invitations to Dinner

How a "She" Invites a "He" by Telephone.

She—Is this Mr. Smith?

He—Yes.

She—Guess who's speaking.

He—I haven't the slightest idea.

She—Oh, go on—guess!

He—I can't.

She—Well, guess anyhow.

He—I'm sure I would be wrong.

She—Well, let me see how close you can come.

He—I never guess "who's speaking." It's liable to get one into trouble.

She—Do so many women call you up?

He—No, but I never can recognize voices over the telephone.

She—Well, guess just this time, anyhow.

He—I tell you I haven't the slightest idea who it is.

She—Have you forgotten me so soon?

He—Of course I haven't.

She—Well, then, guess.

He (desperately)—Is it Clara?

She—Clara who?

He—Oh, never mind. Who is it?

She—Do you mean Clara Scott?

He—I don't.

She—Well, then, what Clara did you think this was?

He—I won't tell you. Who is this?

She—Try another guess.

He—What's the use?

She—Just one.

He—No, if you don't tell me who it is I will ring off.

She—I think you're mean.

He—I'm all through guessing.

She—Well, it's Alice Simpson.

He—Oh, hello, Miss Simpson. I recognize your voice now.

She—I don't believe you even remember when you saw me last.

He—Oh, yes I do.

She—When was it?

He—At Gus Bourneuf's theatre party.

She—There! I knew you didn't remember.

He—That was the last time. You can't put anything over me now.

She—Oh, no it wasn't. Think again.

He—Well, then, when was it?

She—Don't you remember the day I was driving up the avenue and you were riding on top of a bus?

He—But that doesn't count. We didn't meet, we just passed.

She—But that was the time you saw me last.

(Really, we have no more space for this kind of stuff. About four pages farther on *She* invites *He* to dinner Monday week, and *He* accepts.)

Male Version

Tom—'Lo, Jerry. Tom talking. Eat with me tonight at Pietro's at seven?

Jerry—Sure.

Tom—All right. 'Bye.

Jerry—'Bye.—*Judge*.

And This from Indianapolis!

Operator—Number, please?

Pay-Station Voice—"Ah don' know no numbah."

Operator—Whom do you want?

Pay-Station Voice—Ah don't know his name.

Operator—Well, what do you want?

Pay-Station Voice—Ah wants fo' bits wuth o' po'k chops.

The "Grumble Department"

When the desk operator answered a call at the Harvard chief operator's office at Cleveland, a woman's voice asked, "Is this the grumble department? My husband says he is tired of hearing about my troubles, and says I should call the grumble department of the telephone company and grumble to them."

A Restless Nature

Some time ago a traveling salesman stopped at a factory in New England, and while going through the works with the proprietor, allusion was made to a certain position.

"The last man that held that job," reflectively remarked the proprietor, "was with the firm forty-three years."

"You don't really mean it!" returned the salesman with the proper show of surprise. "What made him leave?"

"Had a restless nature," calmly answered the proprietor. "He was one of those fellers that always want to be on the go."—*Exchange*.

No Doubt

"A recent invention provides for ten telephone messages to be sent at the same time."

"That will cause no end of talk."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Papa's Limit

"But, Mabel, on what grounds does your father object to me?"

"On any grounds within a mile of our house."—*London Tit-Bits*.

And He Doubtless Knows

A young man once said to Thomas A. Edison, "Mr. Edison, don't you believe that genius is inspiration?"

"No," replied Edison; "genius is perspiration."

That Recall Again

"Say, Tim, do you believe in th' recall of judges?"

"Faith, I do not. The last time I was up before His Honor he sez: 'I recall that face; ninety days.' I'm ag'in th' recall of judges."—*Harper's Magazine*.

Another Job Lost

Boy—A man called while you were out, sir. He said he wanted to thrash you.

Editor—And what did you say to him?

Boy—I said I was sorry you were out, sir.—*The Lookout*.

She Wanted Them Wrapped, Too!

Mrs. Youngbride (to butcher)—I've just thought of something for dinner my husband is very fond of. You have chickens?

Butcher—Yes'm.

Mrs. Youngbride—Well, Please cut out the croquettes and I'll take them with me.—*Exchange*.

Which Makes It Al Right

"Are you quite certain I've had the very latest form of influenza?"

"Quite, madam, quite. You coughed exactly like the Countess of Wessex."—*Punch*.

Deferred Classification!

"Did Angela reject Sammy when he proposed?"

"Not exactly, but she put him in Class 5 only to be used as a last resort."—*Life*.

SPRING
COMES
TO
MARGARET
MACKIN
HALL



Seems strange to mention "Spring" and then show a skating scene on the Du Page river, doesn't it?

Well, the "Spring" refers to baseball, and here you have the Mulligan Guards and the Gibbon Cubs. There are only seventeen players shown, but Miss Cotton played in the outfield for both sides.

And here's a picture of the "husking bee."



The baseball season was opened at Margaret Mackin Hall on Wednesday, February 19th, when the Mulligan Guards met and defeated the Gibbon Cubs by a close score of 8 to 5. From the time the umpire cried "play ball" until the last inning the game was full of pep and excitement.

The two sides were evenly matched, although Captain Gibbons, of Central exchange, declared the Guards had all the real healthy ones on their side, and until the last inning the score was 5 to 5. The umpire had an ulcerated tooth and at times it was difficult to hear her decisions above the din of battle. It was the first game for Peggy O'Meara of the Health department, but she came up to the bat smiling. As the ball came over the home plate, Peggy swung and sent it to the outfield. Then, very well satisfied with herself, she strolled back to the bench. It was in the ninth inning that the big excitement came. The Mulligan Guards had three "men" on bases and two out, and "Cap." Mulligan (Randolph office) decided to steal home; just before she reached home the ball was thrown to Catcher "Ag" Courtney (Central) only to find "Ag" posing for her picture. The ball went wild and the Guards brought in three runs.

During part of the game "Dint" Moore (Kedzie) grew weary and sat down on third. Mary Hatch (Hyde Park), who was running the bases, saw no room for her on third and returned to second. Miss Cotton (General Manager's Office) was assigned outfielder for the Cubs, but liked the position so well she played it for both sides; nothing like being neutral. "Dint" Moore (Kedzie Office) and Lillian Daly (Main Office) performed some clever stunts in covering bases. Clare Plunkett (Toll Office) proved a valuable first baseman for her team.

Catcher Marie Frantz (Hyde Park) couldn't see why she should vary her position a bit when a left-handed player came to bat. For awhile the spectators thought Miss Schewe (Kedzie) and Miss Walsh (Kedzie) had baseball confused with a boxing bout.

G. Jagers (Canal) thought she could have made a home run if the bats had been built a little broader.

Eva Leclerc (Evanston) lost a heel bringing in a home run, but, nothing daunted, she chopped off the other and remained in the game until the finish. The only two points the teams did not clash over were the grounds and the day. Both were ideal. The contest will go down in Margaret Mackin Hall history as the hardest fought game ever played there. The players, tired but happy, went in to a good dinner and all aches and pains were forgotten until the next morning.

* * *

February was a busy month for birthdays and birthday parties. They came so fast that on one occasion we had to celebrate three on the same day.

Misses Celestia Vivian, Humboldt; Ethelyn Moore, Kedzie; Marie Schewe, Kedzie; Clare Plunkett, Toll, were the ones discovered and celebrated. There may have been more but we didn't happen to hear of them.

* * *

February 11th an invitation was extended to a husking bee. Of course, the city folks thought it fine "all play and no work," so a large number responded to the invitation and proved "game." In a very short time twenty-five bushels of corn had been husked. It's great what we learn out in the country.

"THE FOUR TENTH"

By Major John R. Turner

It was down on the Mexican Border,
Where we first got in touch with the game,
Where our faces were blistered and peeling,
For the lives we had led were too tame;
Where the shade was so cool and refreshing—
Oh, how we did long for a tree
As we stood on the sun-baked desert
And felt it go up a degree!
And at night, round the camp fires gathered,
We'd strike up a song or two,
And tell one another wild stories—
Of course, no one thought they were true.

And then, as the bugles sounded,
Into the "pup" tents we'd crawl;
You'd hear some big sergeant a cussin'
As down on him his tent would fall;
The wind would keep getting higher
And into the tents blew the dust,
A head would come out from the canvas
And cough, choke, and pretty near bust,
"Hang on to the sides, you rookies,
Or you'll sure lose the cover you've got."
And sometimes we'd find that a part of the camp
Had moved to a more distant spot.

But out once again in the morning,
A quick, hasty breakfast to eat,
And back on the job they all hustled
For they had much work to complete.
There was never a kick or a grumble,
In spite of the hardships down there;
They're a fine bunch of Yanks in that outfit,
As good as you'll find anywhere.
When it came to blasting the holes in
And throwing the poles up fast,
They sure broke the world's finest record
For the line's of the kind that will last.

There was no time to go out sight-seeing,
Even when there'd be something to see,
It was just nip and tuck for the whole bloomin' time,
On the banks of the Rio Grande-e.
And into the "outpost" detachments,
Who guarded the frontier for you,
We built a line and connected 'em up
And it seemed too good to be true.
For their lives were mighty lonely,
As though on a desert isle;
But they heard the sweet voice of central
And were glad to stay on for a while.

And so the job was completed—
They had finished her up with a slam.
And the old D. S. O. (bless his heart and his soul!)
Came across with a nice telegram
In which he sent praise most profusely,
And offered his very best thanks,
And he didn't forget who had done the hard work.
It was meant for the men in the ranks.
Then back to the "Springs" we motored,
Hitting her up right fast,
For every man knew, and the officers, too,
We were due for a bath at last.

And then came the orders for sailing,
And a happy bunch were they;
They were going across to hit the big game—
There was no further time for play.
Every man of them meant business,
They were ready for any chance.
They'd sure bring the "pep" to the old A. E. F.,
When they got over in France.
They expected some front line action,
With the hazards as great as could be,
And every man jack was prepared for the worst
As they started over the sea.

The troops were finally landed
And marched away to the camp.
The night was not like the morning had been;
In fact, it was awfully damp!
They gave us a piece of ground that night
On which our tents to stake;
But they should have furnished a boat or two
For the ground was under a lake.
And thus for ten days they waited,
And it rained every day without fail;
And when someone went to the kitchen shack
He would have to hoist a sail.

The B. C. took an inland trip
Instructions there to get
(If it hadn't been for the use of his hands
He wouldn't have reached there yet).
For the French couldn't save his lingo,
And neither could he get theirs.
So he had to sleep in a freight car
Where they had no rooms upstairs.
He ordered some steak and coffee
In a hotel along the way;
They brought him a chop and a bottle of wine,
So he managed to get through the day.

The B. C. returned to the outfit—
You could see from the look in his eyes
That to hear a man talk with the old Yankee slang
Was a mighty pleasant surprise.
And he brought back a bunch of orders
For the things we would have to do;
And the boys were right disappointed
When the contents they finally knew.
For they weren't going up to the trenches,
At least not for quite a long time;
They had orders to stay far back in the rear
And put up a telephone line.

And so the big project was started,
Regardless of both mud and rain.
And it was not easy going,
But we would have felt much shame
If we'd let the weather conditions
Bother us any at all.
When we thought of the lads in the front line trench
Answering Duty's call,
For the hardest of circumstances
Was just like a life of ease
Compared with the boys who, with bayonets sharp,
Were bringing the Huns to their knees.

So this is the end of the story
Of a crowd that was surely all right;
They never got close to the battle line,
But they wanted to mix in the fight.
And they gave of the best that was in them,
And that is saying a lot;
They worked on thru all kinds of weather—
It was never too cold nor too hot.
And after some months of hard labor,
Erecting their "masterpiece,"
The whole blamed business was ended
When they signed up the armistice.

There were thousands and thousands of soldiers
Who had to stay back in the rear,
But it wasn't because they asked for it;
Their orders were very clear.
They get no medals back there, friend,
And perhaps you would never have known
Of all that these lads have given
And the spirit they've always shown,
If I hadn't recorded it thusly
In (to me) a most difficult way
(But maybe some pretty French lassie
Has already had first say!)

THE SPIRIT OF INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE IN AMERICAN INDUSTRY *

By B. E. Sunny

Americans can, without boastfulness, point with pride to what their country has accomplished since its entrance into the war. Those with whom we have associated ourselves are unstinted and ungrudging in their acknowledgment of our services; on every hand it is agreed that our country, accustomed to doing big things, has fully sustained her reputation.

How did we do it, admittedly unprepared as we were, when the President called the nation to arms? What changed us from a happy-go-lucky, improvident, carefree, peace-loving people into a military machine that now functions so admirably? The answer to these questions is, by the giving full play to our national spirit of individual initiative that had already made our country great industrially and commercially. Accustomed to tackling big things and getting away with them, we tackled this biggest of things, war-making, and we have gotten away with it.

Underlying America's success in peaceful pursuits is the latitude allowed to individual initiative. No hall mark of nobility, no pomp nor circumstance has ever been necessary in order that her sons might win wealth and honors by earnest, unwavering devotion to the job that lay at their hands. With us, genius has but to show itself and the means for its development are forthcoming. And even genius is not a prerequisite to success; sound common sense, keen observation, well-ordered living, thoughtful elucidation, and practical application of principle never knock at opportunity's door unheard.

This factor of initiative unhampered, reinforced by courage and resourcefulness, has created a national spirit that is indomitable. Careful preparation where time permits, the faculty of knowing how to do things and then doing them, the power of quick decision, the willingness to assume responsibility and the courage to take a chance when quick action is demanded, these have enabled us to overcome obstacles confronting us.

The future holds great opportunities for our young men

and young women. In the problems of reconstruction that follow in the wake of the great war their powers will be taxed to the utmost. Those who know how to get re-

sults and to bring order out of demoralization will be in demand. The political, commercial and industrial activities of a world are to be rehabilitated, rebuilt, reorganized and rerouted. In these many and varied processes, untried processes, untried theories will be exploited, radicalism will seek to displace tested usage, selfishness will attempt to break through. There will be intolerance of old, well-grounded methods and passionate demands for the new and the impracticable. But the cool, level-headed judgment of all propositions and a courageous adherence to correct principles will eventually prevail over innovations that are pleasing in theory but lacking in stability in the light of experience and custom.

During the season of readjustment, personal success must be subordinated to that which will promote the general welfare, just as has been necessary during the fighting period. Our course in matters, social and economic,

must be held true, with renewed and renewing vigor, to that laid down by those who so wisely chartered it at the birth of the nation.

That course has carried us safely away from rocks and shoals. Today, when the wreckage of autocracy is strewn about and neighbor states stand over it, victorious but sadly shaken; today, when bolshevism holds in a reign of terror a country so vast that the human mind cannot grasp its extent, America remains and must continue to be clear-eyed and purposeful. Her youth, typifying this vision and purpose and standing fast by proved moorings, should prepare itself to meet her every need. Fortified with a working knowledge of business principles and practices, combined with patriotic devotion, it may be safely intrusted with her future, mental, physical and spiritual.



B. E. SUNNY

The degree of Doctor of Engineering was conferred by the Armour Institute of Technology, June 4th, 1908.

*Reprint from "PERSONAL EFFICIENCY", the Magazine of the LaSalle Extension University.



There was a snow in Chicago recently; so of course you know what happened at Margaret Mackin Hall!



Wm. H. McCarty, Company E, 409th Telegraph Battalion, and one of the waifs of war-torn France.

Four perfectly good generations of Alexanders, of which the third from the left, Joseph J., is a chauffeur for the Chicago Telephone Company. But we are betting on Joseph J., Jr., on the extreme right, who is making unidentified "fingers" at the photographer.



What the Camera Thinks About It



Sergeant P. J. McLindon, sometime telephone man, sometime soldier, looking warlike.



Members of Company E, 409th Telegraph Battalion. Do you know any of them?

San Juan Hill, where Sergeant John N. Schalz, erstwhile telephoner, is camping with the Marines, was more peaceful in the last war than in the war before.



THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY

Under a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, dated July 16, 1918, the President of the United States was given supervision, possession, control and operation of the telephone system of your company and all other telephone and telegraph systems throughout the United States, until the ratification of the treaty of peace, and at midnight July 31, 1918, the postmaster general, acting on instructions from the President, took control and possession of the property.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company negotiated a contract with the Government for the Bell system to which contract this company has become a party, fixing the compensation for the use of the several properties. Among other things, this contract provides for the following:

Operation shall be continued at a standard of efficiency relatively equal to that of the past;

Through current repairs and maintenance the property shall be maintained in accordance with prior standards, so that its condition will be relatively the same at the end of the period of Federal Control as it was at its beginning;

There shall be set aside, in order to provide for a reserve for depreciation and obsolescence, an amount equal to 5.72 per cent annually of the book value of the depreciable property;

Amortization of intangible capital, right of way and land shall be continued upon a basis substantially equal to the Bell System practice preceding Federal Control;

Payment each year of an amount equal to the sum of the annual interest and amortization charges on all outstanding securities in the hands of the public, plus the annual dividend upon share capital in the hand of the public; plus the annual charge for interest, dividends and other costs of securing necessary additional capital, for expenditures to be made at the request of the Postmaster General, and plus the annual charge for interest and dividends on new securities issued for the discharge, conversion or renewal of present obligations.

Your company's proportion of the payment by the Government will enable it to meet its charges for interest and dividends, including such charges on account of additional money as it may be required to invest in its plant.

While the property of the company remains in the control and possession of the Government, information concerning its operation is at the disposal of the Postmaster General, and the usual balance sheet and income statement are therefore omitted.

Because of war conditions there was less construction work done during the year than for several years, and less than 20,000 new telephones were added, against an average growth of forty thousand each for the five previous years.

The outlook for business in the current year is satisfactory. We expect to add about 32,000 new telephones, and our construction plans will add about eight million dollars of new property.

The City of Chicago, through the gas, oil and electric light committee of the city council, took up in May the matter of regulating rates for the five year period, in accordance with the 1907 ordinance, and was told by the company of the urgent need of modifications in the rate schedule to improve the service, help the revenue somewhat, and reduce the operating expenses. After several hearings, which put the committee in possession of all of the facts, the matter was referred to a sub-committee for report.

In August, the sub-committee having made no report, and the condition of the service having become extremely critical, the company applied to the committee for relief through the abolition of all flat rate service, other matters connected with the rate regulation to be postponed until after the war. The practice of supplying service on a flat rate basis, which the company is obliged by ordinance to do, has during fifteen years been condemned by numerous experts employed by the City, as discriminatory and wasteful. The committee at once referred the matter to experts for investigation and report, but thus far no report has been made public.

In the suburban division we have an application pending before the state utilities commission for an increase in all exchange rates. Decision should be handed down on this application in a short time.

The company lost a very large number of experienced and skillful men and women to the army and navy and war activities, just as did other business concerns, and the character of the service furnished was not up to the established standard.

Since the armistice many of our former employes are returning, and we feel that we are daily gaining in our efforts to get the service back to a satisfactory speed and accuracy. The subscribers have generally realized our dilemma and have been exceedingly patient. We are grateful to them and to the employes, who did their best and, under all the circumstances, did exceedingly well. For the Board of Directors,

B. E. SUNNY,
President.

HOW TO WIN "THE REST OF THE WAR"

It looks now as if anyone might kick Germany around—the once all-powerful Germany! Why is Germany weak? Because the Germans have lost control of themselves. Unless we retain control of ourselves—of our own souls—we have not won a complete victory over Germany. If we retain or acquire complete control over ourselves we can win "the rest of the war."

Uncle Sam, in order that "the rest of the war" may be won, asks every man, every woman, every boy and every girl to get himself or herself under control, to put self under foot, to stifle appetite for the unnecessary things, to save and conserve, and to work and earn and produce and to buy, buy, buy, the promises-to-pay of the government, so that the government may win "the rest of the war"—may bring our boys home, their tasks done.

This brings us to Benjamin Franklin, one of the greatest Americans that ever lived, the man whose likeness is on the 1919 War Savings Stamps. The government asks you to win the rest of the war as Benjamin Franklin would have you win it.

Franklin proved the identity of electricity and lightning—before he drew the lightning out of the cloud by means of a kite. He invented the Franklin stove so as to economize fuel. He is the great apostle of War Savings Stamps. "He that

spends a great day idly," says Franklin, "spends idly above six pounds a year, which is the price of using a hundred pounds."

Franklin is, in a large degree, the founder of the American army. The troops of which George Washington took command in 1775 had no supplies, were almost naked, and were starving. Franklin was a leader in devising plans for feeding, sheltering and clothing the army—just as, if he were with us now, he would lead in the great national thrift movement which will not only "win the rest of the war" but will pay our war debt. The times for the easy-going spending of money should be over in this country. The world needs everything we can save.

"Silks and satins," said Franklin, "put out the kitchen fire." They stand for the things which make it hard to win the rest of the war. "A fat kitchen, a lean will," said Franklin, and we may say, "A fat kitchen, a lean treasury."

Follow his teaching. Save and have. The government must have your savings. If you save and buy War Savings Stamps, you will still have the government; you will be prouder of your government; you will feel more interest in your government—and your government will pay you interest every year.

"Save and have"—and win the rest of the war!

WHY MISS COWL! DELIGHTED!

Jane Cowl, Heroine of "Lilac Time" and "The Crowded Hour", and the Greatest Tear-Lady in the World, Champions "The Voice With a Smile"

If ever there was a "voice with a tear," Jane Cowl owns it. She could bring tears to the eyes of a tiger. She loves to play on the heart-strings of her audience and make 'em all weep, and the trick that "puts it over"—Jane admits it herself—is a sweet-something-sad in her voice. She has cashed in on it on various occasions in a variety of successful plays. But although the size of her contracts largely depend on that gift, she is far from believing that in real life a lachrymose lever is the best means for moving the world.

"Though the professionally, persistently painstaking person who makes it a business to be always cheerful is apt to be a bit trying at times," said Miss Cowl in an interview the other day, "I firmly believe that good humor and good nature accomplish most in the end, no matter under what circumstances the individual happens to be placed."

In "The Crowded Hour," after the first act, where she is shown as a Ziegfield Follies girl in New York, Miss Cowl becomes a telephone operator in France. Wherefore she, who always likes to get her impressions first hand, has studied the telephone operator at close range and drawn conclusions based on personal experiences. She says that one of her best friends is a telephone operator at the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago—a girl whom she has never seen, but whom she feels she knows very well simply because of that indefinable virtue called "personality" which the girl reflects in her telephone conversation.

"During a part of my long stay in Chicago with 'Lilac Time' last season," Miss Cowl remarked, "I had frequent occasions to use the telephone, not only for local calls, but for long distance confabs with New York. On occasions, when the pressure on my time was very great, an extra minute of waiting meant a delay that was vitally important. But every time I picked up the receiver and that girl answered, I felt a sense of cheer—I knew that whatever the delay, I was getting the best possible service as far as she and the System back of her were concerned. And it was her tone, a pleasing inflection that had real spirit, a sincere desire to be of assistance, that brought the sensation."

"I feel that that girl is one of my dearest friends. If ever there was a 'voice with a smile' she had it. They told me at the hotel innumerable people had spoken of her, and that she had hundreds of friends won and held through her capacity of making something more than a mere job out of her position as a telephone operator."

"I cite this girl simply as an example. There are many others I have met who prove the slogan 'the voice with a smile wins.' I am convinced that any girl who becomes an operator can make it a profession instead of a job, thereby becoming not only more valuable to herself, but an asset to her employers, who in the last analysis are really the public."

We delightedly agree, Miss Cowl! And that friend of yours at the Blackstone switchboard is only one of the many, many thousand operators who has mastered the art of putting a smile in the voice, and keeping it there. Now and then, of course, an operator may have a touch of the blues, or something of the sort, and not feel at all smiley, but if she's a good operator, there will be the same old splash of cheer in her "number, please?"

There is a tale current in telephone lore of a shivering lineman who clung to his pole in the teeth of a bitter northeast wind

and called for the test. He had just restored service on the line in the face of every difficulty. The operator answered him in a crisp, business-like tone: "You must keep off the line. It is busy."

And there on his perch the lineman waited, each minute seeming an hour, waiting for the operator to give him the testboard. The next day the same toll line broke again, and when his work was completed he called in as usual. It was just as cold as it had been the day before, and the wind was just as bitter. He got the same operator, but this time her answer was: "The line is busy, but I will call you the moment it is open."

The lineman waited again, but it did not seem so cold on top of that pole while the wind whistled in his ears. A kind and gentle voice with sympathy in its tone had come to him out of the storm, and it warmed him through and through. The wait did not seem so long. In a minute or two the same kind and helpful voice called him. "Your line is ready now; here is your party."

The lineman descended from his pole and hurried on

to the next job with cheerful determination to make a record on the day's work in spite of the cold and the wind, where the day before the same voice, used differently, had sent him down a pole, half-frozen in body and discouraged in spirit, to seek shelter. Who was the lineman? What does it matter? He was one of the thousands who know and keep faith with the true spirit of service when the elements play havoc with the Bell System's paths of voices. And like Miss Cowl, he had forgotten everything disagreeable, had completely melted, under the charm of "the voice with a smile."

And who was the operator?

May be it was you.

Anyway, after reading all of this, you surely expect to find a moral drawn. So here you are:

"Keep that smile in your voice!"

May be it's Jane Cowl herself at the other end of the wire, and then, who knows? The next time she writes a play, perhaps your personality will have something to do with it! Jane didn't say it, but we might just as well credit it to her:

"The voice of the law is the harmony of the world,' and the voice of the operator is the melody of the world."



JANE COWL IN A SCENE FROM "THE CROWDED HOUR."

BELL·TELEPHONE·NEWS

Published Monthly by

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Issued by the PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

AMORY T. IRWIN, Editor

BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year in advance, to all persons except employes of the above named Telephone Companies.

Colonel Philip L. Spaulding, after almost twenty-five years' service with the Bell System, resigned February 1st as president of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. Colonel Spaulding, who enters as a partner the firm of Estabrook and Company, bankers, will be succeeded by Matt B. Jones, who has been with the New England Company for more than twenty years. He has served as general counsel, first vice-president, and acting president.

How would you like to win one thousand dollars? If you are at all interested in industrial economics, and if you can prepare an essay, here is your chance.

The National Industrial Conference Board offers a prize of one thousand dollars for the best monograph on any of the following subjects:

1. A practicable plan for representation of workers in determining conditions of work and for prevention of industrial disputes.
2. The major causes of unemployment and how to minimize them.
3. How can efficiency of workers be so increased as to make high wage rates economically practicable?
4. Should the state interfere in the determination of wage rates?
5. Should rates of wages be definitely based on the cost of living?
6. How can present systems of wage payments be so perfected and supplemented as to be most conducive to individual efficiency and to the contentment of workers?
7. The closed union shop versus the open shop: their social and economic value compared.
8. Should trade unions and employers' associations be made legally responsible?

The Committee of Award is composed of: Frederick P.

Fish, of Fish, Richardson & Neave, Boston, Mass., chairman of the National Industrial Conference Board; Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; and Henry R. Towne, chairman Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, New York City.

The contest is open without restriction to all persons except those who are members of or identified with the National Industrial Conference Board.

Contestants are not limited to papers of any length, but they should not be unduly expanded. Especial weight will be given to English and to skill in exposition.

The copyright of the prize manuscript, with all publication rights, will be vested in the National Industrial Conference Board.

Each competitor should sign his manuscript with an assumed name, sending his true name and address in a sealed envelope superscribed with his assumed name. No manuscripts will be accepted the real authorship of which is disclosed when the manuscript is received by the board, nor any which has been previously published in any way.

Manuscripts, to be considered in the contest, must be mailed on or before July 1, 1919, to the National Industrial Conference Board, 15 Beacon street, Boston, Mass., marked "For Prize Essay Contest in Industrial Economics."

The right to reject any and all manuscripts is reserved. The board may, however, award honorable mention to several manuscripts and arrange for their publication in full or in part, at compensation to be agreed upon between the board and the authors.

Someone on the Indianapolis *Times* believes in "rendering unto Cæsar—" A recent editorial reads:

"When we are remembering those who helped to win the war and feeling grateful for demonstrated patriotism, let us not forget the telephone girls.

"We all know—when we stop to think about it—that the telephone girls had a mighty hard time, those who stuck to the switchboard. You know many girls went into munition, factories and war work and got larger wages. But the government needed every telephone girl. Those who stuck had four times as much to do as before the war. Everybody wanted to telephone. Nobody wanted to wait to write.

"Besides the greatly increased civilian business over the wires the government gave the wires as much of a strain as they ordinarily receive from nonofficial sources in peace times.

"And besides all of that we were impatient. We sometimes got mad and swore. But really we got the wrong number, very, very few times. And through our cussing the hello girls were patient and even tempered. Let us be grateful for all that and be glad somebody kept their poise.

"Three cheers for the war-time telephone girl!"

Rights of American Citizens

1. *Right of citizenship in any state (or city) of the United States in which he resides.*
2. *Freedom of religion.*
3. *Freedom of speech.*
4. *Freedom of the press.*
5. *Freedom of peaceable assembly.*
6. *Right to petition the government of city, state or nation for redress of grievances.*
7. *Right to bear arms.*
8. *Right to protection against having his house, papers, or property autocratically searched and seized.*
9. *No American citizen may be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offense.*
10. *No American citizen may be compelled in a criminal case to be a witness against himself.*
11. *An American citizen accused of crime is entitled to (1) a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury in the district wherein the crime is committed; and (2) before a trial must be told the nature and cause of the charge against him, (3) confronted with witnesses against him, (4) allowed to compel witnesses in his favor to come and testify, and (5) allowed or provided a lawyer for defending him.*
12. *No American citizen may be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law—that is, without a fair trial.*
13. *No American, in time of peace, may be forced to allow soldiers to be quartered in his house. In time of war he must allow it only when prescribed by law.*
14. *No American citizen may be compelled to furnish excessive bail, or to pay excessive fines, or to suffer cruel and unusual punishment.*
15. *No American citizen may be held in slavery or be compelled to work against his will, except as a punishment for crime or in discharge of his obligation to serve the nation in time of war or of other peril.*
16. *Every American citizen, no matter what his race or color, has the same right as any other American citizen to vote in the district where he has lived the time required by the law of his state.*

MR. FIELD MEETS "THE GREAT ADVENTURE"

Edward Bell Field, president of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, is dead. Big in all things save the physical, his life outdistances in romantic appeal the fables of the idealists—he neither winced in Circumstance's "dread clutch" nor bowed under Fate's bludgeonings. He played Life's game with the courage of a true sportsman, and the inspiration of his career is carved deep in the hearts of those who knew him and were associated with him in telephony's world.

In 1879, Mr. Field was in the wholesale woolen business in Boston. He was twenty-nine years of age, with a wife and three small children, and his health was greatly impaired through tubercular infection of the lungs. His physician advised him to try Colorado, and told him that although he might recover his health on the dry western plains, so surely as he returned to New England he would be subjected again to the ravages of the disease. Bridges were burned behind, and he decided to make Colorado his permanent home.

Mr. Field arrived in Denver in 1879. A year later he entered the telephone field as an operator, and rapidly advanced through the higher walks as his telephone knowledge

and experience expanded. In 1881 he became general superintendent of the Colorado Telephone Company, and in 1884 he became its general manager. Three or four years later he was elected vice-president, and shortly afterwards president.

He rapidly carried the activities of the Colorado Telephone Company to the southward into New Mexico and Arizona. When, a few years ago, the company was merged with the Tri-State Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company into the new Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, operating in Colorado, New Mexico, eastern Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, Mr. Field became its head.

Always, he served loyally and untiringly and fought for the vigorous development of the West and western people. Their confidence he held for the forty years that he was with them and of them. His business associates were bound to him not by bonds of loyalty alone, but by admiring respect for his genius at leadership and organization. They mourn the passing of one who successfully wrote many pages of telephony's history.

Mr. Field met life's finest adventure the twenty-first of February.



EDWARD BELL FIELD

"BACK ON THE JOB"

More Returned Soldiers Who Have
Resumed Their Work with the Central
Group of Bell Telephone Companies

WISCONSIN TELEPHONE COMPANY

Oscar Bannasch	Alvin S. Simpson
George C. Braun	Lee Benner
Orville J. Goulett	Harry C. Peterson
Charles Cosgrove	Alvin Hegerman
Walter W. Eaton	Ralph D. Gates
John F. Whelan	Irwin Koening
William W. Henry	Stephen E. Slattery
George S. Goelz	

MICHIGAN STATE TELEPHONE COMPANY

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Archie Coates	Harry E. Martin
Willard Edmunds	Roy McParlan
W. H. Fraunce	Roy H. Linderman
David Goodman	Wilfrid F. Flinn
Paul E. Gollinwood	Earl Curtis
Arthur J. Wright	Earl B. Badder
Rex P. Teeters	Peter S. Headlee
Harry E. Patton	Alfred Horn
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Edwin R. Parsons
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Benjamin F. Neely
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William J. Lang
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Paul De Benotti
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William I. Brown
Thomas P. Bue
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George J. Stahle
Sam V. Stewart
Chapin A. Wilcox
Bert H. Madsen
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Norman R. Gibbons
Edward S. McGuire
R. D. Ham

BELL TELEPHONE GARDEN ASSOCIATION

The Bell Telephone Garden Association wishes to call attention to the excellent bulletin that has been prepared by the National War Garden Commission and which can be obtained in the manner described elsewhere on this page. This bulletin contains thirty-two pages of printed matter, relating to the planning and planting of gardens, protecting them against disease and insects, storage of vegetables, and the selection and saving of seeds. The bulletin is illustrated and is well worth procuring. The following quotation taken from this bulletin relates to garden planning and is therefore of especial interest at this season of the year:

How to Have a Garden

Have a plan for your garden—drawn to scale on paper—before you start, to give proper order in planting and enable you to buy the right amount of seeds in advance while the selection is good.

Put in one general group small plants like beets, onions, lettuce, carrots, radishes and parsnips. In another group put larger plants like corn, tomatoes and potatoes. Spreading ground vines, like melons and cucumbers, which need wider spacing, should be put in another general group. The reason for this grouping is that the various plants in a group need similar general treatment as well as spacing.

In making a plan provide space in which to enter costs and yield of the various crops. This will give you a complete record which will be useful another year. Another helpful use of the plan is that it will guide you in the rotation of next year's crops. For this purpose save your plan for next season.

In the location of a garden it is not always possible to choose conditions as to sunlight. It is important, therefore, that in the arrangement of the various varieties of vegetables which are to be planted, due care should be given to providing the greatest exposure to the sun for those crops which need it most. Those plants which must ripen their fruits, such as tomatoes and egg-plant, require the greatest amount of sunshine, while lettuce, spinach, kale and other leaf crops require relatively less. Foliage crops must have at least three hours of sunlight a day and plants which ripen fruits at least five hours a day. This is important.

It is important to remember that plant diseases and insects are apt to thrive in a spot in which they have become established. For this reason those who make gardens this year should take care not to place the individual crops in the spot in which the same crops grew last year. Varying the arrangement of the garden in this way will reduce the danger from disease and insects. The same vegetables in the same place each year exhaust certain food elements, and reduced yields are sure to result.

Do You Know Pai-tsai?

Chinese cabbage, or Pai-tsai, is not a real cabbage, but is more like a combination of cabbage, kale, and spinach, says a recent bulletin from the National War Garden Commission of Washington. It is a very fine vegetable and is well worth including in every gardener's list. Start the seeds in a seed box, and as soon as the plants are large enough, transplant them to the garden. Set the plants two feet apart each way. Have the soil rich and cultivate well, so as to force a rapid, tender growth. The success of growing this crop depends upon the speed with which it develops. If the plants grow slowly they will be tough. If a dry spell threatens to check their growth it will pay to water them.

The spring crop is best to use as a pot herb, cooked like spinach, but the fall crop heads up better and is more like cabbage. This plant does not form a hard head like cabbage, but has a loose head of tender leaves forming at the surface of the ground instead of on a stem like cabbage. Seedsmen sell seeds under the Chinese name of Pai-tsai, or Chinese cabbage.

The fall crop should be started at the same time as fall turnips. Plant the seeds in a seed bed, keep it well watered, and as soon as the plants are large enough, transplant them to the garden and cultivate thoroughly. The plants will mature quicker than cabbage, and will be much enjoyed. It is being grown in many parts of the country.

Potatoes Fill Chinks

The one great crop to fill up the chinks in the place where hunger makes itself felt is the Irish potato, says another bulletin from the National War Garden Commission of Washington. No other garden crop can be used in so many ways nor be such a successful backbone supporter as the "Murphy" or "spud." If you want the best kind of wheat bread, just substitute mashed potato for about 25 per cent of the white flour. Go in heavier

than ever on potatoes this year. Plant the seed as early in the spring as the ground can be put into condition. Prepare the ground as deeply as possible without turning up much poor subsoil, and make rows three inches deep about 30 inches apart. Use well rotted manure or fertilizer, but do not use coarse manure. Have the hills 14 to 18 inches apart, depending upon the richness of the ground. Cover the seed pieces about 4 inches deep, this makes a little ridge over the seed, but it disappears with cultivation.

It will pay to treat the seed potatoes for scab, even though they seem to be perfectly clean and healthy. Put one ounce of formaline in two gallons of water and soak the potatoes in

it for 1½ hours. Then spread them out to dry and do not cut them until planting time.

Get Victory Garden Book

New Edition fully illustrated for every reader of
THE BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

We have arranged with the National War Garden Commission, Maryland Building, Washington, D. C., for you to get this Free Garden Book of instructions. Send this coupon and a two cent stamp for postage NOW to

NATIONAL WAR GARDEN COMMISSION

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Herewith two cent stamp for postage for which please send me your Victory Garden Book free.

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“SPEAKING OF DECORATIONS—”

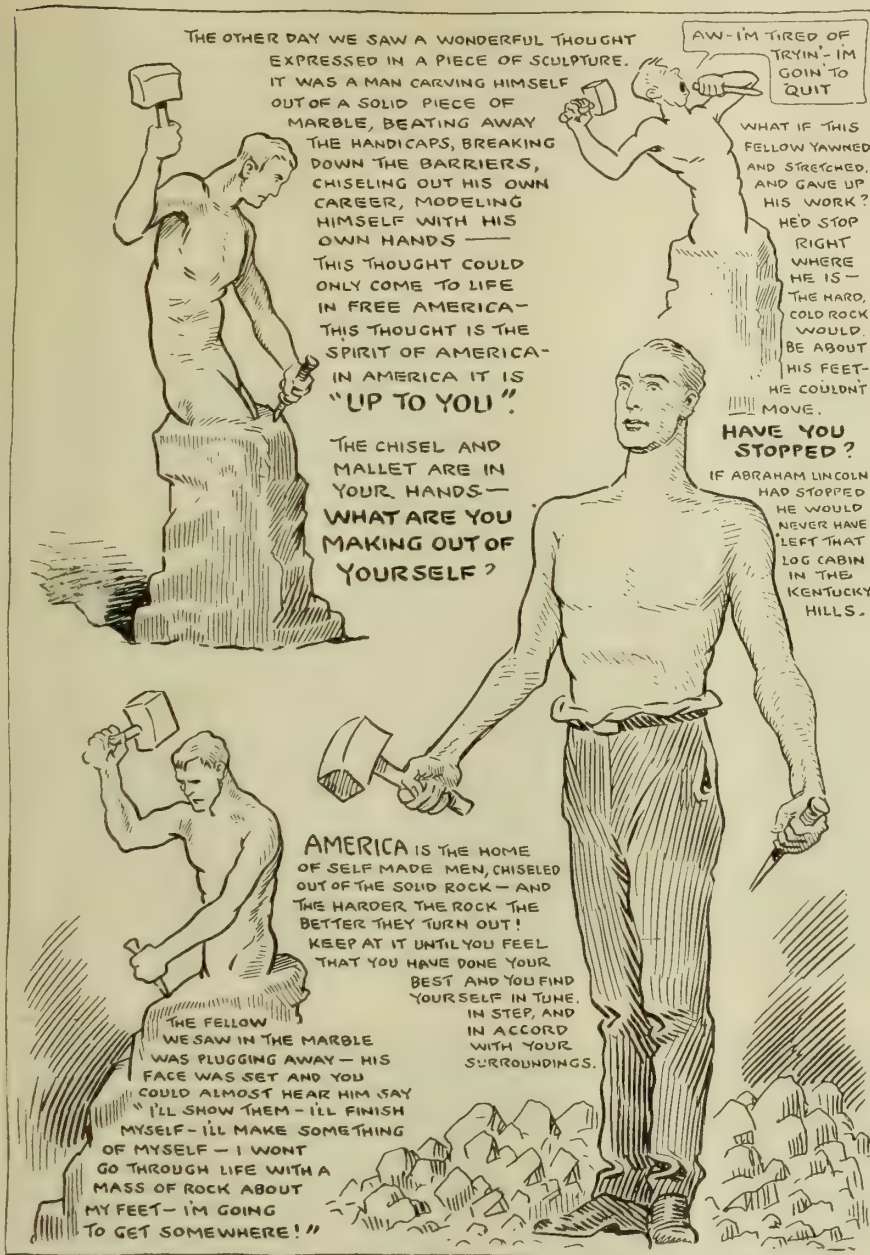
Perry Knapp Didn't Win the Croix de Guerre, But He Has a German Decoration He Wouldn't Trade for the Victoria Cross or the D. S. C.

In his watch-pocket Perry Knapp, of the collection division, Chicago, carries a decoration he received in action, from the German government. It is a jagged piece of steel from the casing of a German six-inch shell, and it weighs several ounces, though Perry Knapp will solemnly assure you that once upon a time he thought it weighed several pounds. But that's getting ahead of the story.

“The 19th of October,” said Mr. Knapp, “I got a letter from my wife. My ‘outfit,’ Company L, of the 353rd Infantry, was at that time in the Argonne, and receiving mail in the Argonne is quite different from receiving mail in Chicago. I didn't sit down, light my pipe, cross my legs, and tear the envelope open with the remark: ‘Well, I wonder how things are going at home!’ Instead I put that letter safely away with the hope that, some time during the week that was to come, the organization would stop marching and fighting and digging and working long enough for me to have time to read it.

“Two days later that chance came. It was almost four o'clock in the afternoon, and my platoon was deployed along the crest of a hill, each man in a body-trench—six feet long and three feet wide and three feet deep. ‘Chow’ was about ready, and I rolled out of my shelter and started after some ‘slum.’ But I had that letter in my pocket, and I wanted so much to know what was in it that I ‘played hookey’ and stretched out on the ground and started reading.

“My wife wrote about a dream she had in September, when the letter was dated; and the dream she dreamed was that I had been hurt. She seemed most disturbed, and told me to always ‘mind what the nurse said.’



WORTH READING, ANYWAY!

—The Goodrich.

“As I finished reading that part, I felt a burn in my left shoulder. In a moment I saw that I was bleeding freely and I knew I had been struck. I called: ‘First aid! Knapp!’ The first aid man finally came, dressed the wound, and assisted me to the Regimental first aid station. On the way a ‘Jerry’—that is, a German aviator—flew low over our sector and peppered us with machine-gun fire, but that left shoulder of mine made me feel sort of indifferent to trifles like machine-gun bullets. I was sure I was carrying around an unexploded ten-inch shell!

“At the Regimental first aid station I was given three injections in my right forearm—one to stop the bleeding, one to stop the pain, and one to block tetanus. The bleeding stopped, and the pain of the three ‘piercings’ made me forget the pain in my shoulder, and I didn’t have tetanus, so the doctor knew what he was doing. After this was over, I was mighty white and weak, and though I had missed my ‘chow,’ I wasn’t the least bit hungry. I couldn’t

have eaten a Salvation Army doughnut if the prettiest ‘lass’ in the world had been passing ‘em!

“I was taken immediately to the Field Hospital at Flirvey, where a young doctor from Tennessee operated on me. His name was ‘Cayce,’ and though he pronounced it ‘Casey,’ he didn’t look it. He was very pleasant, and asked me many questions about the weather in Illinois. Then I took about three whiffs of what smelled like candy. There followed a blank space, and after that I was lying in a little white bed with a frightful pain in my shoulder. The nurse told me it was ‘all right,’ but believe me, it felt ‘all wrong.’ She announced that I had a ten-inch scar across my back, where the fragment had furrowed before bury-

ing itself, and she handed me the fragment itself as a souvenir, and said I was to obey her instructions. I answered politely, 'Yes, ma'am, that's the last thing my wife wrote in her letter.'

"This incident, of course, is the one I shall always remember most distinctly. But there are other happenings, more pleasant, I like to recall. For instance, I was 'gassed' at Benney on September 25th by what the Yanks called 'sneezing gas.' I didn't mind that so much, though; any healthy man likes a good sneeze occasionally.

"The only time I got real mad was September 11th, when I lost my pipe. But the very next day I captured a prisoner with one of those fancy German pipes—you know, those 'long-boys'—and I made that pipe renounce that Kaiser and all his evil works then and there and take the oath of allegiance to the United States! I put it right into active service, and it was a joy and a comfort, certainly. The bowl was so big I only had

to fill it about twice a day. I wanted to send it home, and I wrapped it up and put it in my pack; but when I was wounded I lost my pack, and so I lost the pipe.

"It was a great war. I managed to kill twelve, and I took thirty-five prisoners, and I'm sorry I couldn't have run both figures up higher. As for the treatment I received in France, I haven't a word of complaint. Everything possible was done for the comfort of the men in the hospitals. And the French people are very agreeable. Their girls are nice-looking, but they look sort of 'bush league' when you stack them up against our American girls.

"I got back to this country December 20th, and was discharged at the Camp Grant Base Hospital January 27th. Two weeks later I was 'back on the old job,' and it seemed fine to be with the Company again. I 'enlisted' as a telephone man in 1905, and I'm just as proud of my 'service button' as I am of the gold stripes on my arm."

"THE BATTLE OF ———"

Few indeed of the peaceful inhabitants of the delightful suburban village of Oak Park realize that for about two months a battle has been fought and refought almost nightly in their midst.

Such, however, is the fact. Cannon have bellowed, airplanes have swung through a smoke charged atmosphere, trenches have been stormed, prisoners taken and the nine-lived Boche has reappeared the next night to receive a new dose of punishment.

This unique battle front is located in the basement of the home of A. L. Brown, 920 Hayes avenue. Mr. Brown is in the assignment division of the Chicago Telephone Company. A year ago, at the holiday season, he set up in his basement a complete village, with electric railway, electric lights, and real houses, which delighted his two kiddies and hundreds of their little friends.

The present outfit is a representation in miniature of a section of battle line, with trenches, a river, airplanes, artillery, and more than 500 American, French and German soldiers. In the foreground runs a river. In the background are mountains. The river is painted on the floor and banked with clay. The mountains

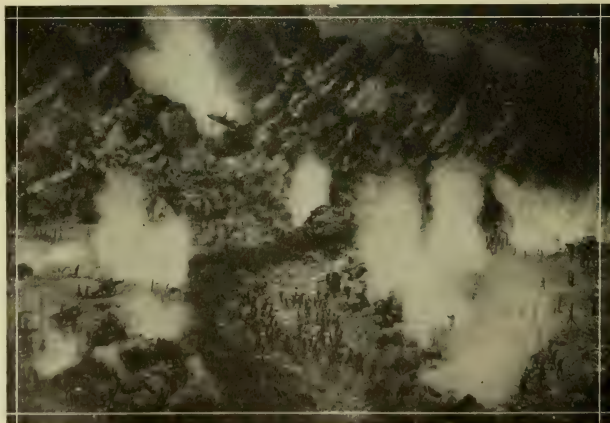
are clay and clinkers. The trenches are clay. The soldiers are probably all German in origin, as they

are pewter and were salvaged from a toy dealer's junk box. Then they were colored to represent the various uniforms.

When ready for a mimic battle, which appears most realistic at night, Mr. Brown "loads" the cannon with pinches of powder associated with spark plugs. On the other side of the river are tiny "mines" also fired electrically. A switch, turning in a circle explodes, first the cannon, then the mines. The bursting mines give the effect of exploding shells.

An airplane, hovering above the American troops, is so wired that a pendant wire swings along and touches the metal soldiers. The resultant sparks give a very realistic impression of cracking rifles.

There are many people who will glance at the two pictures on this page and pass on, remarking "when will these magazines get away from war pictures?" But the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS simply couldn't refuse to publish these authentic scenes of the battle of Oak Park—that can be refought at any time without causing all sorts of international complications!



"OH-H-H." YOU GASP. "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE——?"
AH, NO, GENTLE READER; SOMEWHERE WEST OF CHICAGO!



Of Interest To Our Girls

Conducted by Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst



CONSIDERATION

"A man hurriedly entered a postoffice to find an address in the telephone directory," says the *Portland Telegram*, "but he found a lady studying the book very intently. He waited patiently for a while, but she seemed no nearer the object of her search, and as his time was limited he finally ventured: 'If you are in no great hurry, madam, would you be so kind as to allow me to glance in that book for just a moment?' 'Oh, certainly,' replied the lady; 'I was just looking it over to find a pretty name for baby.'"

Perhaps this will be suggestive to the anxious relatives who have that stupendous question of a "pretty name" to decide upon. However, it suggests something else, and reminds us of another story:

A lady was in a great hurry to get an important telephone message through and went into a drug store where she found the booth occupied. She waited for the gentleman five minutes and getting impatient, stood nearer where she could observe him more closely and could see if he seemed to be near the point of hanging up. He stood perfectly quiet, not saying a word. She waited another five minutes and he still stood there saying nothing. After another five minutes' wait, being somewhat desperate, she said to him:

"Pardon me; I am in a great hurry and as you do not seem to get your party, will you allow me to use the telephone a moment?"

The gentleman said: "Oh, I have my party; I am talking with my wife."

Both stories illustrate a lack which we observe every day—a lack which we suffer from and also perhaps make others suffer from—our lack of CONSIDERATION.

Did you ever get the busy signal over and over again and wonder why people are so inconsiderate of the other people who are waiting to use the line? The girl at the switchboard, too, is tired of waiting, for she wants to take down the connection and stop that irritating busy signal. But this same operator a little later may be doing the same thing, for although she is an expert

herself, and knows all about the irritation of those who wait, she, too, at times may carry on long conversations over the telephone while others wait—she, too, may lack this jewel of consideration.

For it really is a jewel and the people who have it add much to their charm by wearing it. Have you ever gone into a street car and while the car was not absolutely filled, people were sitting in such a way that you could find no place to sit? Probably after a while one person with this jewel of consideration asks her neighbor to move up a little and you are comfortably seated. The others were willing to move, but they were so self-centered that they never thought about your discomfort at all. Now consideration is really thoughtfulness for others. Not to be considerate, in many cases, is selfishness; but in most cases merely thoughtlessness. There was a time when a law was proposed to prevent women from wearing long hat-pins because several people in crowded places had been stabbed by the points. Imagine a woman of real thoughtfulness wearing such a pin! The law would be written in her own heart and would not be needed on the statute books. However, it often requires a law to educate people to the point of being thoughtful. For instance, no one now thinks of wearing a hat in an audience; but it had to be a law before women did not resent your request to remove their hats when they obstructed your view.

The little mother who was studying the telephone directory in the postoffice to find her baby a name, was only thoughtless. Her lack of consideration came from being so absorbed in the one great thing in the world, her baby. The wife at the telephone had a fault which, of course, is not always confined to the feminine gender. There really is no gender in selfishness. I venture to say that some men are quite as self-absorbed and as inconsiderate as women.

The old, golden rule, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do to you," seems to apply as well as ever and its shining gold makes a fitting setting for our lovely jewel—Consideration.

A CLUB WORTH WHILE

The Central Eleanor Club, which occupies the eighteenth floor of the Stevens Building, is a down-town club for Chicago business women—a place where they may be at home right in the heart of the big city; a place where they may read, rest, meet a friend, find social relaxation, and, last, but not least, a place where they may get good meals at reasonable prices.

This year the club is celebrating its tenth anniversary. It has grown in the ten years from a small group of girls who rented one room, to a club of over 2,000 members, occupying almost the whole of the eighteenth floor of the Stevens Building. It meets a need felt by every business girl and woman who comes down town for business.

Its members are from every profession and business. Teachers, stenographers, clerks and nurses meet here and form friendships with other girls and women whom they would have no other way of meeting.

Once a month a membership dinner is held after which comes the monthly business meeting, followed by a "community sing" and special meeting. There is a hiking committee which plans delightful trips to various nearby points for Saturday

afternoons and holidays, such as a trip to the Dunes, Palos Park, or some of Chicago's pretty suburbs.

There are classes at very low rates in gymnastics, dancing, business, English literature, French, millinery, or almost anything which is requested by a sufficient number of the members to insure a full class. Every week a meeting is held for Red Cross and war work, and once a month a service meeting is held, at which a good speaker talks on some phase of the war and its work.

The beautiful big class room is on the Wabash avenue side of the building overlooking the lake, and the auditorium is on the State street side, while in the center of the building are the tea rooms, rest rooms, lavatories and offices, as well as the general offices of the Eleanor Association.

The rooms are open from 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. and provide a nice place for a girl to go to lunch at noon and take a little rest in the quiet rest rooms; or in the evening she may get her dinner there and wait for a friend if she is going to some amusement downtown, or she may remain and listen to the victrola, read the current magazines, or find congenial company.

LEAGUE OF SMART IDEAS IN DRESS DECIDES STYLES FOR FASHION'S SUBJECTS

Spirit of Youth and Chic Engagingly Emphasized in Compose Costumes—Irrresistible Voiles That Cost Little for Women of Modest Incomes



Left to right—Misses One-piece Dress No. 7802, sizes, 14 to 20 years. Misses' Dress, No. 8128, four sizes, 14 to 20 years. Embroidery pattern No. 12,473. Misses' and Juniors' Dress No. 7856, nine sizes, 12 to 20 years. Jacket No. 8196, Skirt No. 7773; jacket four sizes, 14 to 20 years, two-piece suspender skirt, three sizes, 16 to 20 years. Misses' Dress No. 8147, four sizes, 14 to 20 years; Embroidery pattern No. 12,372. Dress, skirt or jacket patterns, 25 cents; embroidery patterns, 10 cents.

By Maude Hall

One does not get very far on a shopping tour before discovering proof of the statement that spring and summer are here, as far as styles are concerned. The most apparent thing about the latest modes—the feature that overtowers all other considerations—is the embodiment of the spirit of youth and chic. This is engagingly emphasized at every turn. The silhouette may be ever so straight, the design ever so severe, the trimming simple to the point of absence, but the design will be expressive of that daintiness and deli-

cacy one inherently associates with youth.

One sees nothing of winter materials, except as they are banked upon bargain tables to be closed out with remnants of the past. Occupying the places of importance are the new silks and cottons. Particularly interesting are the cottons, for they include the exquisite voiles so moderately priced that they are within the limits of the most modest income. They can be developed in an infinite variety of original ways, for this is a season of individualized types if ever there was one.

Patterns for Designs

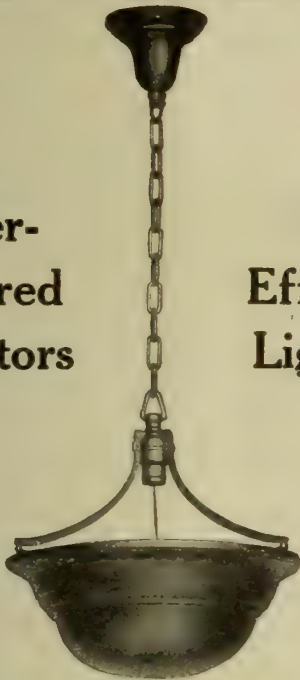
The designs shown on these pages are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

Somewhat resembling heavy shan-

X-RAY Lighting
from Concealed Sources

Silver-
Mirrored
Reflectors

For
Efficient
Lighting



NATIONAL X-RAY REFLECTOR CO.

New York

CHICAGO

San Francisco

Representatives in All Principal Cities

TRADE MARK
HEMINGRAY
REGISTERED.

STANDARD GLASS INSULATORS

Used for Years

Specify Hemingray for Best Results

HEMINGRAY GLASS COMPANY

Incorporated 1870

Office - Covington, Ky.

**Correct and Prompt Connections
Perfectly Kept Equipment**

For Cherry 3860

HELP THE 'PHONE COMPANY.

HELP OUR CUSTOMERS.

HELP OURSELVES.

THANKS!

UNITED FUEL & SUPPLY Co.

Building Supplies and Coal

DETROIT

Mack



“Performance Counts”

The war has developed many new functions for motor trucks, both behind the fighting line and at home. Not since twenty years ago, when MACK trucks first introduced the motor truck idea into America, has such a remarkable opportunity as the present offered itself for the demonstration of their effectiveness, strength and durability—for adding new meaning to the MACK slogan, “Performance Counts.”

Capacities, 1—7½ tons.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY
NEW YORK

tung silk is a new voile in the neutral shades with a heavy silk and cotton cord woven through it. The cord is neither rough nor smooth, but gives the "shot" effect one sees in many of the Oriental silks. An afternoon dress developed in this material has a long tunic blouse falling over a skirt of sand-colored voile, deeply hemmed, though straight and narrow. The lower edge of the tunic is finished with a cuff 1 em of silk. A crushed girdle and rever collar of the same silk supply the chief decorative details of the waist. There is a vest of embroidered net, and for decorative touches of appealing charm are introduced with braid and embroidery.

Another voile in cross-bar effect is made up very effectively with a plain blouse of foulard silk. The back of the blouse falls far below the waist in panel effect, the sides being shortened so that they fall in ruffles below a string belt. Buttons trim the back of the waist and the same trimming is repeated at the front. The sleeves have flare cuffs, but sleeves are dangerous things to discuss this season because of the latitude permitted in their development.

Silks are offered in an excellent choice of patterns and colorings. The floral printed crêpes, designed to imitate the old-fashioned English chintzes, make lovely waists of the wrap-around type. This fashion of extending the lower part of the blouse to form its own girdle is debonair and much to be desired by women of slender figure. One model, intended for later northern as well as present southern wear, has a skirt of oyster white crêpe de chine trimmed with two wide tucks. The waist in Chippendale print pattern is cut very open at the front, disclosing a vest of gathered crêpe Georgette. The lower section is draped into a deep belt and carried to one side, where it is fastened with many tiny black velvet buttons. The narrow rever collar corresponds with the skirt. Little points fall over the top of the hands as the only irregular line of the long, close sleeves.

Built somewhat upon chemise lines is a figured batiste trimmed with filet lace and bands of narrow silk braid. The straight skirt has a tunic falling to the upper edge of its deep hem, while the blouse hangs in loose effect, the lower edges being extended so that they are manipulated as a sash. The crossing of the fronts produces a V-shaped neck which is bordered with filet edging and filled in with a vest of the same trimming.

Panel effects are infinite in variety, which is one cause for their continued popularity. A lovely creation is a frock in pastel pink crêpe Georgette with skirt of pink and blue Japanese satin. The two delicate shades are very beautiful when combined in the tiny block pattern. Over the front and back of the loose-fitting blouse there are patens of the check satin and these are outlined with strappings of European peasant-made cambric lace.

Some bewitching batistes and organdies have been designed for the winter resorts which may be copied in voiles and less costly fabrics. Particularly chic is a French blue and white striped organdy with band trimmings on the skirt of white organdy, hand embroidered in blue rings. The Bertha collar is finished with piping and embroidered in the ring design, while the wide bell sleeves are of white organdy. The sash is of blue satin ribbon.

Flesh-colored voile heavily embroidered in soutache is used for another strikingly handsome frock. Instead of the usual self-girdle this model has a draped sash of gray and pink printed chiffon. With it is worn a small, close-fitting leghorn hat faced with pink crepe de chine, and trimmed with clusters of pink and turquoise blue roses set at intervals on crown and brim.

Hats, both large and small, are lovely. They are trimmed with flowers and feathers and long, flowing streamers of velvet and satin ribbon. A frock for every dress and a dress for every whim seems to be the creed of the woman who can plan her wardrobe so early and who no longer has to think of the economies that patriotism demands.

LINEN SUGGESTIONS FOR SPRING WEDDING GIFTS

Attractive Embroidery Designs for Sheets, Pillow Cases or Towels for Guest Room

By Kathryn Mutterer

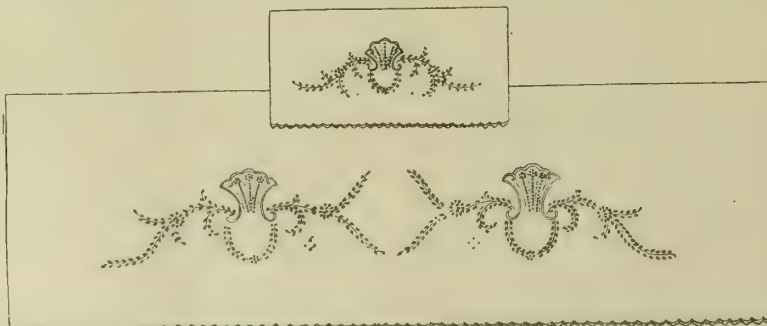
The attractiveness of embroidered household linens is so apparent that it is unnecessary to emphasize their desirability as wedding gifts. Nothing could give more delight to a bride-to-be than the bed-sheet, with pillow cases to match, illustrated here.

The design is neither intricate nor difficult to embroider, for it may be carried out in either eyelet or solid satin stitch, both familiar stitches, or a combination of both. The edges are scalloped and buttonholed. If the worker prefers satin embroidery rather than eyelets, she may carry out the entire design in solid work and the result will be very handsome, if the embroidery is nicely done. It is to be understood, however, that all needlework must be carefully and neatly done if the best results are to be obtained. As much care must be taken in padding and buttonholing the edge as in working any other part of the pattern.

For bed linens eyelet embroidery is always in good taste, besides being durable

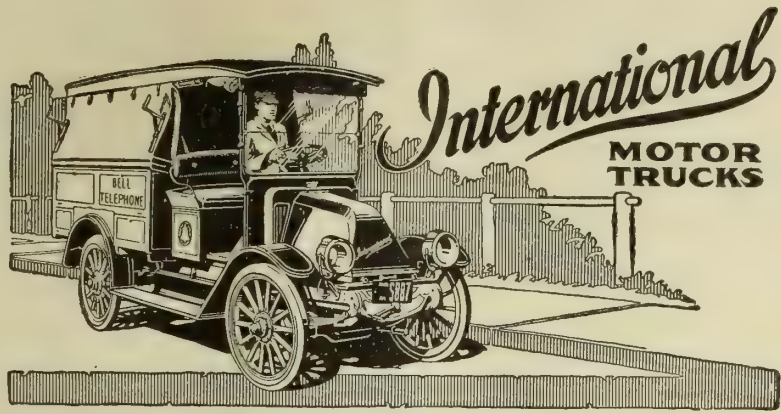
and easy to care for. Neither is the embroidery hard to do, as it requires only a certain amount of patience and care in taking the stitches. Fine thread is necessary for the best eyelet work, also a fine needle, as the object is not to have a heavy raised cord around the eyelets, but a fine, almost invisible line of firm close stitches holding the eyelet in shape without being conspicuous. When a number of eyelets lie close together as in the design illustrated, it is well to run all of the eyelets before any are worked, to insure their being regular. The thread should be run twice around each

eyelet, letting the second row of stitches alternate with the first. In fastening off an eyelet, keep the thread of the last stitch loose and then after bringing the needle up, put it down through this loop inside the eyelet to the wrong side and draw rather tightly. If the needle is rather fine it can be put through one or two other stitches on the wrong side without even breaking them.



Pictorial Review, Nos. 12498-12499—Embroidery Design to Be Used for Bed Sheet with Pillow Case and Towel to Match.

Built for the Man Who Cares



Business men are sold on motor trucks. That is shown by the recognition they are getting in all commercial lines where modern methods of haulage are essential to success. The individual business man, realizing the need of a motor truck that gives long service on short cost, sometimes finds himself adrift on a sea of claims.

International Motor Trucks are not sold on "claims," but on performance. They are **business** trucks designed and built for **business** men who keep strict watch on "overhead." Where low cost of operation ties up to long years of service, a motor truck is an asset to reckon with. These two essentials are as much a part of an International as brains and steel can make them.

There is that about an International Motor Truck that bespeaks strength and endurance. It is the characteristic you note at once in a thoroughbred horse. You can't altogether describe it, **but you know it is there.**

We will be glad to tell you and show you just why the International Motor Truck **performs** so well; just why it has made such a remarkable record for low cost haulage; just why it is impossible for it to do otherwise. As a business man careful of "overhead" you will be interested. If you will call at the address below we will place our every facility at your command in that you yourself can judge the practical value of the exclusive features of the International.

International Harvester Company of America

(Incorporated)
CHICAGO :: U S A

Telephone, Main 2191

Established 1891

THE VENETIAN MARBLE MOSAIC ART CO.

*Glass Mosaic, Terrazzo,
Marble Mosaic and Tile*

Office and Factory:

211-213 Monroe Avenue
DETROIT, MICH.

Members of Builders'
and Traders' Exchange



"AMERICAN BRAND"

Weatherproof and Bare Telephone Wire

A Guarantee for Service and Quality

AMERICAN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO.

OFFICE: 954 W. 21st STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Bierce Guy Wire Protector

The only device ever manufactured for the specific purpose of protecting exposed guy wires. Saves the public from injury and the company from lawsuits. Made of heavy gauge steel, 7 ft. long, furnished with clamping device near each end.

Finished in black asphaltum or galvanized, as preferred.

Standardized by the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies and by progressive utility companies everywhere.

Write for descriptive booklet and prices.

Manufactured by

The Specialty Device Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO





Safety First and Accident Prevention

MEMBER NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

MEMBER AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY



GERMANY IS SUBDUED, BUT DON'T RELAX, WE ARE STILL AT WAR WITH ACCIDENT.

PLAY THE GAME OF LIFE FOR ALL YOUR WORTH—BUT PLAY IT SAFE OR YOU'RE LIABLE TO BE BENCHED.

Catching cold is easy. All you need to do is to spend an hour or so in a close, overheated, badly ventilated room with a person who already has a "bad cold" and you will soon develop one as severe or more so than the person from whom you got the infection. And the easy way to escape getting a cold is to avoid the person with the cold or the stuffy room or both. Get plenty of fresh air all the time, sleeping or waking; be temperate in all things and eat plain, simple foods. By following these suggestions the chances are you will not "catch" anything but good health.

* * *

Lincoln said, "Be sure you put your feet in the right place, and then stand firm."

* * *

"How did you lose your last job?"

"I was fired for making a mistake. I told the boss that he couldn't get along without me."

* * *

"How often does your road kill a man?" asked a facetious traveling salesman of a conductor the other day.

"Just once," replied the conductor, sourly.

* * *

A long face shortens friendships and promotes distrust, while the cheerful countenance wins friends and invites confidence. Look happy.

* * *

Don't let the new leaf you turned over blow back.

* * *

A happy, contented face is the sign manual of good health and bodily vigor.

* * *

You can bowl 300 in the Accident Prevention League.

* * *

If you borrow two bits you say "thank you." If you are warned of danger, do you return thanks?

* * *

Sunshine, fresh air and exercise are the best known cosmetics for restoring and maintaining a good complexion.

* * *

The prevention of accidents and injuries, by all possible means, is a personal duty, which everyone owes, not to himself alone, but also to his fellow workmen.

Weary not in the well doing of the things that will help to protect your own and your neighbors' safety and health.

* * *

Mrs. Spink was ushered by Jane into a friend's house for an afternoon call, and, as she stood in the hall a voice called softly down from somewhere above:

"Jane, if that's Mrs. Spink, I'm not at home."

The caller lifted her head sharply. "It is Mrs. Spink," she shouted, "and she's mighty glad to hear it."

If a ten dollar bill was posted on the safety bulletin board, would you stop and look at it? A good many hundreds of dollars are posted there every year in the shape of Safety Bulletins. Do you read them?

* * *

Don't expect your helper to be as good a mechanic as you are. He isn't, or he wouldn't be a helper. A little explanation as to the way the work is to be done may save injury to one or both of you.

* * *

Two young Irishmen in a Canadian regiment were going into the trenches for the first time, and their captain promised them five shillings for every German killed.

Pat lay down to rest while Mike performed the duty of watching. Pat had not slept long when he was awakened by Mike's shouting:

"They're coming! They're coming!"

"Who's coming?" shouted Pat.

"The Germans," replied Mike.

"How many are there?"

"About fifty thousand."

"Begora!" shouted Pat, "me fortune's made."

* * *

There is need that we be alert and willing to work together in doing the things that make for community health and safety. For example, there are now no restrictions as to public gatherings in Chicago. But this does not mean that you should visit places where rooms are overcrowded, overheated and under-ventilated. Far better that you stay in your own home, where the conditions are fairly good, rather than expose yourself to the danger of infection and disease.

In other words, better be safe than sorry.

A SCRATCH + GERMS = A DANGEROUS COMBINATION. All scratches or cuts should be treated with iodine. Neglect to do so resulted in infection in a number of cases during the last year.

The iodine may be applied either with the swab that is provided with the iodine in the first aid kits, or with a small piece of cotton wrapped around the point of a toothpick. Allow to dry and then apply a light BANDAGE. Do not use the iodine as a wash, one application is sufficient.

* * *

A BURN + IODINE = A PAINFUL (if not dangerous) COMBINATION. Several employes have recently, by experience, found this to be the case.

NEVER apply iodine to a burn! The heat that caused the burn will usually kill the germs that may be about. First apply the TELEPHONE OINTMENT that is provided in the first aid kits, then apply BANDAGE. A burn that is caused by boiling paraffine or wax is nearly always covered by the hardened paraffine or wax which is in itself one of the best dressings for the burn. Therefore leave it alone and apply TELEPHONE OINTMENT and BANDAGE.

* * *

The best advice we have to offer is to be careful and avoid the injury. Secondary advice is to treat as above and then see the Doctor in every case.

For Painting ALL Telephone Equipment of Wood, This is the Best Paint



REILLY'S WEATHERWAX is what you need, for these reasons:

It *lengthens the life* of all timber telephone equipment by sinking deep into the wood, filling every pore and doing two things at once—water-proofing the wood and preventing decay. It covers twice as much surface as the same amount of best linseed paint. It costs less. It gives a beautiful flat, even finish. It is the telephone man's *best friend!*

Send for our booklet and sample can of Reilly's Weatherwax—free on request

THE REILLY COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana

Plants: Indianapolis Minneapolis Mobile Seattle Norfolk



THE Chicago Telephone Company recently selected the Powers System of Automatic Temperature Regulation for their Franklin Office Building at Chicago. The Michigan State Telephone Company also selected it for their new Office Building at Detroit. Both of these buildings are "Powers-equipped" throughout.

In making this choice, price was *not* the determining factor. There is a sound scientific reason for their choice. Would you be interested to know that reason?

The Powers Regulator Company

Specialists in Automatic Heat Control

973 Architects Bldg., New York 2162 Mallers Bldg., Chicago

384 The Federal St. Bldg., Boston

The Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

What's Your Number?

"There was one 'didn't know any better,'
And a second too lazy to care,
One took a short cut in a hurry,
The fourth took a chance on a dare.
The first had a month long vacation
With steam scalded hand for his pay.
Number two broke the arm of his partner
When a poorly built scaffold gave way.
Number three was run down by a motor;
Lost a leg—now he's railing at Fate.
And the fourth—well he begs for a living;
You meet him, pay day, at the gate.
Number five had his brains where they should be,
Took no chances—warned other men, too;
Helped to save life and limb for his fellows.

TELL ME, PARTNER, WHICH NUMBER ARE YOU?"

* * *

S

afety
aves
ickness,
uffering,
orrow.

* * *

Recent Accidents

A janitor was moving a traveling coal bucket into loading position over a coal bin. He attempted to walk backward up the incline to the coal bin, his foot slipped and he fell, spraining his right ankle.

An installer was ascending a step ladder, which he had leaned against the wall and one leg of which was braced against the base of a clothes locker, when the ladder swerved sideways and he fell. As he fell his right hand struck a mirror which broke. The broken glass cut the fingers and the palm of his hand severely.

A man was standing on a frame ladder in one of the company's offices, cleaning relays. He reached too far, lost his balance and fell, bruising and cutting his right leg and arm.

While an operator was ascending the stairs in one of the company's offices she was tripped by a second operator who was running down the stairs. The resultant fall injured the first operator's right ankle and bruised the right side of her head.

A matron cut the tip of the first finger of her left hand while she was using a bread cutter without the knife guard in place.

An employé in the paint shop was opening a can of paint with a putty knife, when the knife slipped and cut a deep gash in his left wrist.

An operator was running up the stairs in one of the Company's offices when she slipped and fell bruising her right arm and left limb.

An installer was asked by a subscriber to replace a blown fuse in an electric light circuit. While he was doing so, trouble on the circuit caused the fuse to operate and the blaze burned the fingers on his right hand.

A clerk in the General Office Building picked up a handful of sharpened pencils, the point of one of them broke off and entered her right thumb.

* * *

Accident Prevention Trophies

The Plant Department Accident Prevention Trophy awarded at six-month intervals to the one of the three major Chicago divisions in which the least number of "lost time" accidents in proportion to the total number of employés in the division occur during the period, has again been awarded to the Maintenance Division.

The last six months of 1918 show a decrease in number of accidents over the first six months, and each of the divisions have a higher percentage than at the close of the latter period, even though their relative positions remain the same.

The standing of the divisions for the period from July 1, 1918, to January 1, 1919, is as follows:

Maintenance966
Construction955
Suburban953

The trophies, that are awarded at the close of each month, will be in the possession of Messrs. Ford of Waukegan District, Hutchinson of the Cable Repair Division, and Cerney of Canal Exchange, during the month of March.

When a district or division reaches first place and is awarded a Trophy, it seems to get a grip on it and hold to it. Canal seems to have a strangle hold. Hold tight, boys!

The standing of the various districts in the three divisions of the Plant Department for the period ending January 31st, is as follows:

SUBURBAN PLANT

1. Waukegan.	7. Joliet.
2. Evanston.	8. Oak Park.
3. Harvey.	9. Hammond.
4. Aurora.	10. Wheaton.
5. Elgin.	11. Special Estimate.
6. La Grange.	

CONSTRUCTION

1. Cable Repair.	5. Central Construction.
2. Building Cabling.	6. North Construction.
3. Supplies.	7. Garage.
4. South Construction.	

MAINTENANCE

1. Canal.	15. Stewart.
2. Main.	16. Rogers Park.
3. Wabash.	17. Beverly.
4. Austin.	18. Pullman.
5. Central.	19. West.
6. Hyde Park.	20. Lincoln.
7. Irving.	21. Yards.
8. Calumet.	22. Humboldt.
9. Monroe.	23. Belmont.
10. Edgewater.	24. Prospect.
11. Oakland.	25. Wentworth.
12. Kedzie.	26. Lawndale.
13. Lake View.	27. Douglas.
14. Superior.	28. South Chicago.

Nothing to Blow Over

"What's yours?"

"Coffee and rolls, please."

One of those iron-heavy, quarter-inch thick mugs of coffee was pushed over the counter. The fastidious person was dazed. He looked under the mug and over it.

"But where's the saucer?" he inquired.

"We don't give no saucers here. If we did, some lowbrow 'd come pilin' in an' drink out of his saucer, and we'd lose a lot of our swellest trade."—*Pacific Pharmacist.*

Badly Treated, We'll Say

Although I am not in debt, I am sometimes in the hand of a receiver.

I never do anything wrong, yet I am nailed to the wall.

I am nearly always at home, but sometimes the company comes and takes me out. It all depends on whether you pay your bills or not.

I am quite popular. I am the belle of the town.

Though I do not wear jewelry, often I get rings.

The fellows use me to make dates while the girls use me to break said dates.

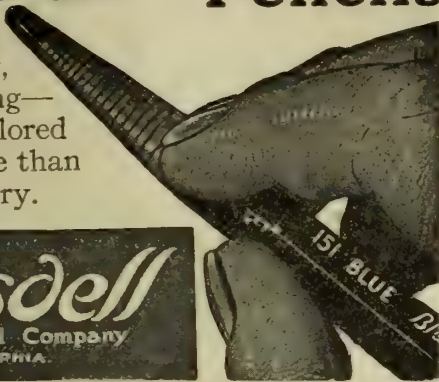
I get all the popular airs, mostly hot air.

I am awfully fond of music, but I hardly ever get anything but chin music.

I AM A TELEPHONE!—*Pacific Telephone Magazine.*

Blaisdell Colored Pencils

Smooth writing,
long wearing,
quick sharpening—
the standard colored
pencils for more than
a quarter century.



"Cope" Cable Racks
Conduit Rods
Sewer Rods
Winches
Cable Reel Jacks
Guard Rails, etc., etc.

Send for
Catalogue

T. J. COPE

Manufacturer of Underground Specialties

1620 CHANCELLOR STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

William P. Williams, Pres't and Treas.
W. C. Bowman, Secretary

Robert Allerton, Vice-Pres't
H. C. Leichsenring, Gen'l Mgr.

Art Marble Company

Manufacturers of

MOSAIC TILE FLOORS

Office and Factory

Flournoy and Rockwell Streets

CHICAGO

TELEPHONE, WEST 306

Origin of Khaki

Several years ago a company of English troops in India grew weary of exposing themselves in white cotton uniforms to the fire of the enemy snipers. So they adopted nature's good old laws of protective coloring and daubed their uniforms with mud from the banks of sluggish streams.

Those who direct the affairs of the army in India heard of this camouflage and proceeded with some interesting experiments. Eventually the color was adopted as standard for all troops in active service in the East.

Khaki, the word given the color of the new uniforms, is the Hindu word for muddy.—*Advance Club News.*

Golden Advice

Extravagance rots character; train youth away from it. On the other hand, the habit of saving money, while it stiffens the will, also brightens the energies. If you would be sure that you are beginning right, begin to save.—*Theodore Roosevelt.*

Esterbrook Pens

THE STANDARD FOR PEN EXCELLENCE

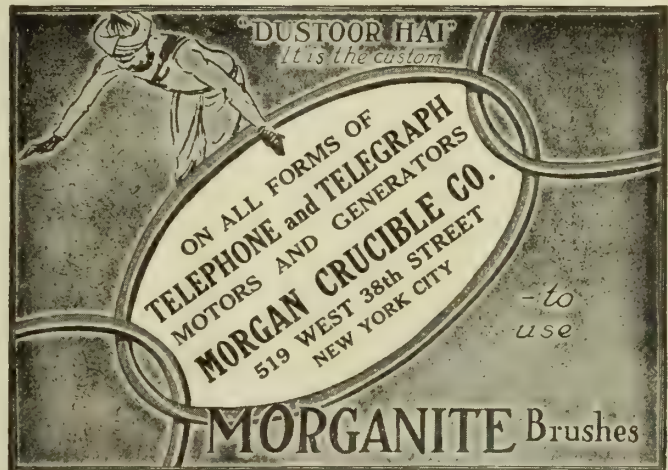
A Pen for Every Writing Purpose.

Made Especially for You.

Send 10c for sample dozen assorted.

ESTERBROOK PEN MFG. CO.

82-100 DELAWARE, CAMDEN, N. J.



QUALITY CORDS

"We Make 'Em"

For

SWITCHBOARDS

and

TELEPHONES

Runzel-Lenz Electric Manufacturing Company

1751-53 No. Western Avenue, Chicago

79 CORT. ST.
N.Y. CITY.

ESTABLISHED
1906

TELEPHONE
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C.I. DAVIDS & SON

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4914 Stenton Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

Volume Eight

APRIL, 1919

Number Nine

|| We have room for but one flag, the American Flag, and this excludes the red flag, which symbolizes all wars against liberty and civilization, just as much as it excludes any foreign flag of a nation to which we are hostile. We have room for but one language here and that is the English language, for we intend to see that the crucible turns our people out as Americans, of American nationality, and not as dwellers in a polyglot boarding house; and we have room for but one soul loyalty, and that is loyalty to the American people. ||

THEODORE ROOSEVELT



*"And they rise to their feet as He passes
by, Gentleman Unafraid."—Kipling.*

The World has looked from the work of war to the work of peace.

Industry is enthusiastic. There returns normal working, normal thinking, normal living. Civilization's master test is already a page in history.

A fine paragraph is the record of the men and women of the Bell Telephone System who marched to the music of Circumstance on foreign fields, and who come back to our ranks for another march—the March of Progress.

But, to us, the finest paragraph of the page is carved in the remembrance of the Strong Men of the Bell Telephone System who do not come back to our ranks—men whose long night of waiting in France will know no dawn.

Each of their lives was an annal scarce begun. What might have been written we shall never know. But to the Author of All, who placed the periods, are not these broken sentences among the favorite in His vast Review of Life?

Hail, Gentlemen Unafraid! Here on this earth you are not forgotten. We salute you.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy

Universal Service

One System

Volume 8

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL, 1919

Number 9

THE MONTH IN OHIO, INDIANA AND ILLINOIS

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

Ohio Division

D. H. Morris, Correspondent Columbus

Columbus District

Basketball teams have been organized in the Columbus exchanges and although having a late start, the enthusiasm is running high and all feel confident of a successful season.

A very enjoyable evening was spent when the Ohio State Telephone Company entertained its employes with a dance at the Elks' Home. The following Bell employes were its guests: Misses Effie Palmer, Nell Clifford, Mayme Walsh, Louise Horne and Mrs. Blanche McCoid.

Miss Marguerite Smith and Miss Nellie Gilmore of the traffic superintendent's office spent the week-end, March 1st, with friends in Toledo, Ohio, and Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Forty members of the Patriotic League Unit from all offices attended a banquet given at the Memorial Hall in honor of Mrs. J. L. V. Bonney, who is back from France.

Miss Mary Eader, Main exchange operator, has been granted a month's leave of absence on account of ill health.

Miss Blanche Fye, Main exchange operator, has been promoted to senior operator.

Miss Laura Steffen, Main exchange operator, has been absent for about three weeks on account of ill health.

Mrs. Lillian Harrington has resigned her position of evening chief operator to join her husband at St. Louis. She has been in our employ for the past two years and will be greatly missed by all. A farewell party was given in her honor at the home of Miss Minnie Kiefer and all spent an enjoyable evening. The following poem was composed by Miss Thelma Lamb:

We will tell you a tale
But not one of woe,
For 'tis of our good time
That we want you to know.
Our Evening Chief,
Mrs. Harrington, was leaving
And this was why
Our poor hearts were grieving.
So at the home of Miss Kiefer
A party we gave,
And we were so happy
That the neighbors did rave.
Of guests there were twenty,
And eats we had plenty,
Which all of us ate
In a jolly good manner.
The music was grand
And we made them all stand
When we played them
The "Star Spangled Banner."

Now that chief of ours
Never did shirk,
So to the party she came
When she got off from work.
We filled her ears
With some yells and some song,
Hoping in St. Louis
She would not be long.
Then we surprised her very much
With a blue silk umbrella,
Which we hoped would protect
Both her and "her feller."
All told her we had more fun
Than we would at a belling,
And the time we got home—
Well, that would be telling!

Miss Grace Hallsman, operator at the North exchange, announces her engagement to J. S. Waugh, an evangelist singer of Chicago, Illinois. The wedding will take place some time in the near future.

Miss Ethelyn Shockley, supervisor at the North office, who has been absent for some time on account of ill health, is improving but is not as yet able to resume her duties at the office.

Miss Clarabell Hudiberg, North exchange operator, has been absent since March 10th on account of an operation for appendicitis.

Miss Amelia Roth, formerly a supervisor in the North office, is now local exchange instructor.

Miss Mabel Trimble, North exchange operator, has returned from a leave of absence spent in Toledo.

Miss Mary Barrett, North exchange supervisor, has resigned her position and resumed an operator's position on account of ill health.

Miss Helen Shenk, toll operator, resigned March 14th to be married to Fred Wharton, and will be at home after April 1st at 2118 Sullivan avenue.

Miss Carrie Ward, toll operator, resigned March 15th to attend Ohio State University.

Miss Nora Lee, toll operator, resigned March 15th to be married March 18th to Robert Wurzauf.

Miss Evelyn Bowsher, toll operator, and Harry Kaiser were married February 26th at Dayton, Ohio.

Miss Helen Miller, toll operator, is improving after an illness of several months.

Miss Florence Temple, toll operator, spent the week-end, March 8th, with friends in Detroit.

Miss Jaunita Dodson resigned March 1st to accept a P. B. X. position at the Government depot.

Miss Veta Harris, toll operator, resigned March 15th. She is moving to Granville, Ohio.

Miss Hattie Mackey, night chief operator at Hilltop exchange, has been absent since February on account of ill health.

Major K. D. Schaffer has returned from France and has been appointed district plant chief of the Columbus District, succeeding Charles Temple, who has been transferred to the Chillicothe District as district plant chief. Major Schaffer was offered a Lieutenant-Colonelcy if he would remain in the service, but he preferred to get home to his family now that the war is over. "Kip's"



DENNY SITES, HILLTOP TROUBLE MAN, COLUMBUS.

many friends are mighty glad to see him again, and it is planned to have a reunion soon, at which he will be asked to tell us all about those weeks in the Argonne.

"Cap" Lime and his crew are working in the Akron District, doing a little spring house cleaning in the rate schedules. They have just made their fourth visit to one exchange in fifteen months. The people in that town know the boys by their first names now.

Iowa Smith, formerly special agent to the commercial superintendent, and now general manager of the Nu-Back Fur Company, has developed a specially designed lamb's wool coat for linemen or other outdoor wire employes, which he states will be sold at a very low price and which will be impervious to moisture or cold. During the war Iowa's company made the material for the flying suits of the A. E. F. aviators.

During the past year the connecting company department of Ohio, under the direction of C. S. Maltby, assisted by W. C.



MISS MARGARET STEINHOFF, BETWEEN HAROLD WARD AND ALBERT WIEBLE, HILLTOP, COLUMBUS.

Newton, completed consolidations of the competing telephone exchanges at seventeen points and concluded negotiations for consolidation at nine others. By these consolidations quite a number of exchanges at non-competing points are now supplied with Bell toll connection.

All weather signs have failed in Columbus this winter. The groundhog did not come out on his day because he had not

yet gone in his hole. Not a snow shovel has been used so far all winter, and the new flakes of snow that have fallen melted before they could be swept away. The average temperature has been warmer than at most winter resorts, for all of which we are devoutly thankful.

One used to hear tales of children stolen by the gipsies, but conditions were reversed the other day when two swarthy gipsy women in brightly colored costume, one of them picturesquely smoking a clay pipe, sought the aid of the long distance lines in recovering a child which they claimed had been stolen from them. Miss Walsh, our handsome toll chief operator, helped them to get their call through and made quite a "hit" with them. They invited her to come to see them.

East Office

An operator upon answering a line signal found a child crying. She immediately referred the call to her supervisor and the following conversation took place:

Supervisor: "What is the trouble, please?"

Child: "I am locked in the room and can't get out."

Supervisor: "Where is your mother?"

Child: "She has gone down town."

Supervisor: "Maybe your mother wants you to stay in the room."

Child (still crying): "No I locked the door myself and can't open it."

Supervisor: "You hang up your receiver and wait a few minutes and someone will come to you."

Then the supervisor called a neighbor and told her where the youngster was and asked her to go to her.

The neighbor went to the child's aid and later called the East chief operator, thanking her for the assistance given the child. She said they had been looking for her for one hour. The child was three and one-half years of age.

Dayton District

Miss Bartholomew, instructor at the Dayton Main office, has been ill for several weeks.

Miss Anna Cummings, supervisor at the Dayton Main office, was recently married to Mr. Amos Martin.

Miss Gladys Jennings, local operator at the Main exchange at Dayton, recently spent two weeks at the home of her parents at Washington, Pa.

Miss Anna Kern, instructor at the Dayton Main office, is again back at her work after several weeks of illness.

Miss Robinson, chief operator at the Dayton Main office, has been ill for several weeks.

Miss Madora McGowan, traveling instructor in the Dayton District, was married August 12th at Lexington, Ky., to Basil Solon Radford. Her marriage was kept a secret until just before she resigned, when an announcement was sent to the Traffic Department. Mrs. Radford's pleasing personality won her many friends during her seven years of service with the Company, and she is greatly missed.

Miss Nelle Kennedy, chief operator at the Dayton East office, has been ill at her home for several weeks.

Miss Margaret Heindl, local operator at the Dayton East office, recently underwent a serious operation at St. Elizabeth's hospital.

Miss Jennie Brady, matron at the Dayton Main office, is recovering from an attack of influenza.

Miss Maretta Walborn, operator, entertained some of the girls of the Dayton Main office at a theater party.

Recently the Central Union Club, Springfield exchange, had a pigeon roast to celebrate the return of three of its boys from the service. Charles J. Neal, Jr., private first class, signal corps, was located in Porto Rico; Emery R. Gochenour was first class electrician, Seventh Regiment, Great Lakes, Illinois; and Mearl Fullerton, private first class, Heavy Artillery, Lincoln Division. Private Fullerton arrived in France, turned around and came right back again! Among the visitors were Mearl I. Sims, district toll line wire chief of Dayton; Thomas E. Mast, and Fred Schmidt, engineering department, Columbus.

A. W. Justice succeeds W. G. Bierbaugh as toll line wire chief, Springfield exchange.

Miss Brady, matron at the Main office, has been transferred to the East office.

Miss Neva Robertson, local operator at the Dayton Main office, was recently married to Benjamin Hill.

Miss Norma Easton has been promoted to supervisor.

Miss Florence Simpson, local operator at Dayton Main office, delightfully entertained a group of operators with a birthday party.

The following local operators at the Dayton Main office have been promoted to senior operators: Misses Ruth Haskett, Ruth Busselle and Helen Poock.

Miss Ida Lora Strahn of the district traffic chief's office entertained the district offices employes with a theatre party.

Miss Louise Ring, East senior operator, has been promoted to supervisor.

Miss Bessie Sayre, evening supervisor at the Dayton Main

office, has resigned and will make her future home in Detroit, Mich.

The following toll operators, Misses Nina Wilson, Genevieve Peters, Marie Mellor, Agnes Kinser, Gertrude Riller and Mildred Tippy, have been promoted to senior operators.

Miss Benjamin, local operator at Dayton, entertained her friends at a theatre party.

Miss Olive King, operator at the Dayton Main office, recently became the bride of Milton Reis.

Misses Florence Knab, Rose Stoermer and Dorothy Taylor, operators at the East office, have been promoted to senior operators.

Misses Cleo and Pearl Anderson, operators at the Main office, attended a minstrel at Milledgeville, Ohio, given by the Alhambra Club.

Miss Margaret Clippinger, toll senior operator, has been promoted to supervisor.

The toll operators gave a surprise party to Miss Florence Sammons. The evening was spent in playing games and dancing.

Miss Mable Conder, operator at the Dayton exchange, was recently married to Leonard Bell.

Chillicothe District

The following young ladies have accepted positions as operators at the Lancaster exchange: Misses Cecelia Messbarger, Ethel Reed, Marie Goss, Margaret Guth and Margaret Shue.

Miss Hazel Stoneburner has resigned her position as collector at the Lancaster exchange and has accepted a position with the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. Miss Stoneburner has been succeeded by Miss Jennie Silbaugh.

Miss Glenna Stout, clerk at the Lancaster office, has been absent from her duties for several months, due to illness. Miss Laura Baxter is filling the position as clerk during her absence.

Mrs. Lydia Davis, long distance operator at the Lancaster exchange, has returned to her duties after an absence of several months, due to illness.

Miss Mary Hyle has accepted the position as tester at the Lancaster exchange during the absence of Ralph Sears, who is serving in the Ordnance Department in the U. S. Army.

Ralph Cole of the Lancaster exchange has recently returned from overseas and has accepted his former position as lineman.

Earl Van Auken, former manager of the Sugar Grove sub-license exchange, has recently returned from overseas service and is again in charge of the Sugar Grove exchange.

Sergeant Wilbur Wolf, who was formerly employed as lineman at the Lancaster exchange, has returned from overseas service and is enjoying a thirty-day furlough with his parents. Sergeant Wolf was a member of the famous Sixth Marines which engaged in some of the greatest battles of the war.

The local operators of the Central Union Telephone Company entertained the toll operators and the clerks with a delightful mid-winter picnic recently in one of the large rooms in the telephone company building. Games and Victrola music were enjoyed throughout the evening and at a seasonable hour a picnic supper was served.

Those enjoying the event were Misses Genevieve Steiner, Jennie Silbaugh, Laura Baxter, Ruby Baxter, Nellie Wolfe, Jessie McCann, Violet Wood, Ethel Reed, Madge Ludwick, Bessie Grimm, Ruth Derbyshire, Stella Widener, Viola Osborne, Arlene Carmon, Ruth Westhoven, Helen Thomas, Daphene Yarger, Nellie Moore, Deborah Shaeffer, Catherine Fink, Mary Jocquel, Helen Schneider, Helen Gray, Minnie Fink, Mary Earhart, Elizabeth Kane, Vivian Abele, Marie Goss, Cecelia Messmore and Mary Hyle, Mrs. Margaret Shue, Mrs.

Miriam Shockley and several guests, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Putnam, Misses Helen Kull, Lenore Abele, Verda Martin, Anna Upp, Lulu Carmon and Lydia Davis.

Indiana Division

D. H. Whitham, Correspondent Indianapolis

Indianapolis District

Main Office

The homes of five of Main's oldest operators have recently been saddened by death. Misses Marie Sissenguth, Ruth Hurrle, Essie Weddell and Marion Thomas lost their mothers, and Miss Ella Henderson lost her father. All of the girls at Main extend their deepest sympathy.

Miss Pearl Burgess, local operator, and Mrs. Edna Lazear, work order clerk, have become training school teachers.

Misses Marguerite Hart and Verda Barton have been promoted to supervisors.

Miss Ruth Claver has been transferred to the Irvington office.

Mrs. Lou Short, matron, has been transferred to St. Paul, Minn.

Belmont Office

Mrs. Ruby Hollingsworth, formerly night chief operator, has been transferred to training school.

Miss Elsie Lehr and Mrs. Hazel Antrobus have been promoted from senior operators to supervisors.

Miss Lois Burris has been transferred to Cincinnati, Ohio.

Miss Feeney, Miss Compton and Miss Lawler have been on the sick list.

Irvington Office

Miss Clara Judkins, Irvington repair clerk, spent Washington's birthday with relatives in Elkhart, Ind.

Miss Lillian Baumgart has been promoted from senior operator to supervisor.

Miss Della Leffingwell has been promoted to senior operator.

Mrs. Elsie Agnew, who has been on a leave of absence because of sickness, has returned to duty.

Miss Doris Deitz has resigned to be married to Harry Lantz. Miss Ethel Foxworthy gave a kitchen shower at her home recently for Miss Deitz, who received many pretty, useful gifts.

The girls of the Irvington office pleasantly surprised their friend and co-worker, Miss Lula Herzberger, not long ago. The crowd met at the home of Mrs. Irving, the Irvington chief operator, and gave a linen shower to Miss Herzberger, who is to very soon become the bride of Frank Payne of Seattle, Wash.

Prospect Office

Mrs. Mabel Ball has tendered her resignation.

Mrs. Etta Hale has been promoted to instructress of Prospect office.

The Misses Leona Holtz, Lula Wilson, Marie Steinmetz, Sylvia Light, Beulah Bulmahn and Etta Hale have formed a crochet and embroidery club that meets every two weeks on Wednesday.

Miss Marie Steinmetz is almost ungovernable since Harry has been discharged!

There were some arms flying in the air when Miss Jeannette Griffin's friend unexpectedly met her with his discharge papers.

We missed our chief operator, Miss Edith Timmerman, very much from the office the first few days of this month. She was quite ill with a severe cold. A few of the girls ordered a bouquet of flowers sent to her and were very much surprised to have her call us a little later, saying, "If I am dead I don't know it, but the casket bouquet I just received makes me feel rather shaky." It was the florist's mistake!



SGT. WILBUR WOLF.
Ohio Div. C. V.

Woodruff Office

Miss Winifred Farrell was recently transferred to Woodruff from the North office.

Miss Fern Light, evening chief operator, spent a recent week-end in Chicago.

Miss Nellie Farabee has resigned to be married. Miss Gladys Lennington has been promoted to senior operator. Miss Gladys Alfrey has also been promoted to senior operator.

A number of friends recently spent a delightful evening at the home of Miss Winifred Farrell.

Terre Haute Briefs

I. N. Crawford, manager, Terre Haute exchange, has returned to his office after being ill with pneumonia.

Leo Osmon, formerly employé of the commercial department, Terre Haute exchange, who has been working for Uncle Sam for the past few months, has been appointed chief clerk.

William Shaw, wire chief, Terre Haute exchange, who has been confined to his home, is back on the job.

Dolph Cross, commercial agent, Terre Haute exchange, has married Miss Blanche Martin of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Burchan entertained recently with a dinner, the occasion being the announcement of the engagement of Miss Louise Stevens to Fred A. Mann, of Columbus, Ohio.

About one-fourth of the toll force is on the sick list, Spanish influenza having its grip on most of the victims. Those affected are the Misses Edith Davis, Irma Kirkham, Grace Miller, Florence Koenig, Anna Wellska and Vera Wilson. Miss Catherine Werker, toll evening chief operator, who has been very ill, is slightly improved.

Mrs. E. J. Ranfranz, local chief operator, was taken ill quite suddenly March 2nd with appendicitis. She is recovering.

Toll Items

Mrs. Marie Higgs, toll clerk, has been confined to her home with a serious attack of influenza.

Mrs. Mary Lloyd has accepted the position of toll room observer.

Miss Jean Porteous, senior operator, succeeds Mrs. Walker as toll supervisor, resigned.

Misses Mary Welsh, Lillian Ullrich and Mrs. Netting Greening, toll operators, have been made senior operators.

Miss Lulu Pavey, toll supervisor, has accepted the position of assistant toll instructor. Miss Pavey is now at French Lick, where she is training a class of student operators.

Miss Boyer, from the Division office, is spending some time in the toll school.

One of the recent telephone social functions was the dance at the Marsh Studio, the hostesses being girls from the toll department. Due to the characteristic toll room enthusiasm, the affair was a huge success. Every one present reported a pleasant evening and a desire for another in the near future.

Bedford Happenings

Clelle Fletcher, toll operator, has been transferred to the French Lick exchange.

Martha McKeighan succeeds Olive Hall, toll operator at French Lick.

Recently a Bedford cable was destroyed by fire. Service was re-established in 62 minutes. For particulars see Johnnie Able.

It was necessary for Hazel Stalcup, local operator at Bedford, to take a leave of absence to rest up after the influenza.

A boxing class has been established at Bedford by athletic director N. E. Chambers. Most of the students have whipped the instructor, and are ready for all comers.

Lena Browning, local operator, has returned to the Bedford exchange after an absence of about three months.

South Bend Items

South Bend and Mishawaka plant, commercial and traffic employés of Bell and Automatic exchanges gave a supper and dance recently at Lydick, Indiana. There were one hundred twenty-five present, and all appeared at work the following morning feeling fine, and wishing for another entertainment at once.

Miss Marion Novinger of Garrett, Indiana, a former toll operator at South Bend, was a visitor at the South Bend exchange during the month of February.

Miss Ada Hatfield, toll operator, South Bend, was a week-end guest recently of Miss Katherine Doran, toll operator, Elkhart, Ind.

Miss Katherine Smith, instructor, South Bend, spent Washington's birthday at Culver, Ind., as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Margaret Harris, who is chief operator there.

Miss Louise Van Evera, ticket clerk of South Bend, visited in Niles, Mich., recently.

Miss Bess Porch, toll operator, South Bend, has been transferred to Detroit, Mich.

Miss Blanch Taylor, a former toll operator, sister of Fay Taylor, now in toll service, died March 2nd of scarlet fever. Her death was a shock to the toll department, as she had been ill only a week. Flowers were sent by the department.

Miss Ella Steiner, local information operator, was pleasantly surprised by the girls of the traffic department at her home on her recent birthday. The evening was spent in music and dancing, and a dainty three course dinner was served. One of the main features of the evening was a beautiful solo rendered by Mrs. Gertrude Cool. Miss Steiner received several gifts, including a cameo ring from the girls.

A Wedding Anniversary

"Pa" and "Ma" Bonds had a wedding anniversary February 27th, and the employés who were present at their wedding reception intimated it was time to come again, so this is what they received:

Gilt Edged Invite to the Marryage Annieversiree
Dinner at 2538 Linkon Weigh West,
February 27th, 1919.

"Pop and Mom."

Everyone went and oh, my! oh, my! A two foot silver platter heaped with yaller-legged chicken, cabbage salad, mashed potatoes, pineapple salad with whipped cream, fruit rolls, lemon and chocolate pie with whipped cream, and all kinds of jellies. Mr. Kendrick from the traffic superintendent's office, Indianapolis, happened in the city, so of course he accompanied the bunch, and not knowing in advance about the affair, was not provided with an elastic vest as were the other men. With this great handicap, he was only able to partake of three or four helpings of each kind of food. The only feature to mar the evening and spoil the good impression of the host and hostess was the discovery that Warren Stedman had filled his pockets with fruit rolls, cookies and chicken. This, of course, reflected on all present, and only the fact that most of the guests were unable to move saved them from being requested to depart before the silver and cut glass began to disappear. "Pop and Mom" say there will be another anniversary, some time.

Twenty-seven Years!

On March 4th, H. C. Mowwe, of the plant accounting department, celebrated his twenty-seventh anniversary of continuous service with the Central Union Telephone Company. Mr. Mowwe began his telephone career in 1892 as an installer at Indianapolis. After one year he was made telephone inspector, which position he held for about three years, when he was transferred to central office installation work in the Indiana Division.

In 1898 the position of wire chief was created at Indianapolis, and Mr. Mowwe was appointed to that place.

Mr. Mowwe filled the place of wire chief until 1902, when he was again assigned to the duties of switchboard installer out of

the Division office. He helped to build and rebuild a number of central office plants, among them being the ones at Muncie, Richmond, Terre Haute and Anderson.

Mr. Mowwe also installed the first central office equipment in Culver, Garret, Kendallville, Butler and Angola. In 1908 he had charge of the cutting over of the subscribers from 35 West Ohio street to the present Main exchange building, located at Ohio and Meridian streets, which involved the transfer of about 6,000 subscribers.

From 1909 to the present time he has held these positions: estimate man, division battery inspector, equipment inspector and plant accounting worker. There have been many changes in the telephone business since Mr. Mowwe first started and no doubt there will be just as many in the next twenty-seven years, in which we hope he will have the privilege of assisting.

Illinois Division

A. J. Parsons, Correspondent Springfield

Rockford Items

The toll department has formed a new Y. W. C. A. Club, known as the "Long Distance Athletic Club." Officers elected for the coming year were Miss Lorene Langdon, president, Miss Jennie McBriar, vice-president, and Miss Hazel Hall, reporter.

On Wednesday evening, February 26th, the L. D. A. C. entertained in honor of Mrs. Olga Brager Buckingham, a recent bride, at the home of Miss Lorene Langdon, 210 Royal avenue. A four-course dinner was served at 8:30, at which the bride was presented with a hand-embroidered luncheon set. Mr. and Mrs. Buckingham will reside in Chicago.

Mrs. Arthur Truesdell is one of the happiest persons in our toll department, her husband having recently returned from overseas and received his discharge from the service.

Miss Esther Graeff has returned after a three weeks' leave of absence, due to illness.

Floyd Boyce of the plant department returned from overseas with the 311th Field Signal Battalion of the Blackhawk Division, and has since been discharged.

Harry Ludlum has returned to his duties at the Rockford exchange, having received his discharge from the service at Camp Dodge.

Quincy District

Margaret Floria has resigned, as her husband has been discharged from the service. They will make their home in Hannibal, Mo.

Josie Hildebrand, supervisor, received a letter recently from her husband, who was wounded in France, that he has arrived in the U. S. A. and has entered the Greenhut hospital for further medical treatment.

Kathryn Costigan, matron, has resigned on account of ill health and has been succeeded by Mrs. Faucett.

Clara Eckert, night chief operator, suffered the loss of her father, who died very suddenly after an illness of one day. Mr. Eckert had worked for twenty-one years for one firm, and had retired on Saturday, March 1st. The next Monday he was stricken with valvular heart trouble, and died the following day. The sympathy of all the employes is extended to the family.

Ella Fisher has accepted a position as an operator.

Leola Hutchison has been transferred from the plant department to the traffic, accepting the position of chief operator's clerk.

Alton District

D. C. Clemens, Alton repairman, has resigned to accept a position with the Heskett Machine and Engine Company.

A fire at Alton burned down three span of 200-pair cable and all St. Louis toll lines. Service was promptly restored.

A. L. Fones and William Trump, Alton repairmen, have been absent several days because of illness.

G. R. Lineville, Alton repairman, has been absent because of illness.

Miss Mary Meyers, night operator at Wood River exchange, recently resigned to be married to A. F. Foster of Toledo, Ohio.

Miss Harriett Daum, of Alton, collector, recently announced her marriage to A. S. Butell of Lincoln, Neb. She still holds her old position.

Decatur Doings

Miss Esther May, local operator, has returned to her work after a long illness with pneumonia.

Miss Modemma Cunningham, local operator, has just recovered from the mumps.

The Decatur operators had a theater party, and went to see "Pollyanna" at the Lincoln Square theater.

Lenore Ernst and Gladys Stocks enjoyed a recent week-end in St. Louis.

Miss Vera Hempel, cashier, recently spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives in Joliet, Ill.

Mr. Kelly, manager at Decatur, agreed to treat the commercial department to a dinner if we won first place in collections for the month of January. We worked very hard and did win first place, and Mr. Kelly gave us a chicken dinner. Twenty employes were present, including the chief operator and her clerks. Everybody agreed that Mr. Kelly was a good loser.

W. E. McKinney, lineman, has reported back for duty after being absent several months. He was knocked down by an automobile while riding his motorcycle.

The plant department has recently completed the installation of the five following private branch exchanges: McLaughlin Machine Co., two trunks, seven stations; Comet Automobile Co., three trunks, six stations; American Grain Co., two trunks, six stations; Suffern Hunt Mills, four trunks, nine stations; Decatur Malleable Iron Co., two trunks, six stations.

Jacksonville Items

Miss Pauline Overby has accepted the position of chief operator at Carrollton, succeeding Miss Blanch Turner, resigned.

Miss Josephine Kaffer has accepted the position as clerk in the manager's office at Carrollton, succeeding Mrs. Ella Jarboe.

Miss Anna Frech has accepted a position as supervisor at Carrollton.

Miss Elizabeth May of Springfield spent a few days in Carrollton recently, instructing the operators on the new rates.

Miss Marjorie Suttles has accepted a position as night chief operator at the Roodhouse exchange.

Miss Celura Day, chief operator at White Hall, who has been absent on sick leave for a number of weeks, has returned to work.

Roy J. Heller

MARCH 21, 1881

FEBRUARY 17, 1919.

Former Manager,

RECEIVERS, CENTRAL UNION

TELEPHONE COMPANY,

Galion, Ohio.



ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY



The upper left-hand corner picture is of the telephone exchange at Bay City, Michigan. The present exchange? Mercy, no! The photograph was taken in 1878, when Bay City had all of 250 subscribers. In place of the usual transmitter, an old Edison microphone is shown on right-hand section of the board. From the decorations on the walls, the two telephone girls—or rather, boys—had their work-room and rest room all in one! Looks a bit odd when compared with the modern Hyde Park, Chicago, board shown above, doesn't it?



A "telephone crusader" of the early days.

An interesting card found in an interesting place. It was in a child's scrap-book picked up in the ruins of Verdun by Private P. S. Woodcock.



Another "Old Timer."



WHEN TERRE HAUTE "LONG-DISTANCED"

Looking Backward to the Days When Talking from Chicago to New York Was "the World's Eighth Wonder."

In these days, when it is possible to link wireless and wire telephone systems so that the human voice can perform one lap of its journey over a wire and the next lap through the air to its final destination, and the replying voice will travel on air waves first and then on wire, and when people on ships at sea are able to telephone each other via wireless, and when such discoveries are "boiled down" as news and placed on the next-to-the-last-page, with the obituaries, and the lodge notices, and the want "ads," and when Ireland "calls up" Canada—a further experiment of the new-world-and-old-world establishment of wireless telephony, first demonstrated two years ago in a talk from the naval wireless station at Arlington, Va., to Paris (with Hawaii, like a curious "party-line" subscriber, "listening in")—and even these strides in science do not particularly astonish any one, it is interesting to look back a little over a score of years and re-read the files of the press at the time when long distance telephone lines were first coming into use.

For instance, at Terre Haute, Ind., October 3rd was quite the most important day of the year 1894. On that day the photograph reproduced on this page was taken in the "Ordinary" or breakfast room of the Terre Haute House, where the special equipment was arranged for the convenience of those present so that all could be permitted to listen to the conversations.

Mayor Fred Ross, who holds the cigar, is sitting in the foreground, and the skeptical looking gentleman next to him is Colonel "Dick" Thompson. The man with the whiskers is Charles

Baur. During a conversation between him and his brother Jacob, who was in Chicago, Jacob began conversing in regard to some business matter, whereupon Charles cried: "Cease! There are at least sixteen other Terre Haute people listening to you!" Clyde Dunseth, who managed the telephone company, is the second figure standing from the right.

Those leading in the conversations were W. W. Byers, "Billy" Sunday, the baseball evangelist, and Messrs. Ainsworth, Cox, Goodman, Kidder, S. M. Reynolds and T. J. Griffith. The cities called were Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, New York and Boston.

Several very amusing incidents occurred during the demonstration which are recalled by those of the participants who are still living. The demonstration was made in the afternoon, about three o'clock. Col. Thompson called for several bankers of his acquaintance in New York, but found they had left their offices. The difference of time between Terre Haute and New York had not been taken into consideration!

And yet, in Terre Haute today, if someone happened to be reading a paper while sitting with a group of friends in a hotel lobby, and if he chanced to remark: "I see here that this man Carty has arranged it so that people can call up China on the wireless telephone and get mighty quick service," the odds are in favor of the first comment being: "So? And what does it say there about the opening of the baseball season, Bill?"

"The world do move!"

"FROM MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE"

*Employees Not Previously Listed Who
Have Returned to Their Old Positions.*

Chicago Telephone Company.

Roy D. Goldsmith.	Charles L. Hill.	Edward J. Nevaril.	Arthur A. Quentin.
William J. Brophy.	Reuben Quillman.	George W. Stolz.	Leo A. Runtz.
Ray C. Stanford	William E. Topal.	Harvey T. Moore.	Charles R. Mitchell.
Frank Reitt, Jr.	John S. Flower.	Harold W. Kieffer.	Andrew C. Skafgard.
Arthur Cowburn.	Edward H. Lansing.	John W. Ryan.	Sidney A. Munteer.
Maurice J. Most.	Leo N. Bradley.	Howard B. Hauze.	Frank J. Fana.
Ledden A. Wright.	Wallace J. Bowker.	Albin J. Anderson.	Charles A. Paulates.
Harry S. Churchill.	Anthony G. Wirtz.	Frank Wagner.	Francis J. Raftery.
James J. Coffee.	Anthony Draugelis.	Charles E. Beresford.	William J. Glover.
James E. Akenhead.	Sidney L. Booth.	Clinton B. Hills.	Joseph A. Wisersky.
Isidore W. Ambrose.	Emmons G. Schirmer.	Gustav H. Holblad.	Edward L. Young.
Harvey J. Beck.	John W. Funk, Jr.	Herman Klings.	Thomas F. Driscoll.
William J. Brinker.	William N. Logan.	Vincent J. Kuehles.	William W. Frank.
Francis J. Casey.	Chris J. Dahl.	Joseph J. Lojska.	Joseph E. Wallenhaupt.
Thomas A. Caughey.	Joseph J. Brown.	Leila Matthews.	John T. Cleary.
William J. Cleary.	John S. Fiott.	John N. Schalz.	Charles R. Goth.
John W. Fahey.	Roy K. Gundy.	John E. Turner.	Frank B. Johnson.
John Goth.	R. W. Koch.	Robert Walder.	Earl M. Lawler.
Maurice S. Oftedal.			Harry A. Schmid.

Michigan State Telephone Company.

Louis Edmunds.	Harold O. Portt.	Thomas F. Herron, Jr.	Henry G. Saums.
Belmont D. Priest.	Otto E. Friedli.	Philip A. Du Bois.	Emmett L. Roszl.
Frederick W. Berndt.	Boyce S. Tree.	Willard A. Fisher.	Anthony J. Rough.
Glenn C. Waples.	Harold J. Ross.	Sherman T. Kriedeman.	Robert W. Cribbs.
George L. Young.	Anason De La Noy.	Donald C. Remick.	Fred L. Schotz.
Grant McLoughlin.			Bert Harris.

Wisconsin Telephone Company.

William C. Elmore.	Earl Hart.	Frank Squatrito.	Milton P. Naab.
Roy Pleyte.	David H. E. North.	Richard M. Wilson.	George A. Friel.
George A. Benyer.	Christian Hatvedt.	John A. Kabenstein.	Raymond C. Gardner.
Larry Wollenziehn.	John F. Schaefer.	Andrew Thone.	August F. Manegold.
	Irving H. Schmeidel.		

Joint Companies.

Joseph A. Jenebek.

The Cleveland Telephone Company.

John F. Hrubek.	Chauncey L. Brandt.	George W. Paes.	David T. McLaren.
Michael Gnoarke.	Harry R. Capper.	Wm. A. Paskert.	Wayne N. Lingo.
Stanley S. Scheuer.			George Cornwall.

Receivers, Central Union Telephone Company.

Illinois Division.		Ohio Division.	
Floyd Boyce.	C. O. Montgomery.	Elmer Adair.	Donald C. McCleary.
Ed. J. Coleman.	Frank Owens.	Horace C. Anderson.	Ralph E. Marburger.
Geo. A. Luers.	O. E. Whitting.	Harold B. Albright.	Curtis A. Moore.
		Frank A. Caswell.	Orrin C. Parks.
		Wayne Edwards.	Jos. D. Ramos.
		M. D. Foreman.	Cecil Shock.
		E. R. Gochenower.	Antonio Violette.
		G. L. Lawrence.	

Indiana Division.	
Floyd Byrum	Grover C. Lemon.
Braden Caldwell.	Harry L. Ramsay.
A. B. Cissna.	Edgar Raymond.
Robert O. Cook.	Perry Smith.

FROM "OVER THERE" TO "OVER HERE"

Extracts from Letters Show the Different Impressions War and Immediately - After - the - War Conditions Made on Our Men Overseas

Still they come! Each mail brings letters from our men overseas; each letter carries its own peculiar interest. George Baumer, well known in and around Chicago, now with the 409th Telegraph Battalion, wrote this from France recently to his father:

"What have I done in the great war? I have gained mentally and physically. I have no medals or wound stripes to show when I get back—only service stripes. But our work has been very important, and the boys up on the line could never have done what they did without our help back here. So I did what I was told, and put in many a hard day's work for the good cause.

* * * * *

"In Autun I worked fourteen hours a day for two months helping to install the telephone office, and when we got through we had one of the best and most up-to-date offices in France—something that made the French stand and look with their mouths open! We have it here so we can send forty telegrams and three telephone messages over four wires at one time. Think it over!"

Sergeant Albert Tresenrider, formerly a lineman at Columbus, Ohio, is now with Battery C, 136th Field Artillery. In a letter written to his mother he said:

"We were in position at Death Valley when the last shots of the war were fired. Almost two months before, at Pompey, early in the night, with two corporals, I pitched my tent on the side of a hill. I didn't get much sleep, because I couldn't stay in bed. I woke up about ten times during the night, and had to start back up the hill each time, looking for my tent!"

Tom Freeman, son of T. E. Freeman of the maintenance department, Chicago, expressed the desire, in a recent communication home, to take a rowboat across and thus avoid waiting for a transport. Wrote Tom:

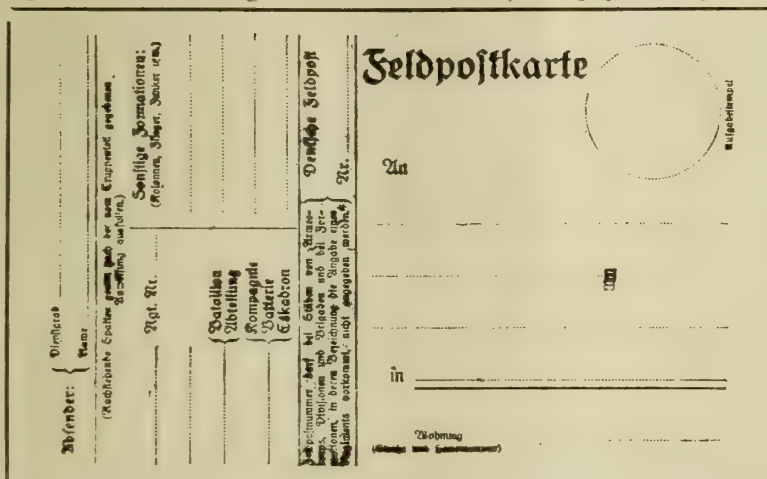
"We are in a small, unnecessary village named Mont-et-Vignoble, which means 'mountains of vineyards.' We have the mountains, but few of the vineyards at present, as everything is covered with snow.

"Since leaving German territory we have all turned to camels, as the water is very bad and most of it is poisoned. France has very little beer, and in Austin we call it vinegar, but here they call it 'white wine.' This stuff is as bad as the water, and our coffee is full of lime and tastes like iodine, so you see we are a dry lot!

"I am musical director for the battalion, and am charged with the instruction of ten buglers, two trombone players, two cornet players, two saxophone players, two clarinet players, the piano players, and one drummer! I have a circus—some of the fellows call me 'the music master,' while others call me 'Sousa Freeman' and want me to let my hair grow long! The first two weeks of rehearsals were awful. Ye Gods! It sounded like a

hundred mules braying for feed! But they soon came around, and began 'sounding good.'"

From Nurnburg, Germany, Frederic W. Killmar, formerly a draughtsman in the equipment department at Detroit, wrote to H. Dakin, the equipment superintendent, that:



A GERMAN ARMY FIELD CARD, PICKED UP IN A GERMAN DUG-OUT, AND SENT CLIFFORD ARRRICK BY CORPORAL BERT KEPPLER.

the preliminary peace conference was held that extended the armistice. Tuir is about the oldest city in Germany and has many interesting as well as historical points of interest. I enjoyed my stay there very much, even if the M. P.'s were on our track all the time, but as they won the war, it must be all right!

"This town of Nurnberg is nothing more than a broad spot in the road. The company has been here over five weeks and I joined them here about two weeks ago. There is 'nothing doing' at all, and some of the boys say they will go crazy in a little while. The uncertainty about going home is hard on all of us, but the next move that I make will be toward the coast 'on our way.' From the last report we may have to wait a long time for that. Sometimes I feel that we may move soon and then again I think that we will grow old in the service. About the best amusement we have are the arguments and discussions about what we are going to do when we get back. We will all be feeling happy and think that we are soon to be back in civilian life again when some one will come in with some kind of a report about staying for a long time, and then the fun starts!"

Clifford Arrick, manager of the publicity department for the central group of Bell telephone companies, received a letter from Corporal Bert Keppler, who is at Luxemburg, and who seems to find his lot perfectly satisfying. He says:

"We are billeted in the villagers' homes, and are not suffering for want of anything. We have plenty of work, plenty to eat, and plenty of cigarettes, but only recently have we been able to get chocolate.

"Luxemburg is much like Switzerland, and very pretty. Most of the cities and towns are built in valleys, and are surrounded by very large hills. The inhabitants have been cordial—indeed, even more so than the people of France. They have been a good deal better to us than they have been given credit for.

"My three holidays were not very successful. I was on a truck on all occasions, and turkey was far from the bill-of-fare!

But here's hoping that next year I shall be back in the States to enjoy both my holidays and my turkey!

"The Germans with whom I have been staying had all the male members of their family in the German army. However, they have treated me as courteously as I would be treated at home. There is a scarcity of soap, sugar and flour. Their bread is still very dark looking, and not very good to eat. But the boys have no kick coming."

There speaks a real optimist!

Another optimist is Sergeant Harry Jackson, once a frame-man in the equipment department of the Michigan State Telephone Company at Detroit, who said that Paris was "some" city, and who penned this interesting paragraph:

"It was along the St. Mihiel front that the German army was so positive that their position was untakable, consequently their quarters and dugouts were most elaborately made and furnished, rugs, pianos and every comfort to assure a long stay, but as they have since learned, they were doomed to disappointment."

Stanley Piotrowski, at Sessenhausen, Germany, sends word to the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS that he "pulled through the war without a scratch." Stanley was an assistant foreman in Wisconsin before he marched away with the Fifth Wisconsin Infantry. But his telephone experience led him into the Signal Corps, and he said:

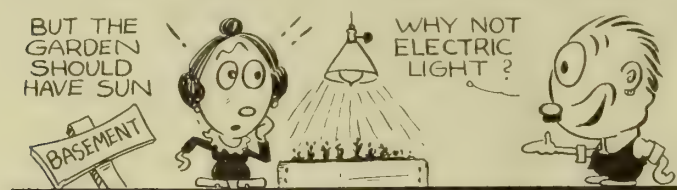
"I was thankful for the transfer, as I can handle a pair of seven-inch pliers a good deal easier than I can handle a rifle! Later I was attached to the 121st Machine Gun Battalion, in charge of telephone communication, and I was complimented by my major for efficient service performed."

And thus these letters run. Each of the men have "played the game" as sportsmen should, without complaining or whining. And each of them threw into their work that invaluable something in which they were schooled so thoroughly before leaving the Bell System—"the spirit of friendly co-operation." And it takes that spirit, and a goodly measure of it, for nations to win wars. The Bell men owned it, and they made better soldiers because of that possession.

THOSE GARDENERS AGAIN!

This Time They Hold a Banquet, and an Election, and Urge You to Join if Your Aren't Already a Member

A few days back the Bell Telephone Gardening Association held its annual meeting, and believe it or not, "a good time was enjoyed by all!" The banquet—well, it was a "regular" banquet, and everyone present ate long and enthusiastically. Then A. M.



of home-gardening a hobby, irrespective of whether one lived in a city or in the country, and then he proved that "it could be done." Following his talk, Mr. Gunderson answered questions relative to garden-development. It was a most successful meeting, attended by over 200 members, and was truly a worth-while evening.

Why?

Why aren't you a member of the Bell Telephone Gardening Association? Really, it is one of the few things one can afford in this day and time, because it doesn't cost anything! No initiation fee, no dues, no spending of money anywhere. It doesn't matter where you live, you can have a garden, and there is pleasure and profit and health in having a garden. Join the Association today! All it takes is a post card with your name and address on it. Send it to H. I. Thomas, Room 1601, 212 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill., or if you prefer to talk to Mr. Thomas, call him up—Official 300, Local 231. The Bell Telephone Gardening Association wants members.

Ramsay, president of the Association, began directing the business of the meeting.

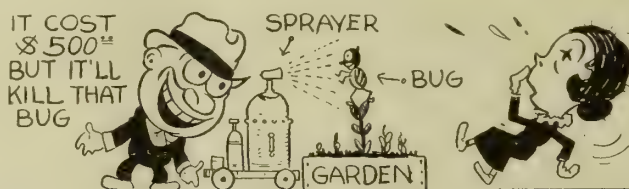
"We want," he said, "2,000 members in 1919." (Cheers.) "Now let me introduce the prominent members of the Association. First, Mr. Cline."

Mr. Cline, who was chairman of the membership committee, arose and bowed and smiled and there were more cheers. Then, in order, A. P. Hyatt, F. R. Marx, J. C. Weissert, E. H. Bangs, Charlie Hodge, Walter Dakin, D. C. Holliway, V. Ray, and Harry Thomas were introduced. They all held some sort of office, which didn't particularly matter with the members, who cheered impartially.

Mr. Ramsay then dwelt on the vast work which the Association had accomplished during the past year. "Why, just last night," he announced to his astonished hearers, "my wife and I ate mince pie grown right in our own garden." It seemed hard to believe, but no one dared dispute him. He passed on to the election of new officers, and unanimous were these four choices:

President, E. H. Bangs.
Vice-president, Robert Cline.
Secretary, Harry Thomas.
Treasurer, Guy Fulmer.

This business over, the speaker of the evening, A. J. Gunderson of the Extension Department, University of Illinois, made an address illustrated with slides. He argued for the making



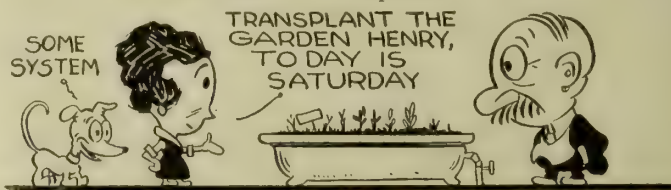
Get busy!

"Can" the Calamity Howler!

There will be no "war gardens" this year, but "victory gardens" will take their place, and under the new name the need is double that of last year, if Mr. Hoover is to get the

1,400,000 tons of food he has asked for.

The calamity prophet is still with us, and there are vague predictions that Victory gardens will be a detriment to legitimate farming, and an injury to the purchasing public. With famine menacing Europe, and the nations calling upon us for enormous quantities of foodstuffs, will not the back-yard gardens free much cultivable land and the necessary labor to produce the more substantial foods which alone can be exported?



THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BELL SYSTEM

The Soundness of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Way It Met War's Requirements Are Presented by President Vail

The fundamental soundness of the Bell System, the competent way it has met the requirements of the war, its fair and open way of dealing with the problems of governmental control, and its clear understanding of the responsibilities of the future, are set forth by Theodore N. Vail in the report of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The year 1918 has been from every standpoint the most strenuous and difficult year in the whole history of the telephone, says Mr. Vail. It has been impossible to maintain standards and difficult to meet the increasing demands for service, greatly augmented at all centers where war industries and activities concentrated.

About 14,000 employees of the telephone system entered the military service. Over 20 per cent of the expert staff were taken over by the government for special or active war service.

Of particular interest is a letter to Mr. Vail from the secretary of war, appreciative of the "splendid spirit of co-operation" of the Bell engineers, which was indispensable in the development of the airplane wireless telephone set and other important apparatus used in the war.

Facts About the Bell System

At the end of the year there were 10,992,325 telephones connected with the Bell System, which owned 7,200,000 and connected with about 3,800,000 owned by connecting companies and rural associations.

The wire mileage owned by the Bell companies was 23,281,150 miles, 94 per cent copper and 60 per cent underground. The net amount added to plant and real estate was \$77,922,631. The total provision for depreciation of plant during the year was \$54,000,000.

The capital obligations of the Bell System outstanding in the hands of the public at the close of the year were \$991,074,264, of which the outstanding obligations of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company represent \$676,283,362 and those of the associated companies \$314,790,902. The telephone plants stand on the books of the companies at \$1,142,815,341, and appraisals by public authorities indicate a greater actual value. The surplus and reserve aggregate \$340,000,000, an increase of over \$36,000,000.

In six years the expenditures from employees' benefit funds have amounted to \$10,534,594.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

The net earnings of the American Telephone and Telegraph

Company for the year were \$54,293,016. The interest charges were \$10,391,694, and the dividends at the regular rate of 8 per cent per annum were \$35,229,698. Of the resulting balance \$5,000,000 were appropriated for contingencies and \$3,671,622 added to surplus.

The number of stockholders increased over 25,000 during 1918, and now exceeds 112,000, the majority being women. The average holding is 39 shares.

Mr. Vail shows the wisdom of the company's conservation policy. Full maintenance of the property, ample reserves for depreciation and obsolescence, fixed dividend payments, all surplus and unexpended reserves invested in property, issue of capital stock at a premium through convertible bonds, all have contributed to credit and through good credit can financing be done at reasonable rates.

Of the total share capital issued since the American Telephone and Telegraph Company took over the operations, about one-half has realized for the treasury, through exchange for convertible bonds and cash from 20 per cent to 33 per cent premiums.

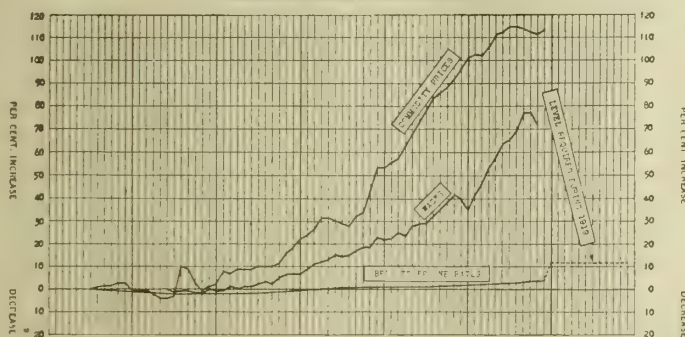
A table is given which shows that in

the Bell companies as compared to independent companies the capital obligations are lower per station and the reserves and surplus assets higher.

Engineering Accomplishment

The report makes a remarkable showing of the engineers of the Bell System, which includes the Western Electric Company, Inc. Many went into the army and navy and those remaining were charged with tremendous tasks, both civil and military. Much of their work, performed under the oath of secrecy during the war, has but recently been made known.

TABLE NO. 1
CHANGES IN BELL TELEPHONE RATES - 1913 to 1918
COMPARED WITH CHANGES IN WAGES AND PRICES

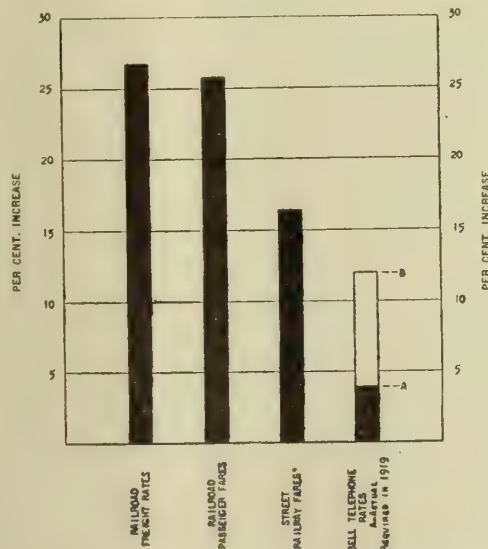


This table shows the increase in prices of commodities and the increase in average payments for telephone service from 1914 to 1918, inclusive. It also shows the effect of the proposed increase in rates for telephone service. By comparison with increases in other utilities, the average charges for telephone service by the Bell System have remained almost stationary, while the asked-for increase is relatively a slight one.

TABLE NO. 2

INCREASE IN BELL TELEPHONE RATES COMPARED WITH INCREASES IN RATES OF STEAM RAILROADS AND STREET RAILWAYS

Increase in Rates at End of 1918 over Rates in 1913



This is a very graphic picture showing the increases in rates for the service of utilities of necessity from 1913 to the end of 1918. The increases in the telephone charges have been about 4 per cent and the increases which have been asked for and which are necessary to preserve the equilibrium of revenue and expenses would amount to less than 13 per cent, which compared to increases in all other commodities is almost negligible.

The complete military telephone system was constructed in France. The Bell System largely provided the technically skilled men to execute this work and its engineers assisted and co-operated with the Signal Corps in designing the system. Hundreds of girls were specially trained by the Bell companies to operate this system, and reports show that they played an important part in achievements of the American army.

Wireless telephone sets for communication between airplanes and between the ground and airplanes, as well as for use on navy hydroplanes and submarine chasers, were perfected by Bell engineers. An unbreakable secret cipher was developed for the telegraph printer and adapted to other means of transmission. They worked out apparatus for the detection and location of invisible airplanes and for locating accurately the position of enemy artillery.

Faced with a shortage of men, of operators and of material, the engineers devised new methods and new apparatus to overcome these deficiencies. The Bell System, through its rights under patents, is free to operate all forms of the best apparatus, and is not excluded from development of the art in any field.

Special mention is made of the multiplex telephone and telegraph system by means of which five telephone conversations or forty telegraph messages may be carried over a single pair of wires. The economy of this system for long lines is obvious, and while its application is necessarily gradual, it is already in use and its use will be extended immediately.

Government Control

The terms of the contract with the government are presented for the information of the stockholders. The provisions include emergency compensation, efficient operation, full provision for maintenance, depreciation and obsolescence, the investment of unexpended balances in the plant, continuance of employes' pensions, disability and death benefits, and of contracts with the associated companies.

These provisions are for the protection of the property, the service and the art. The security holders are assured of the payment of interest and dividends on existing securities and securities hereafter authorized, and compensation by the postmaster general for such extensions as he may require to meet abnormal conditions.

Mr. Vail explains that governmental control under authority of the joint resolution of Congress is in no sense permanent, for the property is to be returned after a limited period. He describes the permanent character of the Bell System and explains the gradual growth of its trained organization, its methods and its plant, and how it fitly embodies the development of the art, and how it is unique in extent and comprehensiveness.

For these reasons, the first consideration, in the arrangement with the government, was the preservation and conservation of the property and its organization. Monetary compensation was quite a secondary matter. He also emphasizes the "super-interest" of the public above the interests of either the government or the Bell System. Both parties to the agreement were working for a common object, the maintenance and continuance of an essential service, hence the terms of the agreement were substantially fixed by existing conditions.

It is shown that the extraordinary rapidity of the increases in wages and in cost of material could not be met by economies in operation. To provide revenue against them a campaign of

readjustment of rates had been started during 1917 which was well under way when the properties were taken over, the total increase deemed necessary to meet abnormal increase in expenses being something under 10 per cent. The necessity of continuing this campaign was fully set forth to the Postmaster General. The business policy of the Bell System was exhaustively discussed and recommendation for compensation as sub-

mitted to the president by the postmaster general was substantially in accord with the Bell System's proposal.

Charges for Service

"There is an absolute and immutable relation between the total cost of production of any commodity or service and the total costs of the factors or elements which contribute to production. This sounds so commonplace that it seems useless to state it. It would also seem unnecessary to state that the price at which any service can be continuously sold is governed by the cost

at which it can be continuously produced, and yet the public have, without any consistency with their individual practice in their other activities, persistently disregarded these truisms and resisted the application of them to charges for the service of public utilities of necessity."

Mr. Vail presents a diagram which shows the rise in commodity costs and wages, while telephone rates have remained almost stationary, and relatively to prices of commodities in general they have decreased 30 per cent. About 12 per cent increase in rates is needed, which appears almost negligible when compared with advances in the cost of other commodities.

Combination and Regulation

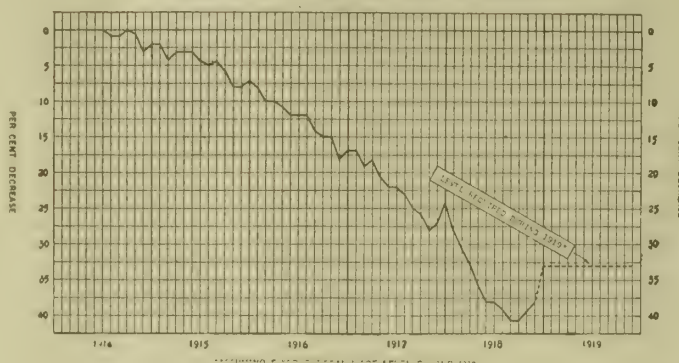
Mr. Vail says that it would be extremely unfortunate if, with a very pronounced public sentiment in favor of it, a wire system with nation-wide, universal, comprehensive service and complete utilization of all the facilities cannot be evolved from the existing conditions.

It seems paradoxical that the interpretation and application of existing laws against restraint of trade should be an obstacle in the way.

There is little doubt, he says, remaining in the minds of the public, but that regulated monopoly is better than unregulated government ownership, and there is no longer any extensive conviction that there can be effective competition in the electric transmission of intelligence.

Changes in the existing laws concerning control and regulation, competition and combination are shown to be necessary, and Mr. Vail closes with a few basic principles upon which such changes should be built. The conclusion is that similar utilities, in territories economically determined, should be combined; should have an operating organization shown to be efficient and economical; and with their administration there should be somehow combined by legislation the power, freed as far as possible from political and class influence, and subject to reasonable review, "to equilibrate capital charges, operating costs and revenue."

TABLE NO. 3.
RELATIVE DOWNWARD COURSE OF BELL TELEPHONE AVERAGE RATES, 1914 TO 1919
EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF PURCHASING POWER OF MONEY AS REFLECTED BY WAGE LEVELS



The third table is an interesting showing of the downward course of telephone rates relative to the general wage level. This shows by comparison a virtual decrease of nearly one-half in the existing rates, or if the rates asked for are granted the average rate would show, compared to wages, a virtual reduction of over 30 per cent. This diagram should be considered in close connection with Table No. 1 which shows the increase in wages and commodities, and also the actual increase in telephone rates and the increase now under consideration.

FINDER OF SECRET TERRORS

An Ingenious French Invention That Did Much to Minimize the Great German High Sea Danger to the Transports and the Warships of the Allies

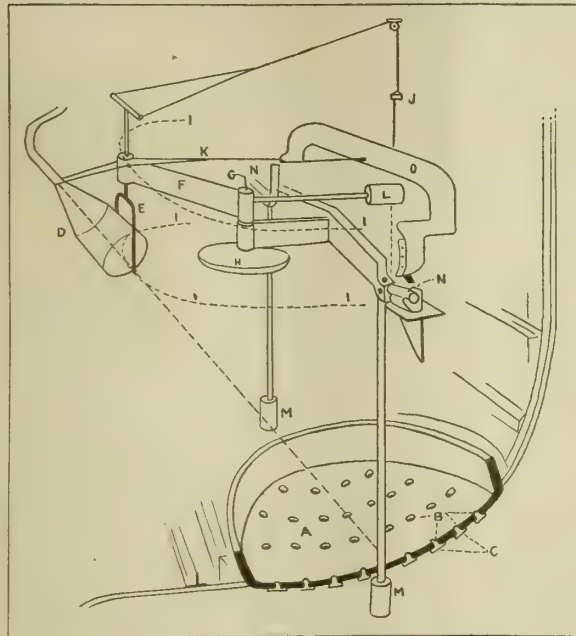
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Much reliance was placed, during one period of the war, upon the use of airplanes in the detection of submarines. The fact is, however, that when the U-boat submerges to a depth of 15 yards its whitish trail is invisible from above, and we must fall back upon some other means of locating it; and this means we must seek some way of employing, in the work of detection, the sound waves propagated by the screws and auxiliary machinery of the submarine. But it must be remembered that while these waves travel through water with a speed four times that which they exhibit in air, there is no possibility of perceiving them directly by ear. It is necessary to have recourse to an instrument which can pick the waves out of the water and transmit them to a listener lodged in a habitable medium.

Several such devices existed before the war. In addition, a quantity of inventions of one sort or another have seen the light of day since. The range of all these listeners varies greatly, being affected by factors as yet imperfectly understood, although it is definitely known that it increases with the depth to which the listener is submerged and with the velocity of the screw whose sound-waves are received. On the average, the hydrophones of common type will detect the presence of a submarine at a distance of two or three thousand meters, and of a large surface squadron at ten or a dozen kilometers. But all these instruments suffer from the very grave disadvantage that they will work only when the ship on which they are mounted is stopped, so that its machinery does not drown out that whose noise it is desired to hear. In addition, most of them lack the ability to distinguish from one another sounds proceeding simultaneously from different directions; and when there is but one sound they indicate only in the crudest fashion the direction from which it is received.

There was accordingly the very obvious and very crying need for a hydrophone that would work while its ship was running, and that would be sufficiently precise to enable that ship to steer a straight course for the submarine whose presence was revealed. In the end it was a French naval lieutenant, Georges Walser, who achieved the success which had eluded the world's savants for three years. His solution of the problem is a highly ingenious one, depending upon a very simple principle of physics, yet one which it had occurred to no one to utilize. It is now possible to reveal his invention for the first time; the French government has permitted *l'Illustration* to illustrate and describe the Walser hydrophone, and we present the picture and data through the courtesy of our contemporary.

The fundamental fact upon which Lieutenant Walser built is that sound, like light, is refracted on passing from one medium into another. We are accustomed to diagrams which assume that the complex of light from a given object consists of a number of component waves, which may be taken to be parallel if their source is sufficiently remote, which remain parallel so long as no obstruction is interposed in their path, and which are bent as soon as they are called upon to enter a medium of different



THE HYDROPHONE'S MECHANISM.

density from that in which they were propagated. And it is just so with sound waves.

Walser therefore interposed, in the path of sound waves, a sort of acoustic lens. Just as in the case of light, this causes the individual waves which make up the sound complex from a given source to come to a focus, with the double effect of strengthening them and isolating them from the sounds that proceed from other sources. In fact, the several sources of sound give rise to as many foci, of which the geometric locus can be determined by calculation; and in the same way, from the position of the sound focus which pertains to any particular source of sound, the position—or at least the direction—of that source can be calculated.

Once this general idea has been formulated, it remained for the lieutenant to work out the practical details. As finally adopted and used

with huge success in the detection of submarines, the acoustic lens was in the form of a spherical segment A, set into the side of the chaser or destroyer. In the bulging surface of this are a series of circular holes B, each filled with a sensitive vibrating plate C. The effect is to focus all sounds received; and the focal points all lie on a circle I, whose position, of course, depends upon the radius of the lens segment and other factors which can be controlled. There are two of these lenses on each vessel, one to port and one to starboard. The two give upon a single cabin, which of course extends the entire width of the ship, and is well insulated against sounds at all points save the two lenses. The observer is seated in the center of the cabin, with a listening helmet to which are attached two ear-trumpets, of which only one is shown at D in our diagram. One trumpet, of course, pertains to the port lens and one to the starboard.

The trumpet D is carried on a fork E, which is moved from the wheel H through the arm F and pivot G. The wheel H is connected with the rotating drum that appears in the general view; and the mechanism is so adjusted that as the operator turns the handle of this drum, the two trumpets revolve about the respective focal circles of the sounds received.

The counterweight J and cord K hold the trumpet in a position where its axis is constantly directed toward the center of the spherical lens. The counterweight L maintains the equilibrium of the mobile arm F. The counterweights M, M', cause this arm to oscillate about the pivots N, N', in such manner as to counterbalance the effect of the ship's pitching and keep the mouth of the trumpet always in the same horizontal plane. The entire apparatus is supported by the frame O.

In using the apparatus, the observer can hear a given sound, not only when the trumpet is precisely centered at the focal point of that sound, but when it is anywhere in the neighborhood of that point. He hears it loudest and clearest, however, when the axis of the trumpet passes through the focus, so that the trumpet is centered about the focus. He explores the field by keeping the trumpet continually in motion; and he locates every suspicious

sound by carefully bringing the trumpet to the position where it is loudest and clearest. The instrument has been previously calibrated, so that when he succeeds in getting the maximum intensity for a given sound, he reads the direction of its origin on the scale that runs about the edge of the drum. The distance is then estimated roughly by taking account of the intensity of the sound at its maximum; and it is then easy to steer a straight course for the source—and, if the latter be a submarine, to pass directly over it with mathematical accuracy and drop sudden death upon it.

The first successful experiments with a more or less definite model were held on March 31st, 1917. After that, progress was slow, both in the way of removing the last technical obstacles, and in the more difficult business of convincing the "appropriate authorities" that here was something good. All these difficulties were surmounted, however; the apparatus was installed, and on March 16th, 1918, it received its baptism of fire. Its success was immediate; and from that date to the end of the war it made a very large contribution to the nullification of the submarine menace.

THE TELEPHONE OPERATOR IN FRANCE

A Glimpse of the Life of the Operators Who Went Overseas in the Great War

Telephoning in Paris is more or less of an adventure. Keeping up the French lines to the point of near perfection was not possible during the war, and one's temper is likely to be sorely tried when calling for a number over a French line these days. The American Army lines, conducted by the signal corps, are well run and operated, but are crowded at all times to the limit, so that telephoning is far from being a satisfactory business.

One of the largest office buildings in Paris is conducted by the Y. M. C. A., which also has many other buildings and offices scattered throughout the city. Constant and quick telephonic communication is necessary at all times, and a New York girl, who a few months ago knew nothing at all about the telephone business, has built up a system which is as good as any in France today. This is Miss Anne Purdy, a Vassar graduate, who, when the call went out for telephone operators, began to study the operators of New York and then came to Paris. She took charge of the "Y's" main telephone center, and now has eleven operators working with her and a young boy who acts as electrician.

Miss Purdy's staff comes almost from the four quarters of the globe. There are five French girls, two Belgians who worked in New York, two Belgian refugees, two Roumanian girls, and a French girl who lived in the United States and who is married to an American soldier. The young electrician is an Alsatian. Two of the French girls are half Scotch.

For a time one of the little French-Scotch operators, Mlle. Gary Godard, under Miss Purdy's direction, ran the great switchboard all alone and kept it going night and day for two weeks, having her meals sent in to her and sleeping nearby whenever there was a lull on the wires.

Then Miss Godard was joined by her sister, who is the widow of a French officer killed in the war. The two Belgian girls are Misses Helen and Gabrielle Toby, who were army operators at New Haven, Conn., and who, after being demobilized there, joined the Y. M. C. A. and came to France. Mme. Daisy Lawrence is the little French girl who married the American soldier. Her home was formerly in New York and before her marriage she was Mlle. Daisy Demainge.

The two Belgian refugees are Mlles. Mado de Sadeleer and Madeleine Van Uxam. The Alsatian electrician is Andre Zorninger, a youth who learned to speak English exceedingly well two months after he joined the "Y's" telephone service. He was a former bell ringer at Notre Dame.

Girls Brave Dangers

It is a fact that all during the great war the women telephone operators of the Signal Corps have played an enviable part, not even surpassed by the work of the nurses, for in many cases their units were located only twelve miles behind the firing line, and were subjected to all the dangers of those within range of the sweeping Teuton guns. These girls were under the same military rule as the Sammies in the trenches. They had to have passes

galore, and had to report to their superior officer, the chief operator. Discipline regulated their comings-in and their goings-out, and in reward for their service they wore the symbols of the trust of a nation on their collars—the letters "U. S."

It is interesting to know that the work of housing these units was also entrusted officially to women. The government asked the Young Women's Christian Association, prepared for such service by its equipment, personnel, and fifty-two years of experience in housing women, to look after the physical welfare of every unit which arrived in France. This was successfully achieved in every instance, though the difficulties of obtaining lodgings, servants and rations in headquarters towns were almost insurmountable, and the fearful cost of bare necessities made it a real problem to keep expenses down within the reach of the women, who shared all costs of the house on the coöperative basis. The \$15 per week which it usually averaged to live was considered an achievement of genius by the interested army men, who had had to pay as much as \$7 for a single dinner in Paris.

The houses were almost always attractive old French establishments, sometimes with the quaintest of gardens and the most ravishing of shrubbery. Even the officers flocked to the side of the grate-fire and absorbed the undeniable air of American "hominess." Again the place was only a set of rooms, but whatever its nature the home of the unit was absolutely the best obtainable. In many cases it was better than the officers stationed in a town declared possible to obtain, as in one village very near the front, just before the last big drive, where the Y. W. C. A. secretary in charge of the unit to be moved there, got hold of a splendid house, a feat which had been proclaimed impossible. Incidentally, this particular finding of lodgings made it possible to have the unit close to action, where it put through such perfect connections that a good share of the success of the great drive is credited to these women telephone operators.

The first work of the Y. W. C. A. with the Signal Corps came about by accident. In its hurry and rush of detail, the government had been unable to procure housing facilities for the first unit to go abroad, which did not know when it was to embark, and so could not get lodgings as scattered individuals. The girls were to be housed in warehouses on the docks at Hoboken while waiting to sail—an uncomfortable arrangement, to say the least. Miss Vera Schaefer, of the Industrial Department of the Young Women's Christian Association, who had many telephone girls in her club work, heard of this condition, and received permission to bring the unit to the Y. W. C. A.'s National Training School, where it provided cots and cleanliness and food, at any rate. When this same unit was due to arrive in France, the officers in charge of billeting it came in desperation to the Hotel Petrograd, the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House, in Paris, and asked to have the girls taken care of there. As a result of its pick-measure assistance, the government decided that women were the best providers for the needs of women, and the Y. W. C. A. evidently the most efficient providers on the list of women-who-would-do.

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AMORY T. IRWIN, *Editor*

BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year in advance, to all persons except employes of the above named Telephone Companies.

Do It Now! That shabby suit, your winter coat, the run-down shoes, or any other article of wearing apparel you have discarded, will be as "velvet" to some refugee across the seas. Pack together all idle garments today. Don't wait until tomorrow. Get your parcel started by sending it to a local Red Cross Chapter *immediately*, because it has more than 3,000 miles to travel before it reaches its destination. The Red Cross has agreed to ship abroad 10,000 tons of clothing to the liberated countries of Europe as soon as that amount can be collected. "Over there" men, women and children are in rags, and every delay increases their suffering. Any warm garment that is whole and clean is acceptable. Warm underwear is a veritable luxury to the refugees and hosiery has long been a thing of the past.

Get together whatever you can spare, but

"DO IT NOW!"

"On the march again!" That is the way the Chicago Telephone Company employes' Band announces its rebirth. The leaflet states that rehearsals are held every Friday evening, and that "employes desiring this form of recreation for their own pleasure and benefit are cordially invited to join the band." There is "no expense to members," and "no interference with employes' regular work." Ladies and Gentlemen, the Band! May it live long and prosper!

The month of April is a good one in which to

buy War Savings Stamps, umbrellas and more W. S. S.

Beg Pardon! On the cover of the November BELL TELEPHONE NEWS was published a picture of five soldiers, and it carried this caption: "American Signal Corps men in France repairing a line which had been severed by shell fire." Then, in the December issue, the News carried an article about Mrs. George M. Nelson, of Chicago, who thought she recognized the central figure of the group as her son. And Miss Lois Bixley, also of Chicago, was sure the extreme right figure was her fiancé, William Arthur Gale. Well, the News printed these statements, and didn't think any more about it, but recently there came the following letter from E. G. Meyer, first lieutenant, Signal Corps, that is self-explanatory:

"Please permit me to call attention to an erroneous statement in your issue of December, 1918, made by Mrs. George M. Nelson, in an article under the heading "Discovered," giving the identity of two soldiers in a picture lately published on the front of your magazine.

"The writer is the center figure in this picture and the names of the men, reading from left to right, are as follows: Private Iverson, Private Ross, Lieutenant E. G. Meyer and Private Weller, all members of the 107th Field Signal Battalion, 32d Division. The picture was taken in action at the famous Juvigny scrap north of Soissons."

The lieutenant wrote from Rengsdorf, Germany, and his letter shows not only that the News sometimes makes mistakes, but that it has careful readers all over the world!

They Lie in France Where Lilies Bloom

They lie in France
Where lilies bloom;
Those flowers pale
That guard each tomb
Are saintly souls
That smiling stand
Close by them in
That martyred land,

And mutely there the long night shadows creep
From quiet hills to mourn for them who sleep,
While o'er them through the dusk go silently
The grieving clouds that slowly drift to sea,
And lately round them moaned the Winter wind
Whose voice, lamenting, sounds so coldly kind,
Yet in their faith those waiting hearts abide
The time when turns forever that false tide.

In France they lie
Where lilies bloom,
Those flowers fair
For them made room.
Not vainly placed
The crosses stand
Within that brave
And stricken land;
Their honor lives,
Their love endures,
Their noble death
The right assures,

For they shall have their hearts' desire
They who, unflinching, braved the fire,
Across the fields their eyes at last shall see
Through clouds and mist the hosts of victory.
—PERCIVAL ALLEN in the New York Times.

And now, if you're traveling at sea and you're sick enough, the ship's doctor will call up five or six other ship's doctors by wireless telephone and hold a consultation. In March the doctors on board the S. S. "Sierra" and the doctors on board the S. S. "Powhatan" held a wireless telephone consultation in regard to patients on the latter vessel. The two ships were about fifteen miles apart. The day will soon come, no doubt, when an ocean traveler who is "fussy" can step into a booth and telephone his family physician back in Saginaw, or wherever he happens to be, describe his complaint, and be told what to do and what to take. What next!

The illustrative decoration on the inside front cover of this issue is by G. M. Bunny, of the Illinois engineering department at Chicago. Surely there are other capable artists among our readers. Send in your work.



Gerald M. Carrol, James P. Cannon, Thomas J. Slattery, George M. Rouse and Bert Francis, of the 409th Telegraph Battalion, at a watering place in France.

Edward Koch went to Ft. Trumbull, Conn., and was stationed at Radio Telegraph Headquarters.



Stanley and Leo Johnson were employed by the Detroit Construction Department. Stanley is now in Germany, and Leo is "missing" at Archangel, Russia.

MEN WHO DARE

On these pages are shown some of the men from the Central Group of Telephone Companies who offer their all for the Allies. They represent only a fraction of those of our employes who made the sacrifice with Fate. The Bell System realized its duty and formed it. And to these heroes here, and to the thousands shown here, all of whom represented that System in the service—we their fellow-workers—grateful.



Sherman T. Kriedeman, a repairman at Cheboygan, Michigan, enlisted on June 15, 1918. Since he has been in New Mexico, Oklahoma, New York, England, France, and now, best of all, he's "back on the job" again!



Private A. J. Rio, of Chicago, looks as if he were dressed more for a polar dash than for a war.



George Wright was an elevator man at Chicago, but he became a non-commissioned naval officer in charge of a submarine chaser.



Henry Jones, of Jacksonville, Ill., who died in service this side of "over there."



Corporal George Baumer's face is familiar to Chicago readers. He is at Autun, France.



(Lower) A view of a corner of a French city as the Germans left it. This picture was sent H. Dakin, equipment superintendent at Detroit, by Private Frederic Killmar.

Compare this with the German city shown above. Kultur!



Sergeant J. G. Platt, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, in a soldier's favorite attitude



Major D. E. Moore (right) and Sergeant Rogers doing some open-air telephoning.

How Jack Goodman, of the Suburban Plant Department, Chicago, looked in his Canadian Uniform.



*(Upper)—A German city near Metz, from a view sent Clifford Ar-
rick, publicity man-
ager, Central Group
of Bell Telephone
Companies, by
Corporal Bert Kep-
pler.*



*J. E. Reed is a
spide man who
ice on the other*



Sergeant Harry Jackson, in France, was Frameman Harry Jackson of Detroit before entering the service.



Corporal Karl W. Meunch, an Appleton, Wisconsin, plant employe, who saw action with the famous 32nd Division.



One of them is Sergeant R. J. Casey of Detroit, a former testman.

Chaufeur F. C. Partie, formerly of the Michigan Company, is in the Radio Section of the Third Army, at Coblenz.

THE ACTING CHIEF ENGINEER

S. A. Rhodes Has a Long Engineering Record with the Chicago Telephone Company and the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies

When S. A. Rhodes was graduated in the electrical course by Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., back in 1892, he decided to cast his lot with Stone and Webster, and he entered their Boston office. But the call of the west was strong, and after about a year had passed he journeyed to Chicago. Shortly previous to that time the position of chief engineer had been created in the Chicago Telephone Company, and A. V. Abbott had been appointed to the position. Mr. Rhodes, when he reached Chicago, began work under Mr. Abbott on inspections in connection with cable and conduit construction. He has, ever since, continued in the engineering department of the Chicago Telephone Company and the engineering department of the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies.

About 1895 the use of common battery equipment began to be thought of, and the Chicago Company carried on considerable development work in connection with subscribers' station equipment and central office equipment for common battery operation. Mr. Rhodes, among



S. A. RHODES

others, was engaged in this work. In course of time common battery equipment became standardized and Mr. Rhodes became chiefly engaged in engineering in connection with outside plant and substation equipment.

When the Central Group was formed in 1911 he continued work of a similar nature for the group under the title of material engineer. About this time the matter of providing adequate transmission over trunks and toll lines began to be an item of great importance in the furnishing of a satisfactory grade of telephone service, and Mr. Rhodes was assigned transmission problems handled by the Central engineering department, later being given the title of transmission engineer.

February 1st, at the time W. R. McGovern became general manager of the Wisconsin Telephone Company at Milwaukee, Mr. Rhodes was made acting chief engineer of the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies. He is an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

HERE AND THERE

A Modest Hero—"The Voice with a Smile"—A Publicity Addition

Samuel G. Hicks was formerly repairman at the Canton, Ohio, exchange. He was presented with the Belgian War Cross by the king of Belgium for bravery in action. In charge of an ambulance of the 145th Ambulance Company, he drove it across "No Man's Land" under heavy fire to rescue three wounded American soldiers, who were in a shell hole and signaling for help. The act was entirely voluntary on his part, as the officer in charge, because of the extreme danger, considered it too hazardous an undertaking. Mr. Hicks returned with the men in safety, although the ambulance was struck a number of times. In a modest way he explained his action, saying, "I could not see those poor fellows wounded and helpless without trying to rescue them, as they surely would have been killed in the next few minutes had they remained there."

* * *

"The Canton exchange," writes C. E. Norris, the commercial manager, "is proud of its hero." Why "the Canton exchange," Mr. Norris? He is one of the many heroes of the Bell System,

and there are thousands of exchanges in these United States that are just as proud of Mr. Hicks as is Canton!



SAMUEL G. HICKS.

The publicity department of the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies has a new general assistant in Dempster



DEMPSTER MURPHY.

Murphy, who will be active in the field work of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS. Mr. Murphy was at one time associated with Cullen Cain in the publication of the *Southwestern Telephone News*, the employes' magazine issued by the Southwestern Telephone System. He is recently of the United States Tank Corps, and still more recently of the staff of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. His best newspaper work was done in 1917 during the I. W. W. riots, strikes and deportations which centered about the copper mines of southern Arizona. As cartoonist, as reporter, as sport writer and as publicity agent, he has passed through four of the many grades in journalism's "school of hard knocks." Like

every other man who has strayed into the fields of the Fourth Estate, he is wedded to the life and proud of the alliance.

Of Interest To Our Girls

Conducted by Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst

THE SIGNAL CORPS GIRLS "MADE GOOD"

General Russel, Chief Signal Officer of the A. E. F., Compliments Them on the Part They Played in the Great Victory

To the Signal Corps Girls of the American Army have been awarded many honors, and to them has been given the credit of an unparalleled service that had its ultimatum in helping to win the great war. And for America these brave girls have scored another triumph—proving the versatility of our women and their bravery and usefulness when great need comes.

In the beginning of the American part in the World War it was rumored throughout France that American women were not desired nor wanted as a part of the American army and that they would be more of a nuisance than a help. This may and may not have been true. It might have been, too, the old prejudice that war is not a feminine gathering, but rather a hard cold fact that belongs exclusively to men. If so the present war has rather dissolved this. Women have served the American army in every possible relation, given every possible assistance, save that of carrying a gun and living in the trenches. That they have lived just outside of the trenches and been under shell fire hourly is a known fact, and the women who have been the nearest to the army, a very part of it, are the ones who have won the highest compliments from the commanding generals and the fighting privates.

Last summer during June and July when Paris was threatened by the big camouflaged guns of the Huns and thousands of our own American men and boys were massed between this beautiful city and the enemy, it was the three score telephone girls working at the switchboards of this suddenly advanced army zone who are said now to have saved Paris in the second battle of the Marne. They acquired a reputation second only to General Gallient's taxi-cab army which saved the capital in the first battle of the Marne.

Now that the armistice is signed and the world peace negotiations are under way the army has had time to take stock of its human material and in the review has paid a high compliment to the service of these telephone girls—young girls for the most part, slender young things, who look all the more slender and young in the dark blue uniforms and the compact service cap over their oftentime short cut locks. A letter has been addressed to these girls, signed by the Brigadier General of the Chief Signal Office. This letter reads as follows:

To the Members of the Telephone Operating Unit Signal Corps, A. E. F.:

1. On the occasion of the going into effect of the armistice with the enemy, I desire to avail myself of the opportunity to express to you the satisfaction with which I and the officers associated with me have observed the quality of your work in these past months and to congratulate you on the large part you have had in our glorious victory.

2. The bringing of women telephone operators to France for service with the American Expeditionary Forces had no precedent, and for this reason the experiment was watched with unusual interest. It pleases me a great deal to say that by your

ability, efficiency, devotions to duty and the irreproachable and businesslike conduct of your affairs, personal and official, you have not only justified the action taken in assembling you but have set a standard of excellence which could hardly be improved upon and which has been responsible in no small measure for

the success of our system of local and long distance telephone communication.

3. While this has seemed to be the fitting occasion to express appreciation of your work in the trying period just ended, it will no doubt be some time before the telephone business over our system shows any signs of decreasing. It is not questioned that the brilliant reputation your unit has established for itself will be maintained to the end and that you will continue individually and collectively to maintain the high standard of service you have already set.

E. RUSSEL,
Brigadier-General,
C. S. O.

* * *

Following this letter, and in truth a part of it, another group of American women war workers has received a similar gift of compliment. The Young

Women's Christian Association has been charged with the billing of the women of the Signal Corps. In a score of houses and hotels throughout France, wherever the American army centered its messages, the telephone girls have lived, and have lived under the roof of the Y. W. C. A. Even in the advanced army zone, at Souilly, a few kilometres from Verdun, when that was in the thick of the fighting, the Y. W. C. A. provided the billet, and sent a Y. W. C. A. secretary to oversee the house and share in the brunt of the battle. Because of that service General Russel has sent a word of recognition and compliment from the A. E. F. to the Y. W. C. A.

His letter is a happy thought for the secretaries, and reads as follows:

From: Chief Signal Officer, A. E. F.

To: Miss Harriet Taylor, 8 rue Edouard VII, Paris.

Subject: Female Telephone Operators, S. C.

1. It is desired at this time to acknowledge the splendid assistance that has been rendered this corps by the Young



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Miss Martha Carrel, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Miss Beatrice Francfort, of New York, the two girls who were in charge of the switchboards in the Murat Palace in Paris during its occupancy by the President and Mrs. Wilson, arriving in New York on the transport "George Washington."

Women's Christian Association in the matter of providing for the welfare of the female telephone operators of the Signal Corps on duty with our forces in France.

2. The experiment of employing American women here was first tried by the Signal Corps, and although at the time the matter was proposed we realized the tremendous responsibility that devolved upon us by such a movement, it is most gratifying to have found that difficulties with which we expected to be confronted have been eliminated through your excellent coöperation.

3. Most efficient service has been rendered by these young

women, and the high standard of their efficiency is due in no small part to the efforts of your association in arranging living conditions for them as nearly as possible like those to which they are accustomed at home.

4. There is inclosed herewith for your perusal a copy of letter which has been written to these employés commending them on their excellent work, and it is desired to express to you the sincere thanks of the Signal Corps for the aid which you have rendered.

E. RUSSEL,

Brigadier-General, C. S. O.

"THE SPIRIT OF SERVICE" FOILED!

By "Someone in Cleveland"

I glanced out of the window of my room at the hour of three in the afternoon, or thereabouts, and saw in the back yard of my neighbor a sight that froze the blood in my veins.

I leaned against the radiator to allow the blood to thaw out a little. Then I looked again.

The appearance of the woman who stood in the center of the yard was such as admitted no conclusion but that she was violently insane. She was tearing her hair in the evident agony of a exacerbated spirit and a deranged mind. Again and again she distributed handfuls of it on the green sward. Her body was bent almost double and the dark tresses hung down to the ground, completely obscuring her face, as she pulled and tore her hair in maniacal frenzy.

Suddenly she began to move with stealthy tread toward an object nearer the house—a man stood at the side of the porch with his back toward her, unconscious of his danger! On she went with catlike tread.

In an instant I rushed down the stars and burst out of the house on a full run. I scaled the fence with one vaulting motion.

"Hey there," I screamed, "look out."

The man turned around with a quizzical look, while the woman switched her hair from the front of her face to the place where it ought to be, and I saw that she was my neighbor's wife.

"What are you doing?" I asked her, casually, keeping one eye out, however, for a leonine spring.

"Drying my hair," she replied calmly, "I just washed it. What did you think I was doing?"

"Well," I answered, "I saw you out there walking around in—the sunshine, and I sort of thought perhaps that unless you—were rather careful—at least more careful than you appeared to be—why, you might—possibly—catch cold!"

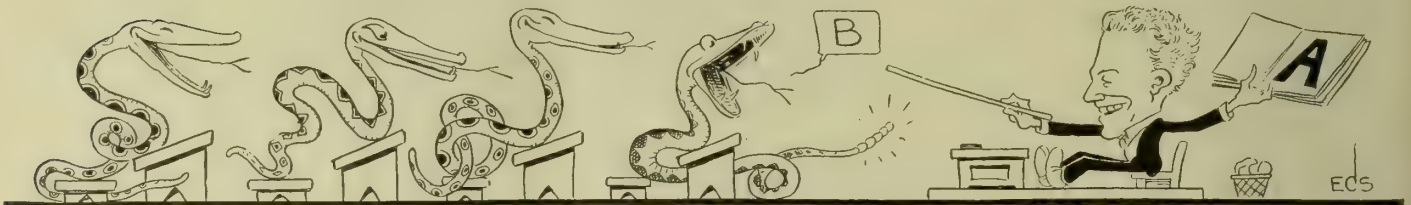
"It was very good of you," she said. "Thanks—awfully."

Then her husband who took things very easily for a man who had just been saved from a horrible death, came over and took me by the hand. "I will never forget this as long as I live," he said, warmly, "be sure to come over and see us again sometime—when you think we are catching cold."

But I never did!

A "BEAR" OF A SNAKE STORY!

By Miss Leona Reetz, Chief Operator, Princeton, Wisconsin



People living along the Fox River are oftentimes inspired to acts of bravery and daring. The deeds of the historic Indian chiefs, and the tales of the brave Marquette and Joliet doubtless fill the inhabitants living along its banks with desires to play equal roles, or even to outdo the deeds and acts of the rugged warriors and sturdy pioneer explorers who, in the misty morn of America's greatness, traversed the historic Fox.

Now the Princeton, Wis., exchange has a plucky manager who fears nothing earthly. He is an athlete, he is daring, and he is equal to any occasion that may arise. In addition, he is studious, and very fond of history. His favorite character is Saint Patrick—a character, as you are soon to learn, he emulates.

Not very long ago this man, whose name is Frank A. Haanen, and Dr. Fortner, who rendered excellent service as a lieutenant overseas, went out on a country drive. They paused to rest, after a while, and one or the other suggested a foot-hike. They started across a field, and walked squarely into a large com-

munity of snakes. The latter, resenting the intrusion, announced in snake fashion that they were preparing to give battle.

At this point Manager Haanen tried to think what St. Patrick would do under such circumstances. With Dr. Fortner he held his ground, but for the life of him he couldn't figure out a means of defense. Then a happy thought came to him—he began talking to those snakes just as he would talk to an irate subscriber! The magic and mesmeric touch in his voice quickly subdued his stubborn and vicious adversaries, and as they crawled toward him in pairs he lifted them gently from Mother Earth and loaded them into his truck. Then the two men returned to Princeton with their captives.

Dr. Fortner has since announced that he will gladly back Mr. Haanen if he will go to Hindu and start a Higher College of Snake Charming for the natives. Mr. Haanen has nothing much to say about the adventure, other than mentioning the event as one more proof that "the voice with a smile wins"—even wins snakes!

"EXCUSE IT, PLEASE!"

Oh Darn!

The Baraboo, Wis., correspondent for the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS has "Dorothy" for a first name and "Mann" for a second name and a middle name that begins with the first letter in the alphabet. But she always writes out her signature in full, and never uses the initials by themselves, so it's all right!

*

Which Made Her Properly Indignant!

L. Miller, repairman of the West Allis exchange at Milwaukee, visited a subscriber of the St. Martin's exchange who complained: "I can't get 'Central.'" On entering the subscriber's home, Mr. Miller was greeted with: "Something certainly is wrong with my telephone. I can't turn the crank. Why, I have even rapped on the bells, but 'Central' would not answer!"

*

Kidding!

A Chicago multiple marking operator sweetly answered her last call. "What number are you calling, please?"

There was an indistinct answer.

"Are you calling 'Bean'?" asked the operator.

"Certainly not," said the subscriber. "What are you trying to do? String me?"

*

Which Is a Regular Complaint!

An old-time darkey entered the Detroit office and shuffled to the counter. "I'se gwine to kick," she remarked as a starter. "All las' night ah tried to git mah doctah ovah de telephoam, and ah couldn't git 'im."

The obliging clerk smiled politely, and asked: "Well, Madame, just what is the complaint?"

"Mus' ah tell that?"

"Certainly."

"Well, chile," came the somewhat unexpected answer, "it's mah rhumatism agin!"

*

No "Gent," This!

In Indianapolis the other day a subscriber asked for the installation of an additional telephone. The clerk, not being able to determine just what was wanted, inquired: "You have P. B. X. service in your building, have you not?"

"Not all the time," was the reply. "Sometimes it's mighty slow!"

*

Heaven, Mister?

Operator: "Here's a man asking me to give him Heaven. What shall I do?"

Information: "Give him to me!"

*

Bridget Oblige!

Mistress: "Goodness, Bridget, where is our telephone?"

Bridget: "Mrs. Jones sent over, mum, askin' for the use iv it, and I sint it over, but I had the devil's own toime gittin' it off the wall!"

A Yard of Ribbon

His name wasn't really "Newbride," but he did live in Cleveland, and his wife has really been a telephone operator. And he had really announced that he was willing to "die for her," so when, one morning, she asked him if he was willing to do a favor for her, he smiled, and said "Yes," and she asked it!

"Henry, dear," she said, "I wish, if it would not be too much trouble, dear, that you would bring me home a yard of orange ribbon this evening. I don't want it so very wide or so very narrow, something between an inch and an inch and a half, or at most an inch and three-quarters will be about right. Be sure to get a pretty shade of orange, dear; and I would prefer it with one side satin and the other gros-grain, although all satin or all gros-grain will do; but I think you can easily get the other if you look around a little; and be sure, dear, not to get a picot-edge ribbon, but one with just a plain corded edge; and don't get a glazy piece; and don't get any shade but orange—not a real vivid orange, either, but a piece that will look well with pale green; and don't pay over nine cents for it; and don't get red or green or pink by mistake. You won't forget, will you,

dear? I must have ———"

And then Henry almost made good on his announcement. He didn't "die" for her, but he certainly passed out in a cold faint on her account!

*

We Don't Believe It, But—

At the Dayton office the other day a clerk said to a department head:

"Here's a letter from one James J. Jones, who wants his telephone taken out."

"What's his address?"

"He doesn't give his address."

"What's his telephone number?"

"He doesn't give the number."

"Well, write him a card and ask him how he expects us to take out his telephone if we don't know where he lives. And if you don't get an immediate answer, call him up."

*

Requests

The following request was recently received from a Milwaukee subscriber:

Dear Sir

Thear is a telepon Placed in Residenc at 1537-3d avwhich you can take out at once, I cant make use of it any more for I am out of town, take it out and send me the bill, if the Peappell that live theer want to keep it all, rith I wont be responsibel for your Trouly

*

And Another Milwaukee Subscriber Wrote:

"Our phone is loose at the neck of the phone and is very annoying and rattles a great deal. Wish you would please tend to this."

LOW WAIST LINES AND SIMPLE DESIGNS!

These Seem to Be Preferred by the Paris Models, Who Lean toward Overblouses in Lovely Materials, Novelty Sleeves, Peplums and Ribbons Hanging from the Hipline



Left to right: Misses' Dress No. 8163, sizes 14 to 20 years. (Embroidery No. 12469, 20 cents). Misses' Dress No. 8075, four sizes, 14 to 20 years. Misses' Dress No. 8124, four sizes, 14 to 20 years. Misses' Dress No. 8060, three sizes, 16 to 20 years. (Beading No. 12493, 25 cents). Misses' Dress No. 8082, four sizes, 14 to 20 years, 25 cents. All dress patterns, 25 cents.

By Maude Hall

Now that the war is over, Paris can send over her latest creations in larger numbers and they are attracting all of their old-time interest. The designs from the other side show the influence of American ideas and preferences most decidedly.

At first, flushed with the joy of victory, French designers were inclined to go to the opposite extreme from that observed during the days of war conservation and feature lavish costumes and trimmings. Finding that the time was not ready for such a departure, they are returning to simpler effects with wonderful lines, developed in the most

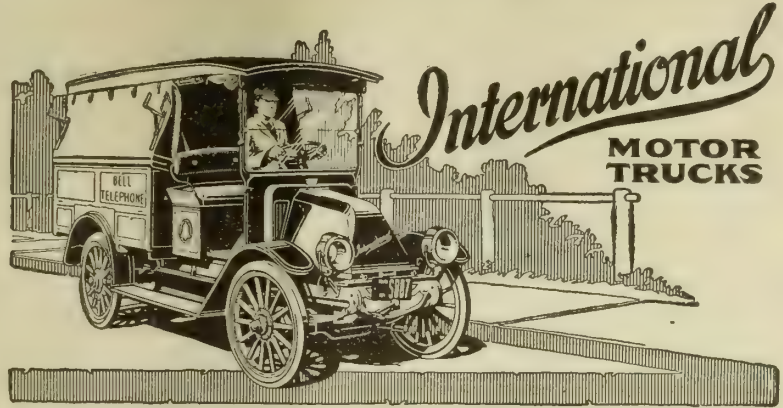
exquisite materials obtainable.

Blouses and separate waists of all kinds are of vital concern to the well-dressed woman. The new offerings express Fashion's latest mode in straightline, tunic and Russian models and are made in a multiplicity of styles. Many are severely simple and smooth; others are somewhat fantastical, featuring novelty sleeves, with long, graceful frills over the hand, peplums that fall in straight effect or that look like tiny aprons. A design may be ever so simple and yet have its full equipment of silk braid stitched unpretentiousiv

Patterns for Designs

The designs shown on these pages are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

Built for the Man Who Cares



Business men are sold on motor trucks. That is shown by the recognition they are getting in all commercial lines where modern methods of haulage are essential to success. The individual business man, realizing the need of a motor truck that gives long service on short cost, sometimes finds himself adrift on a sea of claims.

International Motor Trucks are not sold on "claims," but on performance. They are **business** trucks designed and built for **business** men who keep strict watch on "overhead." Where low cost of operation ties up to long years of service, a motor truck is an asset to reckon with. These two essentials are as much a part of an International as brains and steel can make them.

There is that about an International Motor Truck that bespeaks strength and endurance. It is the characteristic you note at once in a thoroughbred horse. You can't altogether describe it, **but you know it is there.**

We will be glad to tell you and show you just why the International Motor Truck **performs** so well; just why it has made such a remarkable record for low cost haulage; just why it is impossible for it to do otherwise. As a business man careful of "overhead" you will be interested. If you will call at the address below we will place our every facility at your command in that you yourself can judge the practical value of the exclusive features of the International.

International Harvester Company of America

(Incorporated)
CHICAGO :: USA

Telephone, Main 2191

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*Glass Mosaic, Terrazzo,
Marble Mosaic and Tile*

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and Traders' Exchange

Office and Factory:
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"AMERICAN BRAND"

Weatherproof and Bare Telephone Wire

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OFFICE: 954 W. 21st STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Bierce Guy Wire Protector

The only device ever manufactured for the specific purpose of protecting exposed guy wires. Saves the public from injury and the company from lawsuits. Made of heavy gauge steel, 7 ft. long, furnished with clamping device near each end.

Finished in black asphaltum or galvanized, as preferred.

Standardized by the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies and by progressive utility companies everywhere.

Write for descriptive booklet and prices.

Manufactured by

The Specialty Device Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

about the back and sleeves.

Unusually severe and quite as smart is a peplum blouse in dark blue broadcloth. There are three two-inch bands of black silk braid on the peplum, stitched on about four inches apart. At the waist only a string belt of ribbon holds in the fullness. The blouse fastens at one side, a feature that is emphasized by a trimming of braid and buttons, and the sleeves are elbow length, simply bound with braid.

Advocates of embroidery, braid, buttons and lace may indulge their tastes to satisfaction this season, for these four styles of trimming form the sum total of smart embellishment. The fashionable laces are those which may be used in flat effect, for the contour of clothes remains long and slender and there is no immediate prospect of a change. Even panels and peplums are taboo if they bulge or flare.

Cotton velour is used for an exceedingly chic dress which is trimmed with lace dyed to match. The velour tubs beautifully and will, therefore, find a warm place in the hearts of women who feel that they should not spend much on a dressy frock that cannot be laundered. The skirt is in simple effect, with two bands of lace about the hips. There is a vest of the same lace and the belt is a soft affair of ribbon tied at one side with studious carelessness. Finishing the neck is a square collar of organdy trimmed with lace insertion and edging, while a band of the lace finishes the lower edge of the long, close sleeves.

Braid was never so popular as it is this season. It is on pockets, around coats, up and down the back of blouses, and about skirts until it really requires courage for one to have a wardrobe which does not contain at least one braid-trimmed dress. Like one-piece models, there are so many ways of using braid in ornamentation that it never becomes monotonous.

There is a growing demand for afternoon frocks. Foulard and Georgette are interestingly combined in a number of ultra-smart effects. One particularly pretty model uses tunics on each

side trimmed in three-inch width of ostrich braid over a large pattern of white on a black ground. Another frock has brown Georgette draped over a brown patterned foulard tunic wrapped, but hanging free of the skirt.

Challie makes lovely informal dresses and is offered in a great variety of charming patterns. One-piece designs with

looking cap made in one piece. It is gathered at the back, underfaced and rolled, to form a lap in front. To make the apron in medium size requires $4\frac{3}{8}$ yards 36-inch material. If the belt, pockets, neck and armholes are banded with contrasting material, $\frac{5}{8}$ yard will be needed.

The back and front comprise the two largest sections of the pattern and these are easily placed without waste of gingham or fear of error, with the aid of the guide. Let the large "O" perforations in back section rest on a lengthwise thread of material and the triple "TTT" perforations in the front along the lengthwise fold. The cap also has the triple "TTT" perforations laid along the lengthwise fold, to avoid a seam. Lay the belt and piecing for the back gore along the selvage edge and place the pocket below, with large "O" perforations along a lengthwise thread.

For the V-shaped neck, cut out the front of the apron along small "o" perforations indicating that outline.

With each section properly cut, indicate the notches, then begin construction. Close the under-arm and shoulder seams as notched. Turn hem in back on small "o" perforations, the large "O" perforations indicating the center-back. Turn hem at lower edge on small "o" perforations and lap right back on left with centers even. Finish for closing.

Next, turn the hem at upper edge of pocket and adjust on front of apron with upper edge between the small "o" perforations and back edge along the under-arm seam.

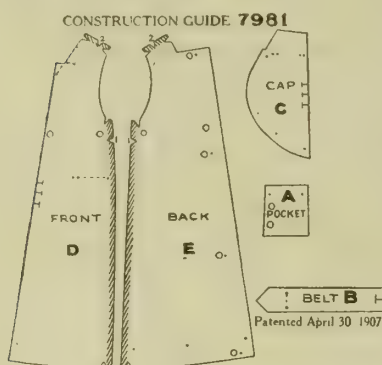
Slash the left end of the belt at center-front between the small "o" perforations and finish the slashed edges. Arrange belt around the waist with center-backs even, clip right end of belt through the slash and close as pictured.

To make the cap, turn the side and back edges under on single small "o" perforations and stitch $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from folded edge to form a casing through which elastic or tape may be drawn. Underface front of cap from edge to 1 inch beyond the crossline of double small "oo" perforations and roll back on the perforations to form a lap.

This model is unusually attractive made up in chambray with the neck and armholes scalloped and finished with buttonhole embroidery. An apron has no end of conveniences, and where one can be made which is really good-looking, the combination proves a happy and satisfying one.



Sleeveless Apron of Gingham, No. 7981. 25 cents.



long blouses are original with revers extending below the waistline to the lower edge of the tunic. Usually the revers are of contrasting materials and nothing is smarter than to scallop the edges and finish them with buttonhole embroidery.

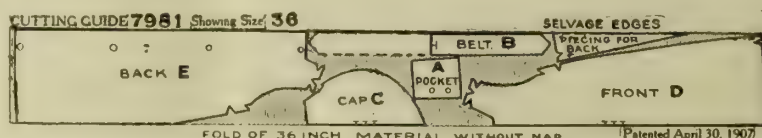
The newest colors are brown, drake and ebony. These are combined with cherry, sand and other brilliant shades. All white is shown gay with highly colored embroidery.

Home Dressmaker's Corner

A Sleeveless Apron of Gingham Both Smart and Serviceable

A good apron, bought ready made, costs almost three times as much money as it did before the war, because the price of cotton materials has advanced so sharply. For the cost of one apron, one may buy enough gingham to make at least two, and here is a splendid model to use.

The apron closes at the back and has deep armholes and a V-shaped neck. It is trimmed with large patch pockets and a straight belt slashed at the center-front to slip one end through. To go with the apron is a neat-



The Working Schedule

"How long has that clerk worked for you?" asked the caller.

"About four hours," replied the boss.

"I thought he had been here longer than that," said the caller.

"He has," said the boss. "He has been here for four months."

*

Another Milwaukee Letter

Will you kindly and send me *free* of charges a New or the next to it one of your Telephone Books where all the Business men are located in it. Then I often have to call up the Milwaukee Business men and I have an awful time in getting them or the wright one, So I bleave if I would have a Book it surely would be much easier for yous and me too, to get the wright Pardy. I hope to hear of yous soon again.

The Boy Was Clever

Teacher: "Why does the giraffe have such a long neck?"

Pupil: "Because its head is so far from its body."—*Mettco Meteor.*

*

Record Trouble in Advance

There is an old saying, "Never trouble trouble until trouble troubles you." An eastern subscriber, however, believes in anticipating things, for he called in the other day and asked to have his telephone reported out of order.

"What is the trouble?" was asked.

"Oh, it's O. K. now, but the wind is blowing and I know it will be out of order in the morning, so I am reporting now."

When morning came the subscriber was called up, and he was delighted to find that his telephone was O. K.—*Telephone Talk.*

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Plumbing, Gas Fitting Sewer Water Contractors

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The L & N Type S Portable Testing Set

Accurate — Rugged — Inexpensive

At no sacrifice of quality or accuracy we are now producing an inexpensive Dial Decade Testing Set. The low price of this set is made possible because of a design which has been carefully worked out to admit of advantageous manufacture of parts in quantities. Further, the design is such that assembling is easily and quickly done. Accuracy and the usual Leeds and Northrup reliability have been retained. Our guarantee is behind every set.

Price \$66

Let us send you Bulletin No. 530. It describes the set in detail.

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Finest Quality
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Yards from Maine
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10-Inch Clipper Cut Jaws, for 3-16 in. annealed bolts in the thread, or 3-16 in. soft rivets.
Center Cut Jaws, for 3-16 in. soft rods.

14-Inch Clipper Cut Jaws, for 1-4 in. annealed bolts in the thread, or 1-4 in. soft rivets.
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Insulated Handles if desired.

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Unequaled for telephone and bell wiring. The fibre insulation prevents troublesome short circuits and grounds. 4 sizes. Pat. Nov. 1900. Write for samples.

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In fact, you must use the best tools to do the best work. Unserviceable tools are useless. You should, therefore, buy only the best.

The above fact applies to every tool used by mechanics, especially furnaces and torches. Then why not buy a make which will always give perfect satisfaction? We recommend the "Always Reliable." Your nearest dealer or jobber can supply you with them.

Patented
No. 12 Pump Furnace
No. 11 Bulb Furnace
OTTO BERNZ,

ASK FOR OUR
FREE CATALOG
NEWARK, N. J.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

Volume Eight

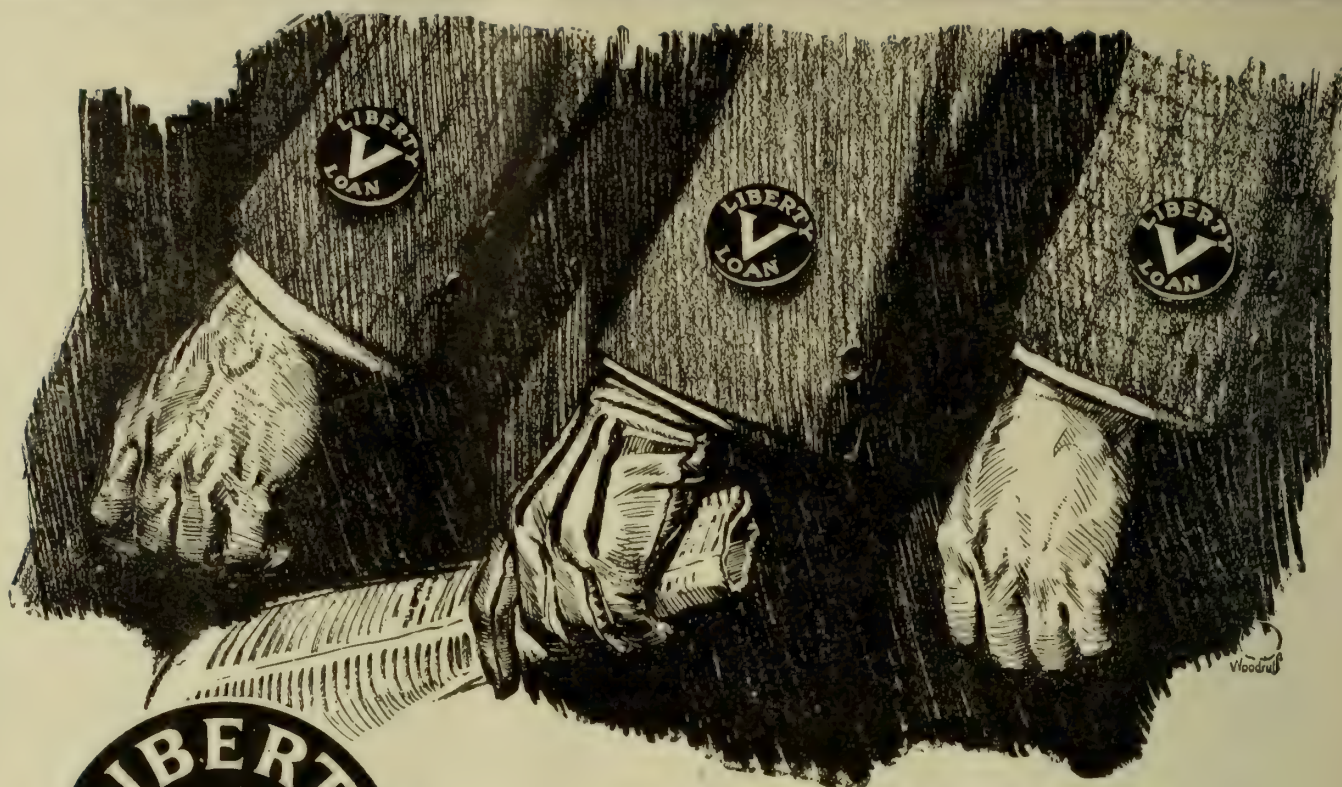
MAY, 1919

Number Ten

Closing Remarks on the Victory Liberty Loan

"WE are asked to pay for things that were never used; we are asked to pay for shells that never were fired; for cannon that never reached the battlefront, but we are asked to pay for those things that helped in a major way to bring this war to an end in 1918 instead of 1919. And the bringing of this war to an end twelve months before we could logically look for it means that we are asked to pay for saving the lives of 100,000 or 200,000 American boys who would have died on foreign soil had the war continued another year."

—Extract from a speech by Hon. Lewis B. Franklin,
Director War Loan Organization, U. S. Treasury Dept.



Another Service Chevron

FOR every thread in the chevrons that adorn the sleeves of our fighting men, there are miles of weary marching through mud and dust and snow—for every glint that catches the sunlight, there are thousands of lonesome, wistful, homesick, tortured hours—for every atom of woven metal, there are tons of labor that you and I would scorn—back-breaking labor, tedious, perilous, soul-wearying labor.

Here's another service chevron—a chevron that says: "I'm one of the many who served America by lending her my dollars to wind up our war account. I volunteered for my part in making a permanent and just peace."

Subscribing to the Victory Liberty Loan is like carrying a wounded man to a dressing station—his fight is over, but your responsibility has not ended.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy

Universal Service

One System

Volume 8

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, MAY, 1919

Number 10

THE MONTH IN OHIO, INDIANA AND ILLINOIS

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

Ohio Division

D. H. Morris, Correspondent Columbus

Akron District

Miss Della Ferguson, local operator at Youngstown, has been promoted to local supervisor.

Miss Agnes Mansell, formerly local supervisor at Sharon, Pa., has accepted a position as local supervisor at Youngstown.

Misses Rose Smith and Mary McHugh, toll operators at Youngstown, have been promoted to toll supervisors.

The Youngstown girls were highly praised for their excellent showing at the Y. W. C. A.'s annual pageant.

Miss Margaret Steck, toll operator at Youngstown, served a delightful luncheon to the toll girls at her home.

Misses Laura Walthour, chief operator at New Castle, Pa., and Veronica Guyton, chief operator at Sharon, Pa., were visitors at the Youngstown office in March.

The Youngstown employes were grieved to learn of the sudden death of Gladys Green, toll operator, after an illness of only five days. Influenza was the cause of death.

Mrs. Hazel Wilson, local supervisor, and Mary Mullarkey, local operator, were highly praised by a Youngstown subscriber for their prompt and efficient service rendered in an emergency.

Miss Mabel Reddick, local supervisor at Youngstown, has been promoted to local instructor.

Miss Marie Garbarino, local operator at Youngstown, has been promoted to repair clerk.

Misses Mary J. Williams, repair clerk, and Vina M. Elliott, information operator at Youngstown, have resigned to be married.

Manager I. E. Sprankle, Youngstown, has been elected a delegate to the national convention of the Kiwanis Club, to be held at Birmingham, Ala., in May. Mr. Sprankle was also elected a delegate last year to attend the convention at Providence, R. I., but was unable to attend.

Joseph P. Boggins, formerly chief clerk at Youngstown, has returned from military service.

Manager I. E. Sprankle Youngstown, has been on the county payroll. For three weeks he served on the petit jury.

Columbus District

Mrs. Irma Harris, toll operator, resigned April 12th to resume household duties as her husband is returning with the Rainbow Division.

Miss Elizabeth Walsy returned to toll after an absence of three weeks on account of illness.

Miss Hilda Blum has been transferred from the plant department to the toll room.

Miss Helen Richards resigned April 12th to be married to Charles Peake of Cleveland.

Miss Merle Mummy, North operator, was recently married to Earle Myers.

Miss Bernice Crowe, North operator, has resigned to be married to Stanley Bauer.

Miss Frances Roth, North repair clerk, has been granted a three weeks' leave of absence, because of ill health.

An entertainment was given by the girls of the Hilltop exchange, Thursday evening, March 20th. Officials of the company and the chief operators of the different offices were guests of honor. Selections on the violin, piano and accordion, a few solos and songs were given by all the girls, also Scotch dancing and recitations. The main feature was a mock wedding, the bridal party consisting of Mary Dearth and Pearl Neil as bride and groom; Eleanore Krause and Medryth Mantel as bridesmaid and best man; and Georgia Wilson as ring bearer. The wedding march was played by Bessie Tufts. Lucy Change and John Barleycorn, the bride and groom, were united in the bonds of "some more money" by Parson Greenback, alias Catherine Fry. Following the wedding, refreshments were served. The remainder of the evening was spent in dancing.

A delightful evening was spent at the East office, April 3d. A program of musical numbers, vocal selections, Irish and Spanish dancing, and impersonations were rendered by the following girls: Faith Wolfe, Christine Werkhaven, Helen Yorke, Clara Bailey, Leila Torby, Ruth White, Pearl Straits, Marian Falboon, Lucyle Green, Mae Levering, Florence Reit-mire, Theresa Hogar, Helen Snedeker and Birdie Messmer. A buffet luncheon was served, being artistically arranged by Mrs. Currier and Mrs. Seuffer, the patriotic color scheme being used. Box seats were occupied by O. H. Kirkland, district traf-



MOCK WEDDING AT HILLTOP.

fic chief, William Mullen and Mr. Van Vorhees from the Public Utility Commission.

Mrs. M. E. B. Seufer, private branch exchange instructor, is house hunting while on vacation. Sergeant Seufer has just returned from France.

Mrs. Sadie Farley, chief matron, Main office, has returned after an illness of two weeks.

The basket-ball teams from Columbus offices attended the banquet given at the City Hall, March 21st. The evening was spent in singing and playing games, to say nothing about the "eats." Everyone present had a good time and many plans were laid for outdoor sports during the summer season.

Misses Ethel Cooper, North supervisor, and Elizabeth Cooper, Ella Wilson and Vivian Riffle, operators, have been transferred to Long Distance.

Miss Beulah Maxwell, North supervisor, has been transferred to Coshocton, Ohio.

Mrs. Katherine Reel, Matron, North office, has returned after a two months' leave of absence on account of ill health.

Miss Lucy Pierson has been promoted from operator to supervisor at North office.

Miss Ruby Flick, North operator, has returned to work after six weeks' absence on account of ill health.

Miss Rosa Bennett has been promoted to senior operator at North office.

Ralph A. Schaefer, formerly chief clerk in the office of the chief engineer, has been transferred to the office of division commercial agent of Ohio. He found Columbus practically destitute of houses for rent and has been compelled to board for a time.

On April 5th, 7th and 12th, Columbus turned out en masse to do honor to the boys of the Thirty-seventh Division who passed through en route to Camp Sherman to be demobilized. Three contingents, composed of infantry, artillery, signal, sanitary and supply units paraded and passed in review before the state officials, legislators and parents, while all Columbus lined the streets along the route and cheered and showered flowers upon the boys. These troops are the old National Guard of Ohio. Every man in the division was a volunteer and most of them have been in uniform since 1916, when they went to the Mexican

border. They saw much hard fighting in France and Belgium, where one of their last achievements before the armistice was the forcing of the crossing of the River Escaut or Scheldt. Those who saw them when they marched away from Camp Willis in 1916—just boys—light-hearted, bent on having a good time out of every experience, were much impressed as they scanned the faces of these men who swung down the street with fixed bayonets, their bronzed faces shaded by battered steel helmets, headed by whole platoons wearing crosses upon their breasts and with hundreds of wound stripes on their arms. These were no longer boys, but men, whose every movement showed discipline; whose whole appearance was that of fight-



FAIR MEMBERS OF TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE FORCE.

Marguerite Smith, Nelle Gilmore and Nadine Johnson.

ing men. But joy was mingled with sadness, and as we welcomed the living, we also piled flowers and wreaths upon the beautiful arch which stands in silent remembrance of our 280 boys who sleep beneath the poppies and our hearts went out to the mothers whose boys will never return.

Our Columbus infantry regiment, the old Fourth Ohio, now the 166th, of the Forty-second or Rainbow Division, is on its way home and a royal welcome awaits these gallant fighters.

Among those who returned with the Thirty-seventh were Albert Tressenrider, formerly in the plant department at Columbus; Rudy Chrisman, formerly commercial agent at Alliance; S. G. Hicks, of the Canton plant department, who wears the Belgian cross, and B. Lime, son of "Cap." R. H. Lime. Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, headquarters signal officer of the Thirty-seventh, paid a high compliment to the Bell boys on their splendid work in the Signal Corps overseas.

Lieutenant McArdle, formerly toll test man at Columbus, now with the 308th Field Signal Battalion in France, has sent over a captured German hand telephone set, such as was used by the enemy field signal men. It is a very interesting piece of apparatus. The receiver has a large round pad of soft felt about three inches



NORTH OFFICE GIRLS IN JOLLY COSTUME PARTY.

in diameter and one-half inch thick, which fits over the ear and quite effectually cuts out foreign sounds. The handle is about one and a quarter inches in diameter and contains a telegraph set. On the side of the handle is a finger switch to correspond to the usual switch hook and on opposite sides are two round push buttons, one black and one white. The white button is for signalling to other sets or to a switchboard, and also for telegraphing. The black button is a transmitter cut-out. The set is quite sensitive and very well made. Another interesting piece of apparatus sent over by McArdle is a field insulation test set consisting of a box about five by six by six inches with carrying strap, which contains a generator with disappearing folding handle and a small voltmeter graduated to indicate the resistance of the insulation. The nuts on the binding posts are prevented from coming clear off by two little screws about 18g diameter driven through the posts. The boys here have both the above pieces of apparatus in service trying them out.

Toledo District

Miss Helen Kimmel, operator at Forest office, entertained eighteen of the girls at her home March 17th. Decorations were green and white. Miss Oatman's dancing and juggling was a special feature of the evening. Music and dancing were enjoyed by the entire company. A delicious luncheon was served.

Miss Laura Fischer, former relief operator at Forest office, resigned March 31st, and was married April 3rd to Fred Pohlman. On April 7th the girls gave a party in honor of Mrs. Pohlman. They presented her with a beautiful set of silver. Thirty-five



MISS MARY MCGILL.

of the girls were present to wish her all the "happiness in the world." A dainty post-nuptial luncheon was served.

Miss Freda Schoenke succeeds Miss Fischer as relief operator at Forest office, Toledo.

Mrs. Lydia Kimball succeeds Miss Oveta Messmore as clerk at Forest office, Toledo.

Miss Garnet Condit, Navarre office, Toledo, has been appointed evening chief operator, succeeding Miss Wolf, who was appointed chief operator of the new Pontiac office.

Miss Mae Lucas, senior operator at Navarre office, Toledo, has resigned to go to Havana, Cuba, to make her home with her brother and sister.

Miss Geneva Binkley has been appointed senior operator at Navarre office, Toledo.

Miss Pearl Carbin, operator at Main office, has been with the company five years, and has a perfect record for the entire period.

Miss Lena Weber, recently appointed evening chief operator at Main office, Toledo, and Miss Elizabeth Coaches, operator, have returned to duty after being absent several weeks on account of influenza. Miss Ethel Cooley, supervisor at Main, has returned after an illness from scarlet fever. Misses Ruth Clark and Ruby Jervis of Main office, Toledo, and Miss Alma Hines have been promoted to supervisors. Misses Dorothy Mohr, Rozella Gaghen and Martha Duck of Main office, Toledo, and Miss Myrle Wiley have been promoted to senior operators. Miss Mabel Wolf, chief operator at Pontiac office, Toledo, was ill a week with influenza.

Conditions have improved to such an extent at Pontiac exchange, Toledo, that it has become possible to transfer Misses Alice Eichler and Marcena Clark to Main office, where they were originally employed.

Miss Irene Lamb has been transferred from night to day duties at Pontiac exchange, Toledo.

Employees of the Findlay traffic department, on March 15th, gave a farewell party for Mrs. Gesse Parker, a former toll operator, who will leave soon for her home in Pasadena, Calif. Mrs. Parker was presented with a silver sandwich tray.

Misses Triva Baldwin, Goldie Crawfis, Carries Helms and Lula Miller have accepted positions as local operators at Findlay.

Misses Lauretta Toeppe, Tille Thom and Bernice Mullen of Fostoria have been ill with the influenza.

Miss May Connole, chief operator at Fostoria, has returned from her home in Columbus, Ohio, having recovered from a severe attack of influenza.

Miss Dorothy Blake, local operator at Fostoria, resigned and was married March 27.

Miss Kate Conley of Port Clinton resigned to be married to Everett Skinner. They expect to make their future home in Toledo.

Miss Loretta Crawford, toll operator at Sandusky, has been transferred from Norwalk, Ohio.

Miss Jessie Geib, formerly of Deshler, Ohio, has accepted a position as local operator at Sandusky.

Miss Elsie Bock has returned to duty at Sandusky after several weeks' illness.

The girls of the Toledo commercial department surprised Miss Ada Cook at her home on Champlain street on the evening of March 13th. Miss Anna Finnegan delightfully entertained the girls during the evening with a number of songs, Miss Georgia Blaine playing her accompaniment.

New private branch exchange contracts have been accepted at Toledo as follows: Ohio Clover Leaf Dairy Company, three trunks, switchboard and five stations; Ohio Dairy Company, two trunks, switchboard and four stations; United States Employment office, two trunks, switchboard and six stations.

The Western Electric Company has resumed work on the central office equipment at Findlay. The work is in charge of Foreman Gray. It is expected that the job will be completed by July 1st.

Foreman S. Dubois has a large force of men at work on the outside plant at Findlay. All cables in the business district will

be underground. Standard method of block distribution is being used in the downtown district. When the work is completed and the new exchange cut into service, Findlay will have one of the most modern exchanges in the country.

Notice of the following organization changes in Toledo was received too late for publication in the April issue of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS: Miss Helen Rickard, night chief operator at Broadway office, promoted to evening chief operator, and Miss Zoe Knette to night chief operator; Miss Elizabeth Merzizke, Collingwood operator, to senior operator; Misses Anna Heiing, Charlotte Favreau and Marie Schroeder promoted to supervisors at Main office; Miss Agnes Lauer of Navarre office appointed senior operator; Miss Mae Lucas of St. Louis appointed senior operator at Navarre office; Miss Mamie Riker appointed supervisor and Misses Wanda Bartz and Ethel Schneblin, senior operators at Pontiac office; Miss Gustia Kuntz, senior toll supervisor, to assistant toll chief operator; Miss Isabelle Kunz, evening toll supervisor, to day supervisor; Miss Lillian Warner, senior toll operator, to evening toll supervisor.

Miss Elsa Kuntz, Toledo, toll night operator, has been in the service since December 6, 1911. During that entire time she has been absent but one night. That was due to illness.

Open House at Sandusky

On March 18th and 19th the Central Union Telephone Exchange at Sandusky held "open house" to permit the public to view the new building which went into service last September. The structure, which is located on Columbus avenue, the main street of the city, represents the last word in fireproof construction and is modernly equipped throughout. The members of the commercial department received the visitors on the main floor, and after viewing their department and the manager's office they were conducted into the terminal room in the rear of the same floor. Next came the heating and power plants in the basement.

The kitchen, dining room and rest room on the second floor were all tastefully decorated for the occasion with ferns, palms and cut flowers, and the strains of a Victrola completed the holiday atmosphere. Up to this time the visitors had viewed surroundings more or less familiar, but on entering the operating room, also on the second floor, many were the exclamations of wonder and astonishment, since this was something which the majority had never been privileged to see. The demonstrators were busily occupied in explaining methods and uses of the various appliances and this knowledge, together with an intimate view of the work of the operators, should be productive of better coöperation for the good of the service. Almost two thousand visitors were received in two days. None the less pleased with their new quarters are the employees themselves, and the establishment is a credit to the company and the city in every respect.

Doc Fixed 'Er Up

The very serious hospital case described in the appended letter, received by the manager at Toledo, was given prompt and effective attention and the patient was out of danger in a hurry:

Toledo, Ohio, March 27, 1919.

Central Union Telephone Company,
Toledo, Ohio.

Attention Dr. Trouble Man:

Gentlemen:—Our dear telephone, little Main 4831, is suffering excruciating pain. The trouble seems to be a gathering in the head, so bad that nothing can be heard above it. We hate to have the poor thing suffer, and wish you would call to see what you can do. Please hurry, Doctor, and save our cheerid.

Yours beseechingly,

RICE GRAIN COMPANY.

Geo. D. Woodman, Mgr.

Indiana Division

D. H. Whitham, Correspondent Indianapolis

Indianapolis District

Main Exchange



MISS NIEDRA KELLAN.

cause of all this was that her telephone children remembered "Mother's" birthday. More flowers and other gifts kept pouring in all day, until Mother was so excited that when evening came and she got ready to go home, even her hat was on crooked, and she presented a bewildered appearance. She begs that the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS carry her sincere thanks to her many daughters who contributed so much to the happiness of her birthday.

Miss Almyra Wilson, "B" operator, has resigned to care for her mother, who is ill.

Misses Mabel Harris and Hester Newman have been transferred to Main from training school department.

Miss Bertha Sowers, information operator, has resigned to attend Normal College at Bloomington, Ind.

Main has had three spring brides—Miss Pearl Smith was recently married to Lotus J. Rice; Miss Beatrice Lesley to Carl J. Miller, and Miss Madeline Brazzell to Charles F. Sallee. Of the three, Mrs. Miller has kept on with her telephone duties.

Misses Mary Lee Porter, senior supervisor, and Mabel Stowe, supervisor, have returned to duty after severe tussles with the influenza.

Toll Items

Miss Marie Patterson, formerly of Anderson, has accepted a position as toll operator at Indianapolis.

Miss Bessie Kairschner, evening chief operator, is training a class of toll students at South Bend.

Influenza is again aiming high in our office this month, having caught Miss Faut, chief operator, and Supervisors Corine Luchinger, Helen Wampler, Pauline Klose and Ruth Gaullnisch. All are reported to be improving.

Miss Mayme Nosker, senior operator, has been promoted to toll supervisor.

The recent death of Mrs. Robert Scherer, former toll operator, is deeply regretted by her friends and associates in the toll department. Mrs. Scherer before her marriage was Miss Vonnie Nelson.

Miss Inez Herider, who has been ill for some time, is able to be back to her toll duties.

North Items

Miss Emma Lauber, clerk, has returned from a short absence caused by illness.

Miss Josephine Hayes has been promoted to supervisor.

Miss Gladys Binco, supervisor, has resigned to join her

husband, Lieutenant Binco, in Baltimore. He was recently discharged from the United States army. The North girls presented Mrs. Binco with an electric stove, and join her many friends in wishing her much success and happiness in her new home.

Miss Marie Ambuhl, supervisor, has been ill with influenza.

Harry Cunningham, son of Mrs. Fairfield, chief operator, was home for a few days. He is a sailor on the *Rhyndam*.

Miss Leatha Carter, operator, has been promoted to supervisor.

Miss Josephine Hayes, clerk, has returned to work after being ill for a month with influenza.

Prospect Items

Everyone likes to have his or her work and efforts appreciated, and it is with pride that the Prospect office records a gift from a firm among the subscribers. Hilgemeier Meat Company sent a gift of ice cream and lovely cake, amply providing for the entire office force, wire chiefs and all. This came with a gracious note asking acceptance on account of splendid service received. It goes without saying that the treat was enjoyed and appreciated.

Miss Hanna Carr was a guest of the Prospect office and took lunch with Miss Timmerman, Miss Holtz, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Hale and Miss Light.

Miss Marie Steinmetz gave a party during March to celebrate her birthday.

Mrs. Ruth Schlegel has been promoted to supervisor.

Mrs. Dewie Caveraugh, formerly Miss Mae Bradshaw, and a former employé, has returned to the telephone company.

Miss Timmerman, chief operator, and Miss Holtz, clerk, have recently purchased lots in Emerson Heights near Mrs. Fairfield's home. They say they are going to raise potatoes this coming season, but we "have our doubts."

Woodruff Items

Misses Helen Kennedy and Elizabeth Davenport have been promoted to senior operating positions. Miss Myrtle Kennedy, formerly a night operator, has been promoted to supervisor. Miss Mary Walker has been transferred from North office. Miss Esther Karrer has returned to duty after a very severe illness. Miss Gertrude Summers has returned after being on the sick list. Miss Mae Ruby spent an enjoyable week end in Cincinnati.

The Woodruff girls all join in extending their sympathy to Mrs. Hurler on account of the sickness and death of her mother. Miss Phillips has returned after the sickness and death of her mother. The girls extend their sympathy.

Miss Ruth Craig has been transferred from Main office to Woodruff office. Miss Helen Geddes has been nominated chairman of the Liberty Loan committee for the Woodruff office.

Miss Ruth Matlock and Miss Margaret Saltsman have been elected captains for the campaign for more girls. The outcome is going to be interesting, as both sides are positive the victory is theirs.

Belmont Items

Miss Deal Feeney, who several weeks ago underwent a slight operation on her throat, has recovered and is back again. Miss Inez Compton has returned after an illness of several weeks. Miss Lawler and Miss Mabel Smith, supervisors, are still on the sick list. Miss McNeff, who was ill for two weeks with influenza, is able to return to duty.

Miss Corns has been transferred from the Main office to Belmont.

Irvington Items

Miss Lucile Kennedy has been promoted from senior operator to supervisor. Miss Ethel Foxworthy has returned to duty after an attack of the influenza. Miss Ethel Foxworthy has been promoted to senior operator.

The sudden death of Mrs. Frank B. Wilson, recalls to the minds of her friends that she was at one time the chief operator at Irvington, and was greatly beloved. The Irvington office force

extend sympathy to her bereaved family. Mrs. Wilson before her marriage was Miss Ethel Carr.

Washington Office

Miss Carlota McCormick entertained at her home some of the former girls of the Washington office at a St. Patrick's party. A very good time was enjoyed.

Mrs. Omer Dawson, formerly Miss Ruth Geile of this office, recently favored the office with a visit. She brought with her her six-months'-old baby, Omer, Jr.

The Washington office operators extend their sympathy to Miss Bashford, who recently lost her father.

Miss Elberg, Miss Watts, Miss Crow, Miss McCormick and Miss Purcell have taken up dancing and swimming. It is expected that they will become airy forms of grace in dancing and also achieve greatness in swimming.

Miss Caplinger recently entertained for the Washington girls.

Training School Items

Miss Alta Reeder, clerk, spent the week end recently in the country at Darlington, whence a very small namesake draws her regularly.

Mrs. Hollingsworth visited Camp Taylor over the week end to visit her husband, Sergeant Cecil Hollingsworth, who has returned from overseas service and is stationed there awaiting discharge from the army.

Mrs. Karl Schook of Cleveland, Ohio, who was Miss Julia Wright before her marriage last July, delightfully surprised the department by an unexpected visit on a recent trip to Indianapolis. Mrs. Schook is now attached to the instruction department of the Cleveland Telephone Company.

Mrs. Ogle has returned from a two months' leave of absence spent in getting settled in her new home and getting the household machinery to running smoothly.

Northern and Southern District

After having made for herself a service record of two years and six months without a day absent time or a minute tardiness, Miss Lillie Faulk, an operator at Bedford, is now off duty on account of illness.

On March 27th there was a call from Bedford to Kansas City, Mo., on which the connection was made in less than three minutes. On April 1st, Bedford had a call to Dayton, Ohio, on which the ticket was filed at 11:45 and was talked on at 11:47 a. m. Now, what do you think of that for *service*.

Miss Lulu Pavey of the Indianapolis office has been in French Lick instructing toll operators.

The trouble shooter, Johnnie B. Able, of the Bedford exchange sure is in a hurry to go rabbit hunting. He has already purchased some hounds to be used next fall in the big annual hunt.

When April 1, 1920, comes around the chief operator and wire chief at Bedford will be more careful about accepting candy than they were in 1919. The caramels passed were not as good as they looked.

Miss Hazel Stalcup, Bedford operator, has returned to the office after a two months' leave of absence on account of illness.

"Yeomanette" Promoted

The only "Yeomanette" in the Indianapolis navy recruiting station—Mrs. Paul M. Akin—has won promotion. She successfully passed her examinations and was advanced from Yeoman (F) third class to Yeoman (F) second class.

Mrs. Akin was among the first to enroll in the "Yeomanette" branch of the navy. Her husband, Paul Akin, served in the navy as an electrician during the war. He is a plant accountant for the Central Union Telephone Company.

Illinois Division

A. J. Parsons, Correspondent Springfield

Centralia District

Mrs. Libby Pinnell, has accepted the position of plant clerk at Mt. Vernon, Ill., recently authorized.

Miss Nannie Suesberry, chief operator at Mt. Vernon, has been spending a leave of absence with her sister in Evansville, Ind.

C. E. Briggs of the division engineer's office spent several days in Mt. Vernon recently, making a new pole map and checking up cable recommendations and extensions.

Miss Lou Scott, toll operator at Mt. Vernon for the past four years, resigned recently and was married to Fred J. Dewey, Western Union telegraph operator.

L. S. Dickson has been employed as cable splicer at Centralia.

Miss Flora M. Holcomb, local operator at Centralia, has resigned.

Miss Maie Kee, service inspector for the Murphysboro Telephone Company, conducted a very interesting operators' meeting March 31st at Anna. The Jonesboro operators were also present. After the meeting light refreshments were served.

Decatur District

Miss Maud Haggenjos, formerly chief operator at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., was a visitor at the Decatur exchange recently. Miss Haggenjos is temporarily located at Champaign.

P. L. Drew, manager of the Moweaqua exchange was a caller at the Decatur exchange recently.

T. E. Treadway, repairman at Decatur, has reported back for duty after several days' absence. Mr. Treadway was riding a motorcycle when hit by an automobile and knocked down.

W. W. Hornbeck, storekeeper at Decatur, who has been seriously ill for the past month, is slowly improving, but will not be able to resume his duties before another month or two.

Claude N. Hill and Thomas E. Harris are new employes in the Decatur plant department. Both have recently returned from France.

Miss Margaret Bogan, toll operator at Decatur, has returned to work after two weeks' vacation in Chicago. Miss Velva Niece also spent a week in Chicago.

Miss Ruth Adams, service observer at Decatur, has resigned, and is succeeded by Miss Bernice Edwards, toll operator. Miss Hall, from the Springfield exchange, has been in Decatur instructing Miss Edwards.

Miss Marie Stambaugh, local operator at Decatur, was married to Earl Eagleton April 3rd.

Miss Elsie Gleeson, toll operator at Decatur, has returned from a week's vacation in Blue Mound, Ill.

Miss Quinn, assistant chief operator at Decatur, pleasantly entertained the supervisors and clerks on the evening of April 9th. The decorations of the table were pink and white. All reported an enjoyable time.

Miss Marie McKey, chief operator's clerk, and Miss Margaret Kelly, toll chief operator at Decatur, recently visited Lima, Ohio.

Kankakee District

Misses Florence Lee and Ada Luper are new operators at Gilman.

Mrs. Wm. Delongchamp, whose husband recently returned from overseas, has resigned her position as night operator at the Kankakee exchange and gone to housekeeping. Miss Florence Understock, formerly P. B. X. operator at the Kankakee State Hospital, succeeds Mrs. Delongchamp.

Miss Beatrice Gauden, information operator at Kankakee, recently resigned to become the bride of Allen Cooper, and they are at home to their many friends on a farm a few miles from

Kankakee. Mr. Cooper recently returned from overseas. Miss Mildred Zoph succeeds Miss Gauden at the information desk.

Misses Anna Gingrich and Vivian Hazelbaker are new operators at Kankakee.

Foreman Merrill is completing the work under Estimate No. 2327 and placing the toll lines in underground cable at Kankakee.

The employes of the Kankakee exchange enjoyed two private roller skating parties during March.

Quincy District

Miss Violet Blodgett, night operator at Quincy, is recovering nicely from an operation for appendicitis, and expects to return to work soon.

Mrs. Stella Hardister, division traveling instructress for the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company, visited Quincy and was the guest for the day of the chief operator. The employes were pleased to meet Mrs. Hardister, and hope to have her visit them again soon.

Miss Alma Sibbing, toll operator at Quincy, has returned to the office after a siege of pneumonia.

Miss Dolores Besling, operator at Quincy, has returned from a leave of absence, which was spent in the East. She attended her brother's wedding at New Brunswick, N. J. She also visited at the Greenhut Hospital in New York City a cousin who had suffered the loss of a limb while in the service in France.

Miss Mabel Wilhite of Bowen, Ill., has accepted a position as operator at Quincy.

Miss Agnes Kurtz, junior operator at Quincy, has resigned and, with her family, will make Chicago her home.

Rock Island District

Miss Alma Whitline, formerly cashier at Moline, has returned from Rochester, Minn., where she underwent an operation at the Mayo Hospital. She is now visiting her parents at Geneseo, Ill., and is rapidly regaining her strength.

Carl O. Montgomery has been discharged from the service and has now returned to Moline, where he is manager for Moline and East Moline.

Miss Nora Lee Smith, cashier at East Moline, resigned in March to be married. Miss Bernice Giesler succeeds Miss Smith as cashier.

Miss Mary Kelly, evening chief operator, succeeds Miss Sadie Hendricks as chief operator at East Moline.

Miss Kate Bauers and Misses Artie and Argie Dunahugh (twin sisters) have accepted positions as operators at East Moline.

Misses Edna and Alvera Johnson have been promoted to local supervisors at East Moline, and Miss Nellie McFall, local operator, to information operator.

Mrs. Alta Mumma, formerly of Galesburg, has accepted a position as operator at East Moline.

Misses Julia Johnston and Gertrude Byrnes are recent brides. The former changed her name to Mrs. Harry Carpenter and the latter is now Mrs. Milton Johnson.

Mrs. Dorothy Conlon is on a leave of absence. Her husband, Lieutenant Conlon has returned from military service overseas.

Misses Bessie Connelly, Regina Baugher and Leona Cowdry are student toll operators at Rock Island.

Mrs. Esther Young is wearing a smile that won't come off since her husband, Clyde Young, has returned to civilian life.

Miss Amy Appelquist has returned to work after an absence of several weeks, caused by influenza.

Several toll operators attended the play "Oh! Boy!" at the Burtis Theatre one evening. "Chaperones" of the party were Ralph Ellinghouse and Carl Kobel.

The Rock Island operators' annual moonlight excursion on

the steamer *G. W. Hill* has been set for May 27th. It will be one of the first excursions of the season and if the weather man will be just a little considerate it is sure to be a success. Proceeds are to help the plant department baseball team buy suits for the coming season.

Miss Jessie King of the Rock Island exchange has been promoted to toll chief operator. Miss Helen Lemphert succeeds her as toll supervisor.

Oliver DeFrates, cable splicer at Moline, is receiving congratulations of his many friends upon the arrival of a baby girl, Betty Jane, at his home.

Joe Wilson, formerly testman at Rock Island, was a recent visitor at the exchange. He had just returned from France, and been discharged from military service.

C. A. Dunn, cable splicer at Rock Island, has been changed to line foreman. Joe Buckley, formerly of Galesburg and Kewanee, is now cable splicer.

J. H. Barlow, district traffic chief, came to the office one morning all smiles, announcing the arrival of a son, Joel, Jr.

The plant department recently completed installation of the following private branch exchanges:

Abraham Candy Co., Moline, Ill., 1 trunk, 8 stations.

Andrews & Co., Rock Island, Ill., 6 trunks, 7 stations.

Moline Forging Co., Moline, Ill., 1 trunk, 5 stations.

Mutual Wheel Works, Moline, Ill., 2 trunks, 6 stations.

Reserve Trust Co., Rock Island, Ill., 2 trunks, 6 stations.

Illinois Oil Co., Rock Island, Ill., 3 trunks, 9 stations.

Rock Island Sand & Gravel Co., Rock Island, Ill., 2 trunks, 6 stations.

H. J. Frank Foundry Co., Moline, Ill., 2 trunks, 6 stations.

Henry W. Horst Co. (U. S. Housing Corporation), Moline, Ill., 5 trunks, 21 stations.

The plant department has completed installation of six additional stations on the Deer and Company private branch exchange at Moline, giving this exchange a total of 172 stations and nine trunks; also ten additional stations on the Moline Plow Company's exchange, making a total of 117 stations and six trunks.

Neil Willcox, formerly of Galesburg, has accepted a position at Rock Island. Fred Fisher of Galesburg has accepted a position as lineman at this exchange.

F. Whiteside, formerly of the Michigan State Telephone Company at Detroit, has taken a position as lineman at Rock Island.

Carl Wallace, formerly splicer's helper at Rock Island, has returned to his old duties after a leave of a few months.

H. A. Schultz, formerly of Sterling, has accepted a position as central office repairman at Moline. Mr. Schultz was recently discharged from military service.

An interesting letter received from Lyle Reynolds, formerly toll testman at Rock Island, now in the signal corps, states that he is now wire chief in a telephone exchange at Metz.

George Olson, recently discharged from overseas service, has returned to his position as lineman at Rock Island.

Misses Violet Sampson, Fern Clark, Anna Russell, Edith Huntley and Florence Hopkins have accepted positions as local operators at Sterling.

Mrs. Harry DeLair, formerly Miss Hattie Woodring, supervisor No. 2 at Sterling, was given a shower by the traffic force to celebrate her marriage. Mrs. DeLair had been a valued employe of the Central Union for a number of years and will be greatly missed.

Miss Grace Klocke, recorder at Sterling, has been promoted to supervisor.

Estimate No. 2369 for additional toll and local equipment has been assigned to Sterling and work is expected to start soon.

Springfield District

Miss Margaret Jennings, evening chief operator at Springfield, returned from Holdrege, Neb., where she attended the bedside of her sister and family, who were suffering from influenza. She left them much improved.

Miss Francis Drendel has returned to duty from a two months' illness.

Mrs. Mary Hendry, who has been on leave of absence, returned to duty April 14th.

Miss Bess Barth, a senior local operator has resigned. She was married to Mr. Draper of Decatur. They will reside in Decatur. She received beautiful gifts of cut glass and silver.

Miss Iona Prendel, local operator, resigned to take up a position as piano player at Woolworth's.

Miss Ellen Heavener, local operator, has resigned. Miss Heavener surprised all her friends by being quietly married in Carlinville to Floyd Harvel. Mr. and Mrs. Harvel will make their home in Capitol Park, Springfield.

Miss Mamie Schnoeller, toll operator, has been transferred to Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Catherine Gleason, local operator, has resigned on account of ill health.

Miss Frances Hurst, toll operator, has resigned to return to her home in Oshkosh, Wis.

Miss Ruby Moore gave a military party at her home on the evening of March 21st in honor of her boy friends who have recently returned from overseas. The evening was spent in dancing and games.

Miss Lillian Galvin, information operator, has been absent on account of illness.

Miss Alice Tyler, toll operator, has been ill at her home with influenza.

The plant department has just completed the replacement of a 900-pair cable in the downtown section.

Floyd Wines is receiving the congratulations of his friends upon the arrival of a baby boy. Mrs. Wines before her marriage was employed in the plant superintendent's office.

Mrs. Lydia B. Turner, clerk in the local manager's office, has been confined to her home by illness.

Harold Gordy, formerly paymaster at Springfield, has been appointed manager at Lewiston.

Miss Marie Flock supersedes Mrs. Turner as clerk at the local exchange for a temporary period.

A wedding of interest to the local exchange took place Monday evening, April 14th, when Miss Worl Velie and Harold Gordy were united in marriage.

Miss Velie was employed in the local office for several years, leaving recently to accept a position with the Ridgely National Bank.

The many friends of R. A. Rose will be grieved to learn of his death from pneumonia at Danville, Ill., March 25th. Mr. Rose was plant chief at Danville, having been transferred from the Springfield ex-

change November 13th. His service with this company dates from October, 1910. The funeral was held at Chestnut, Ill., which was Mr. Rose's home. The Springfield exchange feels the loss greatly, for most of Mr. Rose's service was in this exchange, and during his connection with the company he built up a large circle of friends through his engaging personality and thorough interest in his work. Surviving are his wife and one son, Marvin, aged ten years. They will take up their residence with Mrs. Rose's sister at Chestnut.

Millions in It

Here is an opportunity which should by all means be referred to Andy Gump. If Andy does not grab it, some enterprising employé in the Ohio division can make a fortune through a small investment. The opportunity is contained in a letter addressed to the Central Union Telephone Company at Cleveland, Ohio, and forwarded to Columbus. It is from a jeweler in Sandusky and is as follows:

Gentlemen:

i hav a device wherin i can by telephone from traine car engin &c while the traine car or engin is in full moshion.

can call or be called while the traine is in full moshion. i hav don this experimenting.

this is the reel thing..i can show this in moshion. no cost to the Railroad Co. till showen in running condition. not obiglated in aney way. ONLY PERMISHON and a little help. to show you Gentlemen.

Thanking you in advance for your attention. i hav sompthing wonderful to offer you.

Yours Very Trully.

This Is Encouraging

The following letter was received by the Central Union Telephone Company at the Alliance Exchange:

"To the Supervisor and Operators,

Central Union Telephone Company.

"On behalf of this committee and the citizens generally, I wish to extend to each of you my most sincere thanks for the splendid assistance which each of you rendered Saturday afternoon and

all day Sunday in helping us to keep the public informed as to the homecoming of Co. K.

"Without your aid not many people would have learned of the movement of the company and would have been much disappointed.

"Your aid was invaluable to the writer and we want you to know that it is appreciated.

"Again I thank you and beg to remain, yours very truly,

"C. H. McCOWEN,
"Soldiers Reception Committee."



No. 9,999,999-Z

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT
WILLIAM S. HAYS IS A DULY ACCREDITED
MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING OF CHICAGO SMUDGE
OF PROFESSIONAL PIPE PUFFERS
AND AS SUCH IS ENTITLED TO BORROW A MATCH
AND A FILL FROM ANY BROTHER IN GOOD STANDING
HOLY SMOKE
MOST EXCELLENT FUMER

"DOC" IS A REGULAR MEMBER NOW

The first ceremony took place a few weeks ago when "Doc" received a collection of pipes from his friends in the Chief Engineer's office. Now he is in full fellowship.

"BELL FORUM" DEDICATED

Monday and Tuesday Lunch Clubs Hold Opening Meetings on Assembly Floor of New Franklin Building.

"You don't look a day older than you did when I stood before you the last time, two years ago."



A. B. Crunden

In these words Chairman A. B. Crunden, of the Monday Lunch Committee, greeted a crowd of 580 officials and men employes of the Chicago Telephone Company, who on April 7th met for the first Monday luncheon since April 30, 1917.

It was an epoch-marking occasion; a combination of home-coming and house-warming—home-coming after almost two years, during which this pleasant weekly gathering for entertainment and education had been omitted, and a house-warming of the splendid new Franklin Building of the Chicago Telephone Company at 319 West Washington Street, where the luncheons will be held every Monday hereafter.

The refectory and auditorium in the new building were used for the first time by the organization. The luncheon was excellent and was expeditiously served, the arrangements being in the hands of a committee consisting of: A. B. Crunden, chairman; H. W. Bang, secretary; E. H. Bangs, George Duffy, G. K. McCorkle, H. J. Booth, A. M. Ramsay, A. P. Hyatt, J. M. Humiston and W. E. Conrad.

Music, and good music, was furnished by the recently re-organized Chicago Telephone Orchestra, under direction of E. B. Moebius, veteran leader. The singing, in which all took part, was ably led by W. G. E. Pierce, of the commercial department. There was some controversy as to who led the eating, in which all likewise took part. The disputants were John Humiston of the engineers and A. P. Allen of the commercial. Allen won and reached the cigars first.

After luncheon Mr. Crunden, chairman, took charge of the meeting as master of ceremonies. He referred to the last meeting of the club and voiced the sentiment of all in expressing gratification at the resumption of the activities of the club. There was a vein of patriotic fervor running through Mr. Crunden's remarks that met with quick response from his hearers. Following his introductory remarks Mr. Crun-

den first called upon Mr. Sunny, who told of the pleasure he and other officials had had in planning the new building, especially the 11th floor, which was to be in a way a forum for the discussion of relations between the great Bell System and the public which it serves and of topics of a national and general character. The man who fails to perform his duties as a citizen, the speaker declared, is not worthy of his citizenship. Great problems are facing the country and there is no body of men better able to discuss and arrive at intelligent conclusions relating to them than the men who are carrying on the work of the Bell System in the Central Group. Mr. Sunny felt that the Monday Lunch Club was an organization that should enter freely into such discussions and he urged that wide latitude be given in the selection of speakers and topics that would broaden the knowledge and understanding of public affairs by the club membership.

Mr. Crunden next introduced Mr. Hill, operating vice-president, who analyzed at some length the operation of the Bell System under government operation and control. He took up in detail the meaning of the terms maintenance, depreciation, earnings, dividends and benefits, and gave to many of his hearers a clearer understanding of what they all meant. Before introducing Mr. Abbott, the next speaker, Mr. Crunden paid a kindly tribute to Secretary Mizner, who was unable to be present on account of illness. Mr. Larned and Mr. Conrad were asked to prepare and send to him a message of sympathy and fellowship.

Mr. Abbott in his remarks paid tribute to the men and women of the organization who had offered their services to their country in the great struggle. Eleven hundred and five had gone. Thirteen, twelve men and one woman, had made the great sacrifice and would not return. Of three hundred and fifty-five already returned, three hundred and ten had been taken back and given the advances in salary that they would have received had their service with the company been unbroken. Forty-five had taken other employment outside the Bell organization from choice. Mr. Abbott urged every man present to constitute himself a committee of one to fight for the necessities of the organization in the matter of rates.

Mr. Crunden in closing the meeting expressed regret at the absence of Mr. Burt, the first vice-president, whose failure to be present was due to absence from the city.

Tuesday Lunch Club.

When Miss Rud called the meeting of the Women's Tuesday Lunch Club to order in the new auditorium of the Franklin Building on April 8th, she started an argument between Mr. Sunny and Mr. Crunden as to why the Men's Monday Lunch Club had taken precedence in the use of the room. Mr. Sunny declared that the men had not gotten used to applying the rule of "Women First" except in cases of shipwreck and seats in street cars. Mr. Crunden asserted that the men wanted to be first in order that they might get the draperies thoroughly smoked up and thus give the place a home-like atmosphere for the women's meeting. E. H. Bangs, who had become somewhat disturbed by the argument, was found later wandering about the hall muttering somewhat incoherently that the Monday Lunch Club met before the Tuesday Lunch Club nach-ally! The NEWS, for obvious reasons, maintains neutrality in this crisis, not only in word and deed but in spirit as well.

The men had a big meeting Monday but the women had a smashing meeting Tuesday. So great was the interest of the women that Miss Ryan, secretary of the Women's Tuesday Lunch



Miss Nellie O. Rud

Club, was overwhelmed when over nine-hundred applications for tickets were piled upon her desk. As the refectory will seat only five hundred people, it was necessary to take two bites of the cherry and divide the applicants, half attending Tuesday's function and half, an "extra" on Wednesday.

The luncheon was delightful and the singing, with Mr. Moebius conducting the orchestra and Mr. Pierce leading the community singing as only Mr. Pierce can lead, was spirited and spontaneous, especially in the number, "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here!"

Miss Mary Woods, of the Plant Accounting department, rendered delightfully two selections, "Little Mother of Mine" and "Mavis." Mrs. Kurth Lebangoood, of the Suburban plant department, was the accompanist. Two other musical num-



Three big crowds which enjoyed opening luncheons of Monday and Tuesday Lunch Clubs and dedicated Bell Forum. The top picture shows the Monday Lunch Club, the others the Tuesday Lunch Club in two sections.

bers, a saxophone solo by Joseph Lotka, construction department, and a xylophone solo by John F. Ernst of the assignment division won hearty applause. After singing "America" the company adjourned to the auditorium for the speaking program.

Miss Rud welcomed the members and their guests to the handsome new quarters and outlined in a charming fashion the contemplated activities of the club. She then introduced in order the speakers, Mr. Sunny, Mr. Hill and Mr. Abbott, who made virtually the same remarks as those delivered before the Monday Lunch Club. A new feature of Mr. Sunny's address was the suggestion of the name, the "Bell Forum," for the new auditorium. The question of the adoption of the name was put to the audience and it was unanimously adopted. In suggesting this name, Mr. Sunny advanced the idea that the scope of women's work is constantly expanding and their interest in civic affairs should and must grow more intense. This being so, every woman present was urged to extend her knowledge of public affairs and all were assured that the officials of the telephone company were earnestly in hopes that the meetings to be held hereafter in the Bell Forum would be helpful and in the end productive of much wider information.

Mr. Crunden was invited to close the meeting which he did with a display of repartee and ready wit that brought forth much merriment and round after round of applause.

* * *

When one looked over the Tuesday meeting of the Women's Tuesday Lunch Club his first impression was that all the girls in the world were there! But there were just as many in Wednesday's audience, girls with red heads, blonde heads, brown heads, and heads as black as a raven's wing; girls whose eyes sparkled and lips smiled as their voices rang out in the songs or their minds caught the humor of the speakers. It was a "repeat" meeting in music, speeches, good things to eat and thorough enjoyment. The committee having the meetings in

charge are to be congratulated upon their success in handling the two big audiences and in the excellent programs that carried through so smoothly.

Those to whom the credit is due are Miss Nellie O. Rud, chairman; Miss Kate T. Ryan, secretary; Miss Esther Allen, Miss May Everett, Miss Agnes Long, Miss Nell Bowsher and Miss Faye Weber.

* * *

The refectory and auditorium occupy the eleventh floor of the new Franklin building, 319 West Washington street. The auditorium runs the full depth of the building, being 180 feet deep and 40 feet in width. The dining room is 140 by 40. The ceilings are thirteen feet above the cement floor. The roof is trussed, there being no posts or piers to obstruct either passage or view. At the south end of the refectory is a kitchen 40 by 40 feet, equipped with all the latest appliances, including a large cold storage plant. The auditorium, with a seating capacity of twelve hundred, will have a portable stage at the south end when final arrangements are completed. The windows are tastefully curtained with cretonne overdraperies. Running between the refectory and the auditorium is a commodious coat room on the north end of the building and in the entrance hall at the elevator landing stands the trophy case of the Chicago Telephone Company, which contains the many prizes won in the various sports and pastimes in which the company has been represented.

Mr. Sunny, in his address to the three meetings, declared that the new Franklin building is the strongest building in Chicago by fifty to one hundred per cent. The foundations are sufficient for a structure 260 feet high. The heavy construction is demanded by the weight of the apparatus which the building ultimately will contain.

A more detailed description of the Franklin building will be a feature of a future issue of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS.

TELEPHONE SOLDIER BOYS WIN COLLEGE COURSES

British and French Universities Grant Scholarships to Men to Occupy Time Before Embarkation for Home.

Several Chicago telephone men now in the army abroad have secured the privilege of short courses in English and French universities.

The United States government made arrangements to grant furloughs to officers and enlisted men who had previously had at least two years' college training, the time to be occupied by the men in traveling and attending a two months' session at some high grade school. They receive an allowance for board and quarters and pay a small sum for tuition. Among the universities in Great Britain which granted the scholarships are Oxford, Cambridge, University of London and University of Edinburgh. The men are expected to travel over the British Isles for one month preceding their university work.

Lieutenant Paul Ellsworth Behrens, formerly in the publicity department, Chicago, is one of the fortunate men to receive a scholarship. Lieutenant Behrens was attached to the Eighty-eighth Division as an artillery officer. He received his military training at the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and started overseas in December,



PAUL E. BEHRENS.

1917. He has been in action but was fortunate in not being wounded. Out of his division 300 men applied for the scholarships. Only 29 were chosen, of which Paul was one. He arrived in England early in March and was assigned to Cambridge University.

Martin J. Carney, Jr., of Chicago, a member of the 410th Telegraph Battalion, was another of the lucky men. He received his furlough in March and was assigned to Cambridge University.

Probably other telephone soldier boys have received scholarships. The editor of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS would like to receive information of any others, to be published in later issues.



MARTIN J. CARNEY, JR.

Toll Troublemakers Take a Day Off

It's become a regular habit for the Wisconsin division plant department to have a clean sheet in the morning when they compile the morning wire report.

On March 28th there was not a single toll trouble reported. Appleton, Eau Claire, Janesville, Madison, and Milwaukee districts all came through with a perfect record, thereby bringing a smile to the countenance of the toll chief operator.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

FORMER OPERATOR IS TARGET FOR GERMAN BOMBS

Indianapolis Nurse Witnesses and Suffers the Horrors of War in Many Different Varieties.

To be lost in a potato patch about midnight with German planes circling overhead and dropping bombs and to be without even the protection of the little tin hat which is always the first thing sought at the signal of a raid, was the thrilling adventure which befell Miss Gertrude Perry of Indianapolis, a young graduate nurse of Chicago, who has just returned from service with a British hospital in France.

Mention of Miss Perry has been made before in the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS. She was for several months an operator at the North Office, Indianapolis. She resigned to become a trained nurse. In January, 1918, she volunteered as a Red Cross nurse and spent almost a year at the front.

Miss Perry addressed the employés of the Indianapolis commercial department on the afternoon of February 28th. After being introduced by Mr. Boyle, Miss Perry said in part:

"On February 1st we were ordered to the docks in New York, going in groups of three or four, so we might not attract attention. Our ship, the *Orduna*, was just two days behind the *Tuscania*. I remember our flag being at half mast and our ship giving and receiving signals. I did not understand what it was all about at the time but learned later of the *Tuscania* disaster.

"One afternoon while on the look-out deck I was impressed by the maneuvering of our boat. The destroyers were going around in zig-zag fashion. Our boat did not make much progress that afternoon. Later I was told we had been chased by a submarine.

"We landed at Liverpool. There was no special welcoming as we disembarked, except the cheering of some Canadian convalescents. A colored boy leaned out of a wagon and exclaimed, 'United States, by gee!' It was very late in the evening when we arrived in London. We were taken in wagons, drawn by horses, to our hotel. Prospects of a raid did not make the room very attractive. The maid told us we must be sure to extinguish the fire at the first sound of warning. About twelve o'clock we were awakened by the guns and told to dress quickly and go down to the lounge. We expected to find folks in a state of excitement. We soon calmed our fears and became as composed as our British friends.

The evening of the following day we went to the Y. M. C. A. hut to visit the American boys. Just as we were handshaking, getting ready to return to the hotel, the raid signal was given again. The boys escorted us to the Masonic room at the Waldorf Hotel. Mum was the word down there.

"From London we went to Southampton, the naval shipping yards. We were tugged out to the *Panama*, where we lived for an entire week. The delay was caused by the measles. Finally we went to Havre and there boarded a train for Rouen, arriving early the following morning. We could see German prisoners at work on the railroad. Six of the party were assigned to No. 2 Stationary Hospital. I happened to be one of the six.

"It was during the German drive, which began March 21st, that we received our heavy convoys from the lines. In the early morning could be seen the Red Cross trains bringing the sick and wounded. From my tent, I could see the stretcher bearers unloading and could just about tell what the night's work would be.

"Some of the incoming patients were able to walk. These boys were put into ambulances after reaching the station hut. When in the hospital grounds they were permitted to walk to the tent for their dressing. We often stayed on duty late, admitting the walking convoys. The boys sat in line waiting for the observation of the medical officer. The 'sister' did the cleansing of the wound, applied the splint if necessary and bandaged. The nurses were called sisters.

"Some of the boys belonging to the Scottish regiments would grin and seem real pleased to see an American 'sister.' One lad after having his leg and arm dressed, remarked, 'I say, sister, the wound feels champion.'

"May 27th we had our first raid. The bomb was dropped very near the hospital. Had it dropped a second sooner, I might have been ushered into another world. I ran to the next tent and found my compatriots running for the house. I was the last to cross the court yard and in my attempt to follow the other girls I ran into the ward. It was all dark inside. One Tommy cried out, 'It is quite all right, sister, come right in.' The matron met me and told me to go to the mess hall and lie flat down. I sneaked in without making any noise and lay down. I was not anxious to tell my experience. When the 'all clear' was given, the girls were permitted to return to their rooms. I did not sleep in the tent the remaining hours of slumber. I enjoyed the cover of the house and lay looking up at the sky wondering what would happen next.

"In August I was on night duty in the camp. Sometimes I had as many as 300 patients under my care. When the raid signal was sounded, I lined

up the boys who were able to walk and escorted them to the trenches. Someone was especially detailed to care for the bed cases. The shell shock cases were taken to the dugout where they could not see the lights. I tried to visit each tent and hut during a raid. It always encouraged the boys to see the sister.

"We had a lovely Christmas. The boys who were able gathered holly and mistletoe and decorated the ward."

To an Indianapolis newspaper Miss Perry gave an interview in which she described another interesting experience. While in camp at General Hospital No. 6 one day, a signal announcing enemy bombers was given. In her attempt to get back to the hospital building, where she had a number of shell-shock patients, Miss Perry lost her way in the potato patch and wandered around for some time while the Germans were bombing from overhead, giving the surrounding country the appearance of an electrical storm. "All that saved me," she said, "was the rope of a tent over which I stumbled. I got my bearings then and was able to find my way back and obtain my little tin hat."

Miss Perry was married March 31st to John Walter Carmen, a soldier.



MRS. GERTRUDE CARMEN.

409TH TELEGRAPH BATTALION AT HOME

*Chicago, Michigan and Cleveland Telephone Boys Back from
Strenuous Service with American Expeditionary Forces.*

The 200 or more brave telephone men who constituted the 409th Telegraph Battalion have returned to America. The complete battalion reached New York April 13th on the transport *Plattsburg*. The men left the transport the following morning and were sent to Camp Merritt, N. J., where, at the time of writing, they were awaiting demobilization.

When it was learned that the 409th was on the way Vice-president, H. F. Hill of the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies arranged with telephone officials in New York to extend an official and cordial welcome to the home-coming men. He prepared a wireless dispatch which was sent to the *Plattsburg* and received by Capt. Charles F. Moran, who was in command of the battalion. When the boat reached the dock, representatives of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and New York Telephone Company were on hand to extend greetings.

It is not certain just when the work of demobilization will be completed and the men will be able to return to their homes, but it is certain that a rousing welcome will await them.

Vice-president Hill received the following telegram from Captain Moran:

"As commanding officer of the 409th Telegraph Battalion I wish to send you our greetings on our arrival in the U. S. at the same time sincerely thank you for the royal welcome that we received yesterday through your thoughtfulness, and you can be sure that it was sincerely appreciated.

"The reception committee was right on the job, but owing

to a lot of docks and a lot of water between us and the docks, they were unable to see all of us at the time we docked, but they got into camp some way. I think they sneaked the autos under the fence, only to be disappointed again in seeing the men, as the men were being de-cootied at the time. I am sorry to say they found no cooties, so the committee is coming to-day to see us all.

"I was tickled to death to receive the honors for the battalion, and after passing out portions to the men I managed to keep some for myself. However, I expect to get some more tomorrow.

"All the men are well and anxious to get to their homes. Of course, I am included, and as soon as I can get to Chicago, I will call on you, provided that it isn't 2 a. m. Regards to the Chicago Bell.

CAPT. C. F. MORAN,

"409th T. Bn., Sig., Camp Merritt, N. J."

The 409th Telegraph Battalion, originally the Eleventh, left Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland on August 22, 1917. It proceeded to Little Silver, N. J., and after a few months' training was sent to France. About one-half of the men were employees of the Chicago Telephone Company and one-fourth, each, were from the ranks of the Cleveland Telephone Company and the Michigan State Telephone Company. After the battalion reached France it was divided into two parts, and thereafter, until shortly before the time of departure, the two companies worked separately, building military telephone lines in various parts of France.

Bell Men Receive Medals

John J. Carty, colonel in the United States Army, Signal Corps, and chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, recently had conferred on him the Distinguished Service Medal by General Pershing at Chaumont. The order conferring the decoration says: "Colonel Carty, by his brilliant

Electric Company. The medal was awarded for his services in connection with the development of technical apparatus for the army.

Boy, Page Baron Munchausen

Mechanicsburg, O.—Henry Stanley insists that this is a "true" story. It is about three linemen.

They were coming across the field near Hopkins' country home. Noting the lights had become dim, they looked around for the cause.

Some distance away they found a wire down with the insulation worn off at three places. Hanging to the wire were a 'coon, an opossum and a groundhog.

Another case of "element" trouble.



Colonel John J. Carty at His Desk in American Headquarters.

professional attainments and sound judgment, has rendered services of exceptional value to the Government."

A list of officers to whom the Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded for exceptionally meritorious service during the war, issued by the War Department April 2nd contains the name of Frank B. Jewett, recently a lieutenant colonel in the Signal Corps. Colonel Jewett is chief engineer of the Western

Bell Telephone News Has Reached Germany

The following letter explains itself:

A. P. O. No. 754, Arenberg, Germany, March 10, 1919.
Mr. E. J. Philipp,
Michigan State Telephone Company,
Detroit.

Dear Sir: To-day was made happy by the receipt of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS. The roll of honor gives excellent proof of the loyalty of the Michigan State and contains names that are familiar.

I saw the style of hand 'phone received by Mr. Dakin at Dun Sur Meuse, France. The BELL NEWS is always welcome.

Sincerely yours,

SERGEANT GEORGE WILKIEMEYER,

Co. B, 308th F. S. Bn., A. E. F.,

A. P. O. No. 754.

Welcome Home to 409th Telegraph Battalion

At right is New York telephone delegation with Captain Moran in center. Below in the three pictures is shown the transport "Plattsburg" with members of the 409th crowded at the stern. At the lower right, alongside the "Plattsburg" is an excursion boat which carried the troops to Camp Merritt.



Bell Telephone News

Published Monthly by

CENTRAL UNION TELEPHONE COMPANY

DAVID R. FORGAN, *Chairman of Board of Directors*
 EDGAR S. BLOOM, *President*
 C. L. McNAUGHTON, *Secretary and Treasurer*
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Issued by the PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year in advance, to all persons except employes of the Telephone Company.

Every Disabled Soldier and Sailor Should Know

That the Government is resolved to do its best to restore him to health, strength, and self-supporting activity.

That until his discharge from hospital care the medical and surgical treatment necessary to restore him to health and strength is under the jurisdiction of the military or naval authorities.

That the vocational training which may be afterwards necessary to restore his self-supporting activity is under the jurisdiction of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

That if he needs an artificial limb or other orthopedic or mechanical appliance the Bureau of War Risk Insurance supplies it free upon his discharge and renews it when considered necessary.

That if, after his discharge, he again needs medical treatment on account of his disability the Bureau of War Risk Insurance supplies it free.

That any man whose disability entitles him to compensation under the War Risk Insurance Act may be provided by the Federal Board with a course of vocational training for a new occupation.

That the Government strongly recommends each man who needs it to undertake vocational training and put himself under the care of the Federal Board, but the decision to do so is optional with each man.

That if his disability does prevent him from returning to employment without training and he elects to follow a course of vocational training provided by the Federal Board, the course will be furnished free of cost, and he will also be paid as long as the training lasts a monthly compensation equal to the sum to which he is entitled under the War Risk Insurance Act or a sum equal to the pay of his last month of active service, whichever is the greater, but in no case will a single man, or a man required by his course of instruction to live apart from his dependents, receive less than \$65 per month, exclusive of the sum paid dependents; nor will a man living with his dependents receive less than \$75 per month, inclusive of sum paid to dependents.

That if his disability does not prevent him from returning to employment without training and he elects to follow a course of vocational training provided by the Federal Board, the course will be furnished free of cost to him, and the compensation provided by the War Risk Insurance Act will be paid to him, but no allowance will be paid to his family.

That in addition to the above the family or dependents of each disabled man will receive from the Government during his period of training the same monthly allotment and allowance as that paid prior to his discharge from the Army or the Navy.

That upon completion of his course of training he will continue to receive the compensation prescribed by the War Risk Insurance Act so long as his disability continues.

That in nearly every case, by following the advice and sug-

gestions of the Federal Board, he can either get rid of the handicap caused by his disability or acquire new powers to replace any that may have been lost.

That if he is willing to learn and to take advantage of the opportunities to increase his skill offered him by the Federal Board he can usually get a better position than he had before entering the service.

That if he fails to take advantage of these opportunities he will find himself badly handicapped when he is obliged to compete with the able-bodied men who come back to work after the war.

That the Federal Board, through its vocational experts, will study his particular disability and advise him as to the proper course to pursue and give him free training for the occupation best suited to him.

That on the satisfactory completion of his training the Federal Board, through its employment service, will assist him to secure a position.

The public authorities and other large employers will in many cases, at least, give the disabled soldiers and sailors preference when filling vacant positions, provided they possess the training necessary to fill them.

All disabled soldiers, whether in or out of the hospital, should address their communications either to the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C., or to the district office of the Federal Board of the district in which he is located. District offices of the Board are located at the following points:

District No. 7: Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. Office: 906 Mercantile Library Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

District No. 8: Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. Office: 1600 the Westminister, 110 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Are you on the sucker list? If you are it is probably because you are *not* a sucker but a patriotic citizen who has known the Liberty Bond to be a good thing.

Get-rich-quick swindles have been the great American sport for years. The sharpers who sell fake stocks saw their game endangered when Uncle Sam started his great Liberty Loan campaigns.

But they are smart—these gentlemen who live by their wits. Instead of complaining they jumped in and put themselves and all their employes to work trading their fake stuff for Liberty Bonds.

If you have a Liberty Bond or a book of War Savings Stamps you are a "prospect" for fake stock. Your name is probably on the sucker list of the oily-tongued sharper because over twenty million patriots bought Liberty Bonds.

You are not to blame for being on the sucker list but it is up to you to get off—away off—that list at your first opportunity.

The Victory Liberty Loan is the symbol of American victory in the great conflict just closed.

To save money for the purchase of your share of the Victory Liberty Loan is to mingle with your body and soul the essence of the triumphs of Cantigny, Chateau Thierry, Belleau Wood and the Argonne Forest.

To undergo a little further sacrifice in your home—to forego some personal extravagance—to restrain some whim or caprice—in order that you may subscribe liberally to the Victory Liberty Loan is to claim your part in the immortal deeds of the soldiers and marines at the Marne bridge on July 18, 1918.

Thrift is a double protection for wage earners. It not only leads to independence, but it produces those accumulations of capital upon which, husbanded and invested by savings institutions, the industries of the country, and, consequently the opportunity for labor must depend. Practice thrift by buying Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps.

Now that we are through swatting the Boche we can resume our time honored and health conserving practice of swatting the fly.

"FROM MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE"

*Employees Not Previously Listed Who
Have Returned to Their Old Positions*

Chicago Telephone Company.

Robert E. Davis.	Andrew J. Yanchik.	W. R. Sherwood.	Joseph A. Barr.
George C. Hillinger.	Vayne N. Rath.	John E. Howe.	Frank E. Wittenberg.
Adolph Koseck.	James J. Masterson.	Clarence Crawford.	William H. Hopper.
Andrew Kozlowski.	Milton H. Lyons.	Daniel P. Brown.	Emil A. Franke.
William H. Lee.	Reuben C. Kremer.	Clarence J. Votava.	Harry V. Cramond.
Charles W. Mader.	Harry P. Keller.	John A. Seaholm.	Arthur Fishwick.
John L. Moran.	George D. Hagerty.	Charles E. Reynolds.	William A. Schumacher.
Earl F. Potter.	John Dickie.	Vincent Freml.	Lawrence H. Brufer.
Warren L. Stafford.	Elizabeth Damm.	Walter Brandenburg.	Samuel P. Gordon.
Emil F. Stone.	Clarence Crawford.	Robert W. Bradish.	Harry C. Ehlers.
Edward J. Horstman.	Henry C. Lindsay.	C. V. Merrill.	

Michigan State Telephone Company.

James Wallace.	Josiah L. Miller	Charles Whalen.	Guy E. Jewitt.
Milton H. Stark.	John J. Foley.	Charles W. Gray.	Edgar C. Davenport.

Wisconsin Telephone Company.

Milton Hanson.	Leslie Carter.	David C. Walters.	George F. Kinzinger.
John Grant.	Julius Maikowski.	Ernest Telleaon.	Harry Sebring.
Paul A. Koebke.	Peter D. Koteske.	James H. Leyda.	Jesse Grueneisen.

Joint Companies.

Felix B. Kilbride.

The Cleveland Telephone Company.

Stephen C. Moule.	Quincy A. Gillmore.
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Central Union Telephone Company.

ILLINOIS DIVISION.

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Dwight Kirkhuff.	J. B. Wilson.
Walter E. Matney.	

Ralph O. Eckel

Rea Harding.

A. X. N. Kuhn

Fay Sharkey.

Paul Stahmer.

Fred Van Court.

INDIANA DIVISION.

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Ira C. Campbell	Leo D. Ratcliff.

Merle Fullerton.

John Alfred McDonald.

Claude H. Milbourne.

Chas. Jarious Neal, Jr.

J. E. Phillips.

Wm. B. Rowe.

OHIO DIVISION.



Of Interest To Our Girls

Conducted by Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst



WITH AN AMERICAN TELEPHONE GIRL IN FRANCE

Miss Maria Flood, Chicago Girl, Just Home from Over There, Writes Exclusive Article for Bell Telephone News.

By Maria Flood

We were all on tip-toe from the time we sailed from New York until we arrived in Tours—to find out just what our luck would be as to where we were to be stationed. Of course “the front” meant Heaven to us, and one and all implored the captain in charge to send us just as near that “Heaven” as he possibly could. My great joy can be imagined when I was told that I was to be one of the seven to go to Neufchateau Vosges to open the office. We stopped in Chaumont long enough to get our chief operator and supervisor and then we were off.

We found there two camp boards and a two-position magneto local board of the vintage of eighteen eighty and of French make. For a week it was bedlam—but order soon reigned and the work became manageable. Our chief operator, Miss Elsie Hunter of Medford, Mass., was on the job every minute and we all liked her tremendously.

I think I'm safe in saying we didn't waste a second. The boards were awful—needless to say. Although they worked on the lines continuously, those going North were being constantly shattered by bombs and gun firing. At times we felt discouraged. But when we thought how hard the boys were fighting and how bravely they were giving up their lives, we felt that though we were so tired we could scarcely move we could never be a millionth part as tired and as brave as they. We knew that each and every call was of vast importance and more calls than we dared to think of meant life or death to our boys in No Man's Land.

We also had to be discreet about everything we said outside of the office. Any careless word might give information to the enemy and we had to feel that the very person we liked the most was not to be trusted. We had to watch our codes and see that any message we might be called on to take was taken immediately.

At first the French central gave us a great deal of trouble, but after we had become acquainted and had bribed them with a few tins of chocolates we came to a better understanding. Their system is funny. The men of the French central liked to get the American girls on the line, so much so that if we called for a circuit that was busy they would cut the line without giving any notice to the two irritable French colonels that might be talking and give

it to us with a proud “Voila Mademoiselle.” Once after a long, hard debate with a million French centrals we drew a breath of relief as two chiefs of staff started their “Preferred Service Call.” Just then the French central cut them off and announced in a very high and mighty voice that she had Brest on the line for us. When we tried to remonstrate with her she informed us that she did not have Brest in her pocket and if we wanted it we'd take it now. With that she left the line and no amount of ringing would bring her back again.

At first we didn't understand the Englishmen when we challenged “Are you waiting—are you through”—they would answer “Yes.” About five minutes later the recorder would hear this wail, “Oh, miss, you've cut me off from Paris.” We would explain why we had disconnected and then they would say, “Yes, miss, I was *through* but I wasn't finished.” It's all in the way you look at it and we soon saw that he was through to Paris but not, as he said, finished. A call canceled was “washed out” according to English phraseology. We soon could “parley vous” Anglais as well as they—and the girl who has the London board at Belle Epine can now converse in the English operators' own language. The British girls are quite proud to show us that they know our phrases and we often hear “Are you waiting?” instead of “Hello, are you theah?”

We were bombed once in Neufchateau, and once the Boche flew over and emptied a machine gun into the town. They came several other times with propaganda balloons, but did no damage. Fritzie also liked to take pictures—this always happened in the day time. It was then up to us to telephone the warning to the aero stations.

It was often necessary to take messages in code and in French to be delivered in English and vice versa.

Our office gradually grew in positions and operators but not in space. Though it was very fine, we seven loved the

smaller office and missed it very much. When the Second Army Headquarters were established at Toul I was separated from my best friends. Two weeks later I was transferred to the Second Army, much to my joy. Miss Hunter received me with open arms. But she wasn't to hold me for long. A message came that Miss Flood and Miss Beraud, also trained in Chicago, were to return to Neufchateau immediately and from there to proceed to



MISS MARIA FLOOD,

Telephone operator at Neuf Chateau, Toul and Souilly. She was assigned to President Wilson's headquarters at Hotel Crillon in Paris. On her sleeve is the chevron of service worn by all who officially served in the conference. It has a blue ground, representing the peace conference service. The emblems are embroidered in silver. The wreath represents peace and the upright sword and scales justice.

Souilly, First Army Headquarters. Then came the most awful trip one can imagine—we were on our way from Neufchateau to Souilly from six in the evening until half past three the next morning. We were in an open car, the rain pouring down, and as we had had very little time to eat that day we were all famished. We stopped at Signy en Barrois at midnight and had sandwiches and coffee—remember it was army coffee, no sugar and no milk, but it was hot and it tasted like nectar to us.

Several weeks of the most strenuous work followed. We were burned out very shortly after we arrived, and the last part of our stay there meant we had to bunk most any way. It was terribly hard, and after so many months of work we were tired, but I'm glad I had it. The girls were fine and each and every one worked like true soldiers. We were the only central in the town—that meant we were the French central and also the switching point for the French. My position had all the lines going to the trenches. They were constantly being shattered. We never knew just where "Lakewood" would come in the next minute or where "Cherry" had gone. We had to test the lines every hour. Traffic going South was surely congested—we had so very few lines and the French had to use them too. Our code name was "Wide-wing." Many people were careless about these code names. We would often hear "Hello, Souilly, give me "White-wing," which being one and the same thing was impossible.

After the armistice we had a great deal of work to do. We were not able to move to the First Army Rest Camp at Bar Sur Aube until the end of November. From Bar Sur Aube we all went to Nice on our leaves, but unfortunately we came down with influenza. Our long looked for leave was spent in bed.

After that came Paris and the peace conference at the Hotel Crillon. The girls work in the old bar room! The walls are

very much American language and I desire learn better. You will be very amiable to accept an exchange of letters and you would come at home perhaps for conversation, the Sunday for instance. I wish I could speak well but I don't know and the conversation is more useful than correspondence. I am at your disposal to teach French to you. It will be more interesting. You will write French letters if you like.

Many thanks for your kindness, and I am, Dear Miss,

Yours truly,

S. PRAUPENOIT.

When the call came for telephone operators to volunteer for service overseas, there were many ready to respond to the call.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE GIRLS VIEW HISTORIC RUINS OF CHATEAU THIERRY.

This is another interesting picture brought to America by Miss Flood. All the girls had colorful experiences which were worth all the inconveniences and dangers through which they passed. The picture itself, aside from the fact that it was brought by Miss Flood, is noteworthy as showing the terrible effect of the tide of battle which swept over this little city in the fateful months of 1918.

Miss Flood, formerly an operator in the Chicago Telephone Company and for a time with the Long Lines service in Chicago, was particularly well qualified for this service, because of her education and knowledge and French. Besides this she had a courageous spirit which could not be easily discouraged, a sense of humor and quick wit, which could carry her through discomfort and unusual emergencies. She took her preparatory training for over sea service in the Chicago Telephone Training Department.

The reporters have fabricated stories about her experiences and made up romances of their own, but the BELL TELEPHONE News is able to give our girls a true story written by her own hand.



READY FOR A LONG RIDE ACROSS COUNTRY.

This picture shows Miss Flood and some of her companion operators and army truck in which they took the long journey described in her letter. Their smiling faces give testimony that they felt no ill will at things in general, although they probably enjoyed little comfort on the trip.



THE HOTEL CRILLON, PARIS.

Miss Flood was one of the telephone operators stationed at this hotel, where all of the American peace commissioners, with the exception of President Wilson, are quartered. The clerks, military and naval attachés and others connected officially with the American peace delegation, also live in this hotel. It can easily be imagined that an operator on duty here would have plenty of interesting and important work.

panelled in bird's eye maple. There are large mirrors everywhere and velvet hangings. It is truly luxury to us. It is all local work for Colonel House's Mission.

The reason so many things were said in the newspapers about my not listening in is this: When we arrived in New York the reporter who was interviewing remarked, "I suppose you know everything that goes on over the wires of the peace conference." I said, "No, I have never listened in since I've been in France." He didn't seem to believe me and said "I'll bet you wouldn't cross your heart on that," and wasn't I proud to be able to cross my heart on it! We were on our honor, and then again we often said, "the less we knew the less we had to tell."

I'm finishing this little article by a funny little letter that a French telephone girl sent me:

Dear Miss:

Excuse me to write without knowing you, but I like

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

COTTONS IN THE LIMELIGHT AS FASHIONABLE FABRICS FOR SUMMER FROCKS

Muslins, Voiles, Dimities, Organdies and Gingham Popular—Leading Designers Popularizing the Overblouse—Ribbons for Trimmings Woven in Many Rich Colors—Dressing the Feet Important.



Left to right, Ladies' One-piece Dress, No. 8219, designed for 34 to 48 bust. Ladies' Dress, No. 8207, designed for 34 to 44 bust. Ladies' One-piece Dress, No. 8230, designed for 34 to 46 bust. Ladies' Blouse, No. 8192, designed for 34 to 44 bust.

By Maude Hall

Cotton rules!

There are so many pretty cotton fabrics that well-dressed women are puzzled which to select in contriving their summer wardrobes. Muslins, voiles, dimities, organdies, gingham, and prints divide their allegiance. Voiles, perhaps, are the most popular of all cotton fabrics because of their variety and wide range in price.

A clever way of handling a plain voile is to make it in a one-piece frock with plain skirt and bodice with panel

front and flare sleeves. The skirt is trimmed with three narrow frills of self-material arranged between the hips and the knees, an equal distance apart. They extend only around the sides and back of the skirt, leaving the line of the front unbroken.

Large tucks on either side of the front of the waist emphasize the panel effect, the fastening being at the side. The latest waists and skirts feature side adjustments, leaving the front free for embroidery, braid or other decorative touches. Ribbon plays an important part in the ornamentation of

Patterns for Designs

The designs shown on these pages are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

the plain voile under discussion. There are two rows on the belt and they terminate at one side where the ends are tied in a cluster of bows before being allowed to fall—streamer-like down the side of the skirt. About the round neck there is also another dainty touch in which ribbon plays a prominent part. It is a border composed of alternating blocks of ribbon and embroidery, the embroidery consisting of French knots. French knots also trim the flare cuffs and each side of the front of the blouse.

This is a season of ribbons. Ribbons are used for the adornment of hats, gowns, wraps and children's clothing. Many of the smartest ribbons have threads of gold or silver running through the delicate tinting, and the entire frocks or hats are made with this metallic tissue with beautiful effect.

Check voiles and gingham are employed in the development of some unusually attractive overblouse models. One especially worthy of note has a plain skirt and a blouse which falls almost to the knees. The vest, cuffs and deep hem of the blouse are of white pique trimmed with mercerized braid in collar, with buttons to match. The vest is long and narrow, extending several inches below the waistline with the neck in square outline.

Nearly all of the fashionable blouses have gone "over the waistline." The widest latitude in length is allowed.

Especially smart is a blue coarse linen made up in Russian blouse style. The skirt is narrow, being hobbled at the ankles and finished with a deep, plain hem. The blouse is slashed at either side of the front from hip-line to the lower edge and trimmed with twin rows of buttons. Braid finishes the oval neck and fancy cuffs of the close-fitting sleeves.

The overblouse idea is popular for all materials, for a lovely azure blue dimity is made in this way, bands of lace being set into both the blouse and peplum. The skirt is straight and narrow and it is attached to a waist of all-over lace.

Dust and bark are two of the castor shades that one finds in voiles, linens and organdies, while equally in demand are crane gray, Blue Devil, Alpine blue and marine. For sports wear, fashionable taste runs to an entirely different line of colors. Satin is exceedingly popular for sports blouses and separate skirts.

Despite the fact that skirts are longer than they were last season—as well as narrow, the dressing of the feet is considered a matter of vast importance. For walking Oxfords take precedence, and there is much latitude of color and shape.

ATTRACTIVE NEW LINENS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

How Well-Known Embroidery Stitches May Be Employed to Beautify Towels and Scarfs.

By Kathryn Mutterer

Some very interesting suggestions are offered here for the chatelaine who is replenishing her linen closet. They consist of towels for the bedroom or guest chamber and an exquisite scarf.

Both of the towels pictured are in all-white embroidery. Silk thread may be used in developing the design at the top, if preferred. The center flower is done in eyelet stitch, with lazy daisy stitches used for the remaining flowers and the leaves.

The second towel may be carried out entirely in white or the flowers may be embroidered in raised satin stitch with French knots centers in color. Roman cut-work forms the connecting band.

Although one of the most effective of embroidery stitches, the lazy daisy is exceedingly simple and works up very quickly. It is always worked on a single line or a narrow looped line. Slim petals and short narrow leaves are worked with it. Begin by bringing thread and needle up at the inner end of petal or leaf.

Pass the needle down again through the same hole and bring the point out at the outer end of the petal or leaf. Before drawing through, pass the thread under the point of the needle as for buttonhole stitch, draw out the needle and thread, holding the loop in

enamel or cloth which comes for this purpose, or, if that is not procurable, kitchen table oilcloth may be used. Green is the best color as it imposes the least strain upon the eyes.

Baste the fabric over the oil cloth with small even stitches taken as close to the design as possible to prevent slipping. Having done the basting, run all the edges to be cut with a row of short running stitches made right over the stamped line. Buttonhole over the running stitches in the usual manner and when the buttonholing is finished, make the bars which cross the open spaces. Bring up the thread through the buttonholing at one end of the stamp bar and down through the buttonholing at the other end of same bar. Draw the thread so that it is just the right length, then twist back over the thread to the beginning. When twisting do not take a stitch through the linen beneath. When the end is reached slip through the buttonholing to the next bar, and work all in the same way. After they are finished remove from the oil cloth and cut the linen.

The scarf is unusually graceful in design and should be made of white linen and embroidered in white. Raised satin, eyelet and buttonhole stitches are used to develop the pattern.



Eyelet Work



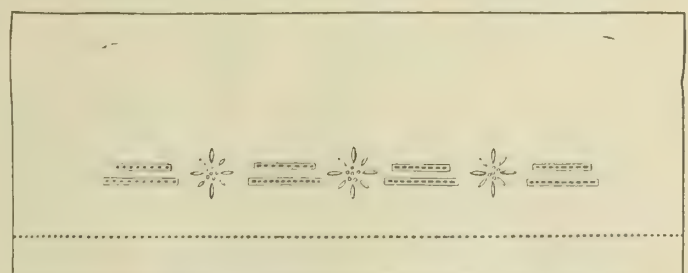
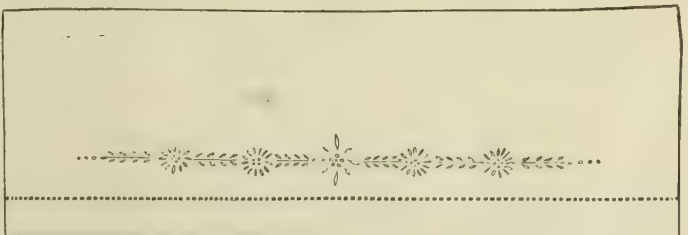
Buttonholing Bars of Cut-work

place, then catch down the loop by passing the needle down again in the place from which it was just drawn out, thus making a small stitch over the loop to hold it in place.

Roman cut-work requires a firm foundation if the embroidery is to appear to best advantage. The work should be basted upon



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Collector J. D. Robertson Loses Leg in Argonne Battle

Bearing painful evidence of his participation in the World War, Collector J. D. Robertson of the collection division, city commercial department, dropped in rather unexpectedly on April 5th to greet his many friends in the office. He was a member of Company I, 131st Infantry, and from July 4th until October 11th,



J. D. ROBERTSON.

one month before the signing of the armistice, was in the midst of some of the most violent fighting of the war. On October 11th, in the battle of the Argonne Forest, during one of the momentary pauses which interrupted their many continuous advances that day, he, with his fellows, lay down for a bit of rest. While they were lying there a shrapnel shell exploded four or five feet behind and a jagged bit of steel tore up Robertson's left leg from the ankle to the knee. Two of his companions were also wounded by the same shell, but both of them were able to retire unassisted to the first-aid station. Robertson, however, could not move and when the advance was resumed, was left

alone and lay with no help save the first-aid assistance that he was able to render himself, for fifteen hours before help came to carry him to the rear. At the hospital the leg was amputated below the knee immediately, but within a half hour after the patient had regained consciousness it was discovered that gangrene had set in, so he underwent the second operation that afternoon. All but about six inches of what was left of the leg was taken off. Aside from this painful evidence of war, Mr. Robertson appeared to be much more robust when he returned than when he left. He returned to Washington on the evening of April 5th to undergo a minor operation, preparatory to the adjustment of an artificial limb. His friends expect that he will soon be back in Chicago permanently and feel sure that the result of his wound will be only a small handicap to him in the future. Mr. Robertson has no regrets to express, but is mighty proud that he was able to do his bit over there.

Lake County Active

Lake County was one of the busiest places in the United States throughout the war. With the Fort Sheridan Officers' Training Camp, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and Camp Logan Rifle Range, the last named just north of Zion City, the whole county seemed like a war camp. When the armistice was signed the telephone people of Lake County naturally supposed that they could sit back and take things easy for awhile, but instead they are as busy as ever, perhaps even more so. Fort Sheridan has been changed into a base hospital for reconstructing

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wounded soldiers. The reservation has been practically covered with buildings for hospital purposes. All the buildings are connected by large corridors and the wounded boys can be moved from one to another without exposure to the weather. Miniature motor cars travel through and to the different buildings. At the time of writing there were 2,200 wounded men and 500 nurses at the Fort and new arrivals are at the rate of about 400 per day.

At the Great Lakes Naval Training Station a number of overseas boys from the marine branch of the service have been under treatment. The Great Lakes Hospital is serving between 800 and 1,000 wounded marines.

The Song of the Wires

G. A. Nancarrow.

Hear the wires singing, singing;

Hear the wires ringing, ringing.

As they throb across the country day and night;

As the calls go hurry, hurry,

Calls of fear and death and worry,

Calls of love and hope and happiness and light.

Hear the wires mourning, mourning;

Hear the saddened wires mourning,

As they knell a friend who's leaving you or me;

As they tell of son or brother,

Or a dear old gray-haired mother

Who has gone to dwell beyond the mystic sea.

Hear the wires singing, singing;

Hear the happy wires singing,

Songs of joy unto our loved ones far away;

Songs that clear away the sadness,

Songs that feed the soul with gladness,

Fill the heart with all the sunshine of the day.

Hear the wires crooning, crooning;

Hear the wires softly crooning,

As they tell the sweetest story ever told;

As they lullaby the story

Of a mother and a glory

That is new and yet so very, very old.

Hear the wires snapping, snapping;

Hear the wires briskly snapping

With the mills of giant business' endless grind;

Hear the flash of urgent orders

From the cities and the borders.

For the goods that happy millions made or mined.

Hear them telling, telling, telling;

Hear the buying and the selling,

Hear them laughing, chaffing, tuning ev'ry day;

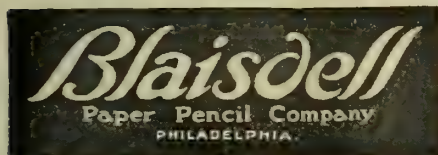
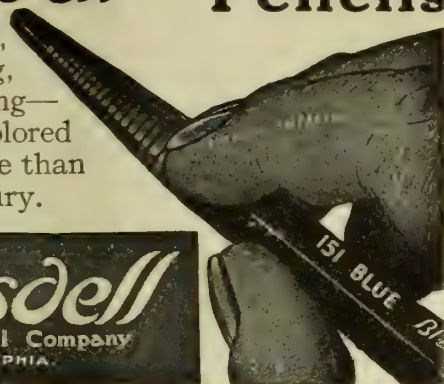
Hear them ringing, ringing, ringing;

Hear the living wires singing,

Hear them ringing, singing, crooning on their way.

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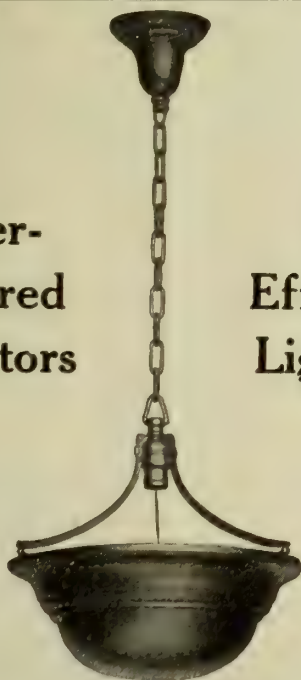
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A CAREFUL HABIT IS THE BEST BODYGUARD

BE CAREFUL. YOU NEED ALL YOUR FINGERS TO BUTTON YOUR COLLAR AND FIX YOUR TIE ON SUNDAY MORNINGS

Accident Prevention Trophy

Some excellent records in accident prevention work are being made by the various divisions of the Plant department of the Chicago Telephone Company, and competition for first place in the trophy contest is very keen.

This month the trophy for the Suburban plant division will be held by Joliet. The trophy for the Maintenance department was awarded to Calumet exchange and to the Cable Repair division in the Construction department.

Possession of a trophy reflects honor, not only upon those in charge, but on everyone in the exchange or district holding it, for "Safety" is not a one man's job, but can be reached only by all pulling together.

A study of all of the lost-time accidents in the Plant department for the year 1918 shows some excellent safety records and subsequently indicates that some change should be made in the system of awarding the trophies. It is generally believed that an "honest to goodness" reformed person has as good a chance of going to Heaven as one who has been good all his life. Therefore, beginning with the award of this month, if there is more than one district in the same division with equal ratings, the district having the greater number of employes will be awarded the trophy as before, but will not hold it for more than three consecutive months. After that period, if the same ratings still exist, the trophy will be awarded to the next district in order.

As a further expression of appreciation of praiseworthy accident prevention work it is the intention to publish each month an honor roll, which will show the districts that have had no lost-time accidents for a period of six months or more.

The standing of the various districts of the Plant department for the year 1918 is as follows:

Place.	Division	District.	No. of Accidents.	Average No. Employés.	Rating.
1.	Maintenance...	Kedzie	36	1.000	
2.	Maintenance...	Superior	28	1.000	
3.	Maintenance...	Calumet	28	1.000	
4.	Maintenance...	Canal	19	1.000	
5.	Maintenance...	Prospect	16	1.000	
6.	Maintenance...	Rogers Park ...	11	1.000	
7.	Maintenance...	Oakland	1	.982	
8.	Maintenance...	Main	1	.979	
9.	Maintenance...	Belmont	1	.973	
10.	Maintenance...	Wabash	2	.971	
11.	Maintenance...	Monroe	1	.970	
12.	Construction...	North Const. ...	2	.967	
13.	Suburban.....	Evanston	2	.963	
14.	Maintenance...	Stewart	1	.960	
15.	Construction...	Bldg. Cabling ...	2	.956	
16.	Maintenance...	Edgewater	3	.949	
17.	Maintenance...	Hyde Park	3	.948	
18.	Construction...	Supplies	6	.944	
19.	Maintenance...	Lawndale	2	.943	
20.	Suburban.....	Aurora	2	.941	
21.	Suburban.....	Joliet	4	.938	
22.	Maintenance...	Austin	2	.931	
23.	Construction...	Cable Repair ...	6	.931	

Place.	Division	District.	No. of Accidents.	Average No. Employés.	Rating.
24.	Suburban.....	Oak Park	3	.930	
25.	Suburban.....	Elgin	3	.925	
26.	Maintenance...	Lake View	5	.919	
27.	Suburban.....	Wheaton	2	.910	
28.	Maintenance...	West	3	.907	
29.	Construction...	South Const. ...	8	.903	
30.	Suburban.....	Hammond	8	.900	
31.	Maintenance...	Central	7	.894	
32.	Suburban.....	Waukegan	7	.889	
33.	Suburban.....	La Grange	3	.875	
34.	Maintenance...	Yards	7	.873	
35.	Maintenance...	Humboldt	4	.872	
36.	Maintenance...	Irving	7	.865	
37.	Construction...	Central Const. ...	11	.848	
38.	Maintenance...	Douglas	5	.843	
39.	Construction...	Garage	13	.834	
40.	Maintenance...	Pullman	3	.833	
41.	Maintenance...	Wentworth	9	.832	
42.	Suburban.....	Harvey	6	.832	
43.	Maintenance...	Lincoln	6	.823	
44.	Suburban.....	Special Estimate..	15	.822	
45.	Maintenance...	Beverly	2	.745	
46.	Maintenance...	South Chicago...	7	.736	

The standing of the various districts of the three divisions for the period ending February 28th is as follows:

Suburban Plant

Place.	District.	Place.	District.
1.	Joliet.	6.	Waukegan.
2.	Oak Park.	7.	La Grange.
3.	Harvey.	8.	Hammond.
4.	Aurora.	9.	Wheaton.
5.	Elgin.	10.	Special Estimate.

Construction

Place.	District.	Place.	District.
1.	Cable Repair.	5.	Supplies.
2.	Building Cabling	6.	South Construction.
3.	Central Construction.	7.	Garage.
4.	North Construction.		

Maintenance

Place.	District.	Place.	District.
1.	Calumet.	13.	Superior.
2.	Canal.	14.	Central.
3.	Main.	15.	Prospect.
4.	Kedzie.	16.	Lawndale.
5.	Austin.	17.	Rogers Park.
6.	Oakland.	18.	West.
7.	Wabash.	19.	Yards.
8.	Monroe.	20.	Humboldt.
9.	Hyde Park.	21.	Pullman.
10.	Belmont.	22.	Irving.
11.	Stewart.	23.	Lake View.
12.	Edgewater.	24.	Beverly.

Regarding Heat Regulation

THE Chicago Telephone Company recently selected the Powers System of Automatic Temperature Regulation for their Franklin Office Building at Chicago. The Michigan State Telephone Company also selected it for their new Office Building at Detroit. Both of these buildings are "Powers-equipped" throughout.

In making this choice, price was *not* the determining factor. There is a sound scientific reason for their choice. Would you be interested to know that reason?

The Powers Regulator Company

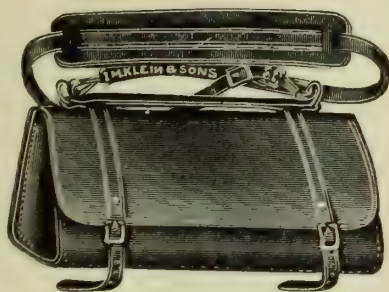
Specialists in Automatic Heat Control

973 Architects Bldg., New York 2162 Mallers Bldg., Chicago
384 The Federal St. Bldg., Boston

The Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

For the Man Who Uses Tools

It's something of
practical value all
the year 'round.



Genuine Harness Leather Tool Bag
Made in Six Sizes

Catalog No. 17 Describes It

MATHIAS KLEIN & SONS, Canal Station 62, CHICAGO

Telephone, Franklin 2769

Experience 40 years

References:

Chicago Telephone Co., Chicago
Nebraska Telephone Co., Omaha

Mehring & Hanson Company

Heating, Cooling and Ventilating Systems
Power Plants — Power Piping
General Steam Fitting

118-120 NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
Near Washington Street

CHICAGO



The L & N Type S Portable Testing Set

Accurate — Rugged — Inexpensive

At no sacrifice of quality or accuracy we are now producing an inexpensive Dial Decade Testing Set. The low price of this set is made possible because of a design which has been carefully worked out to admit of advantageous manufacture of parts in quantities. Further, the design is such that assembling is easily and quickly done. Accuracy and the usual Leeds and Northrup reliability have been retained. Our guarantee is behind every set.

Price \$66

Let us send you Bulletin No. 530. It describes the set in detail.

The Leeds and Northrup Co.

4914 Stenton Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

- Place. District.
25. Lincoln.
26. Wentworth.
27. South Chicago.
28. Douglas.

Recent Accidents

Wisconsin Telephone Company

A ground man in the plant department at Milwaukee put his hands on the sides of a ditch to climb down and when the weight of his body was placed on his hands, his left wrist turned suddenly, resulting in a severe sprain.

An employé in the plant department at Green Bay was replacing a sash in the door of a telephone booth, and was holding the sash in place with one hand. While he was attempting to insert a screw the sash fell, striking him on the head, resulting in a scalp wound.

While an installer in the plant department at Kenosha was pulling a drop wire through a tube, the wire caught, and in an effort to free it the installer used considerable force, which caused him to fall from the chair on which he had been standing. The result was a fracture of the collar bone.

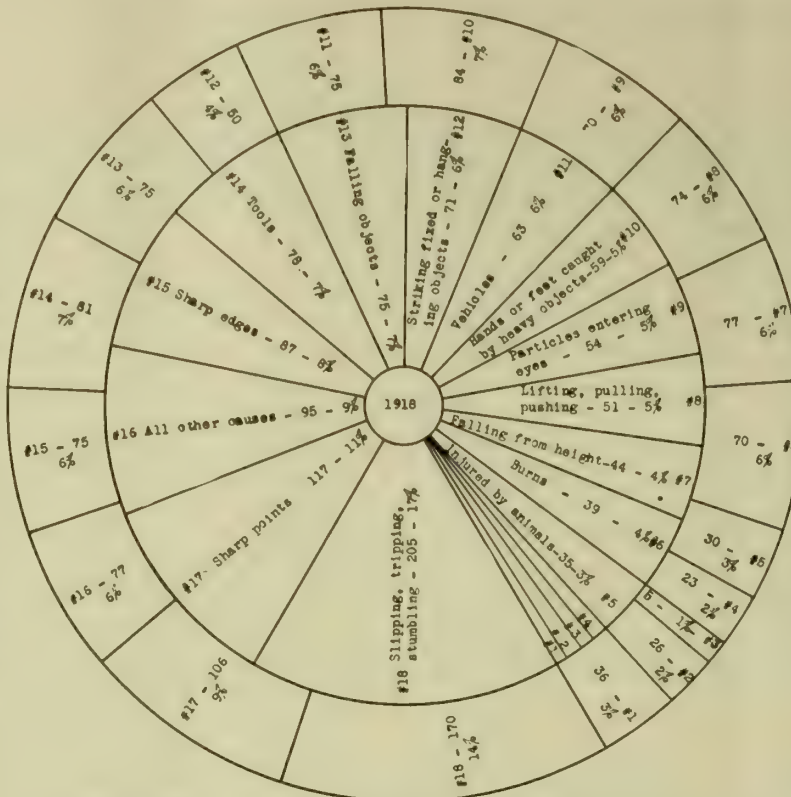
A combinationman in the plant department at New London was in the act of getting out of a rig, when his foot caught in a robe, throwing him to the ground, the fall resulting in the fracture of several ribs.

A lineman in the plant department at Milwaukee was placing an extension ladder against a wall. While extending the ladder, the upper section slipped down, striking him on the upper lip, causing severe bruises.

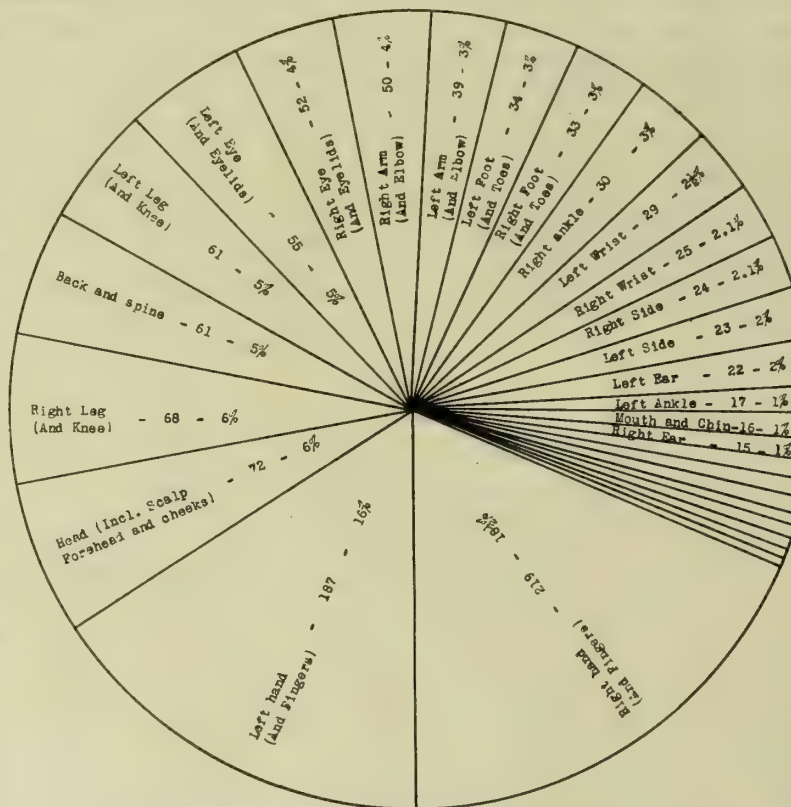
Chicago Telephone Company

An operator in one of the Chicago exchanges was hurrying from the operating room during her lunch hour when she turned on her left ankle which caused her to fall, resulting in a sprained ankle and bruised shoulder.

A matron in one of the Chicago exchanges was using a revolving meat cutter, which had not been fastened to the counter. It slipped off the edge, and in



COMPARISON OF ACCIDENTS TO EMPLOYEES DURING 1917-1918.
The inner circle represents a comparison of the accidents of 1918 and the outer circle those of 1917. The accidents are classified under eighteen general headings, which in the circles are numbered 1 to 18 consecutively. Each class may be checked by comparing the corresponding numbers in the two circles.
In addition to the accidents named on the various sections of the chart are the following small numbers which the sections of the chart are too narrow to show in detail: No. 1—Overcome by gas, 7; .5 of 1%. No. 2—Flying objects, 8; .7 of 1%. No. 3—Extreme heat or cold, 10; .8 of 1%. No. 4—Machinery, 15; 1%.



ACCIDENTS, SHOWING LOCATION OF INJURIES.
The above chart shows accidents, by location of injuries, whether serious or otherwise, to Chicago Telephone Company employes for the year 1918.
In addition to the injuries named on the various sections of the chart are the following small numbers which the sections of the chart are too narrow to show in detail: Left shoulder, 12; 1%. Right shoulder, 10; .9 of 1%. Nose, 9; .8 of 1%. Chest, 6; .5 of 1%. Gas poisoning, 6; .5 of 1%. Neck, 5; .4 of 1%. Abdomen, 5; .4 of 1%. Heat prostration, 3; .3 of 1%.

trying to prevent it from falling the thumb of her right hand came in contact with the blade, causing a severe cut.

An installer was walking in the attic of a subscriber's building when he struck his head on a piece of iron that extended from the wall, causing a scalp wound.

An installer in the Suburban division was standing on a box while running wire on the ceiling of a subscriber's premises. The box broke through, causing him to fall and sprain his knee.

A lineman was placing a reel of cable in position for loading on a wagon when his right foot caught under the reel, causing a severe bruise to the great toe.

Make Them Americans

Approximately one-tenth of the population of the United States is composed of unnaturalized aliens, according to Raymond F. Crist, Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization, who asserts that such a condition would not be permitted by any other country. He appealed to American citizens to help in making citizens of alien residents.

"There are now 17,500,000 aliens in this country, yet barely 6,000,000 have become citizens," Mr. Crist said. "Such a tremendous unassimilated mass means danger, for among these millions comparatively few have any knowledge of or interest in American institutions.

"It is our duty and our necessity to convert this multitude into loyal American citizens. By gathering in their own quarters in large industrial centers they furnish a fertile ground for all sorts of propaganda.

"The war revealed that while the great majority of Germans in this country were loyal, there were nevertheless far too many German aliens who felt only hatred for the country that had so generously received them. It is time now to act to prevent any recurrence of this experience.

—New York Times.

Semi-Centennial
of
YALE



Fifty Years
of
Service

"There is no legacy so
rich as honesty"

—All's Well that Ends Well

WITH entire sincerity I can say that I believe the guiding principle of those by whom this company has been built up has been Honesty, of purpose and of endeavor. Honesty in design and production, that each article shall be *right* for its purpose. Honesty in representation, that the buyer shall not be misled. Honesty in pricing, that quality shall not be sacrificed to cheapness. Honesty in all relations, with employees, customers and the public.

While it is true that this business has grown because it has prospered, it is equally true that it has prospered because it has grown.

Henry R. Towne

Chairman of the Board

This statement by the Company's Chairman, forms the concluding page in a Semi-centennial booklet just published.
A copy will be sent you free, upon request

The Yale & Towne Mfg Company 9 East 40th Street, New York City
Chicago Office: 77 East Lake Street Canadian Yale & Towne Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario

UNIQUE Furnaces and Torches



Unique Furnaces and Torches burn kerosene oil, generate quickly, and give about twice as much heat as can be obtained from gasoline.

The combustion is so nearly perfect that there is practically no unburned carbon to clog the burner and generator.

They are indorsed by fire underwriters because they are safe; by telephone companies because they are economical and durable, and by cable men and line men because they

eliminate trouble and bother.

Write us today and we will send you our literature describing these articles, and demonstrate to you every claim that we make for them.



THE OAKES MANUFACTURING COMPANY
TIPTON, INDIANA

Weston

Model 1 D. C. Portable Voltmeter

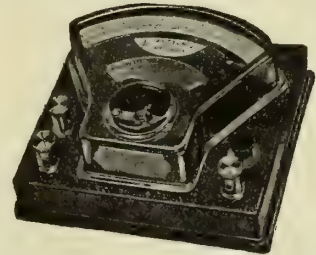
They are guaranteed to an accuracy of 1/5 of one per cent. (in terms of full scale length). They are dead-beat. Each scale is hand-calibrated and has a mirror over which the knife-edge pointer travels. By bringing the pointer tip into line with its image, readings may be made within 1/10 of a division at any part of the scale. In mechanical and electrical workmanship, these Voltmeters practically attain perfection. In external appearance they are very handsome. The metal case has an exceedingly durable royal copper finish. The base is of selected mahogany, highly polished. Weston D. C. Instruments are especially designed for the accurate testing necessary in telephone service.

A full description of Model 1 Voltmeters will be found in Bulletin No. 501, which will be mailed on request.

Weston Electrical Instrument Co.

135 Weston Avenue Newark, N. J.

Branch Offices in the Larger Cities



The "Perfect" Metal Block
(See Cut)

is one of the
"ANVIL BRAND" BLOCKS
Linesmen
find give best service.

We make a full line of Blocks for all purposes.

WESTERN BLOCK CO.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY
74 Murray St.

CHICAGO
34 N. Clinton St.

M. J. CORBOY COMPANY

**Plumbing, Gas Fitting
Sewer Water Contractors**

178 W. Randolph St. - Chicago, Ill.

CONTRACTORS FOR

Chicago Telephone Co.'s Majestic Exchange

"	"	"	Austin	"
"	"	"	Kildare	"
"	"	"	West Pullman	"

"EXCUSE IT, PLEASE!"

Recognized His Code Word

"Your wife, sir."
 "What does she want?"
 "The only word I can understand is 'idiot,' sir."
 "Let me come there. She probably wants to talk with me."—
Pacific Telephone Magazine.

From Fond du Lac, Wis.

Subscriber—"Could you say yes or no to this question?"
 Information Operator—"What is it?"
 Subscriber—"Is it after eight o'clock?"
 "Yes, ma'am," answered the information operator, as it was then nine o'clock.

An Ancient Wheeze Revived

A lady was in a great hurry to get an important telephone message through and went into a drug store where she found the booth occupied. She waited for the gentleman five minutes. He stood perfectly quiet, not saying a word. She waited another five minutes and he still stood there saying nothing. After another five minutes' wait, she said to him:

"Pardon me; I am in a great hurry and as you do not seem to get your party, will you allow me to use the telephone a moment?"

The gentleman said: "Oh, I have my party; I am talking with my wife."

Came High

An applicant filling out the application form and answering the question, "When did you last consult a physician?" said "Two years."

Then, to 'What ailment?' she answered, "Nine dollars."

The Lineman

The lineman is a busy soul
 In every land and all the time
 He works each day from pole to pole
 And finds a job in every climb.

—*Boston Transcript.*

A Narrow Escape

The Irishman said, "The bullet went in me chist here, and came out me back."

"But," said the friend, "it would have gone through your heart and killed you."

"Me heart was in me mouth at the time," said the Irishman.
 —*Advance Club News.*

This Drew a Prize in Milwaukee

A lineman in the employ of the Wisconsin Bell Telephone company was working on a wire at the top of a telephone pole and a boy about five years old was watching. Finally the child jumped up and ran to the kitchen door, opened it and called, "Oh, mamma, come and see Mr. Bell on the telephone pole."—*Mrs. C. D. York.*

Before Indiana Went Dry

A gentleman of large proportions, and beaming expression, with the preface, "if it's a fair question," asked the supervisor what hours the operators worked.

"It's just this way," replied the supervisor, "the girls work one day in the morning and evening and the next day in the afternoon; it is what we call a split-trick system."

"Well, well," replied the jovial one, "quite a coincidence, quite a coincidence; you see it's just the same way with us bartenders."

All He Needed

A negro was on the stand in an Alabama court house testifying to the details of a shooting scrape. He told how the prisoner drew a revolver and began firing at George Henry and how Henry ran.

"You say Henry ran?" interjected the lawyer for the defense.

"Dat's whut I said."

"You are sure he ran?"

"Sho' is!"

"Well, did he run fast?"

"Did he run fa—Say, boss, ef dat nigger had o' had one feather on his back he'd o' flew."

Statistics

"Were you ever disappointed in love?"

"Two and a half times, dear lady."

"Two and a half times?"

"Yes; twice married and once rejected."—*Boston Transcript.*

He Got His

"The best lesson I ever got was from a girl I had been dancing with. I thought I danced pretty well, and so when I got through I said to my girl: 'What a splendid floor to dance on. She replied: 'Why don't you dance on it, then, and keep off my feet.'

"When you learn to dance, learn to keep off the other party's feet. Save the waste of power. Learn the great philosophy of life, namely, to think how your actions are going to affect the happiness of other people."

Always Last

Hub (with irritation)—"Why is it that you women insist upon having the last word?"

Wife (calmly)—"We don't. The only reason we get it is because we always have a dozen arguments left when you stupid men are all run out."—*Boston Transcript.*

Worked Together

Messenger—"Who's the swell ye was talkin' to, Jimmie?"

Newsboy—"Aw! Him an' me's worked together for years. He's editor o' one o' my papers."—*Labor Digest.*

Bad Company

A negro who had an injured head entered a doctor's office.

"Hello, Sam! Got cut again, I see."

"Yes, sah, I done got carved up with a razor, Doc!"

"Why don't you keep out of bad company?" said the physician, after he had dressed the wound.

"Deed I'd like to, Doc, but I ain't got 'nuff money to git a divorce."—*New York Globe.*

Bum Service

Wife called up hubbie asking him to stop in the bank and get her \$55. On his return in the evening he handed her a \$5 bill.

"What is the matter with you, Albert?" she inquired. "I asked you to bring me \$55."

"Oh, it's the fault of these doggone telephones. Seems like a person never can get the right number."

Not Natural

Nell: "What would you give to have such hair as mine?"

Belle: "I don't know—what did you give?"—*London Tit-Bits.*

After July 1st, Dead

The clove market is said to be in a state of decline.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

Volume Eight

JUNE, 1919

Number Eleven

"BENEATH a free government there is nothing but the intelligence of the people to keep the people's peace. Order must be preserved, not by a military police or regiments * * * but by the spontaneous concert of a well-informed population, resolved that the rights which have been rescued * * * shall not be subverted by anarchy."

—Edward Everett

WILL YOUR MOTOR TRUCK BE AN ORPHAN ?

THERE are thousands of truck orphans left on the hands of their owners. Their makers have gone out of business. It is reported that, of 555 companies organized since 1909, 331 no longer exist. Half of the remaining are less than two years old. 228 lasted but a year.

Making motor trucks is a large scale operation. Only the resourceful succeed. Some makers lack the capital. Some lack the output for economical manufacture.

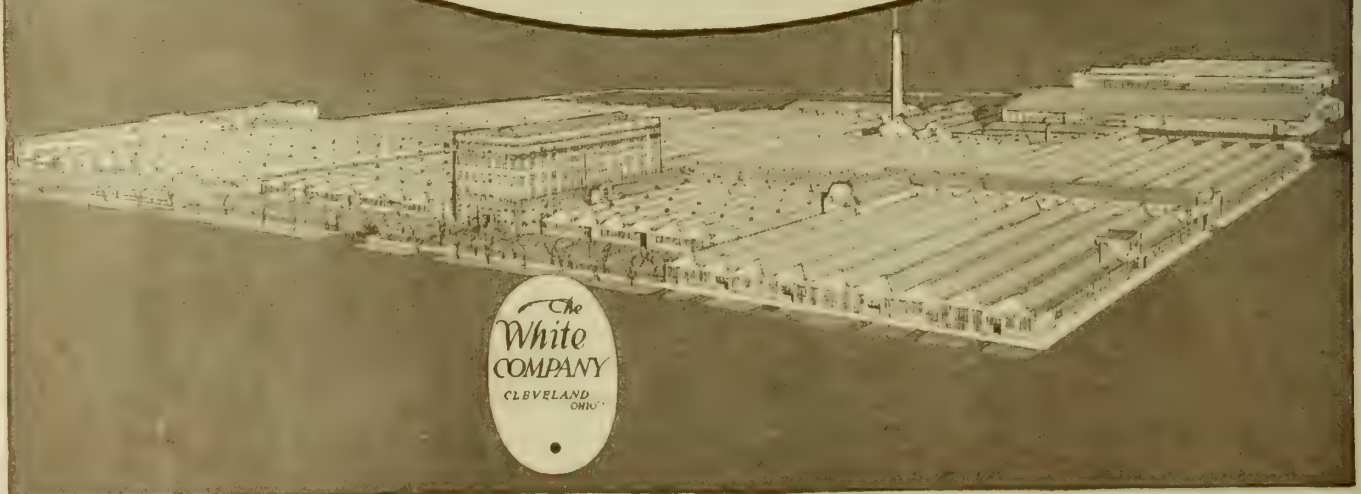
Motor trucks are an investment. Rightly used, they should earn dividends large enough and long enough to write themselves off the books and then make a clear profit. The investor in a bond is as keenly interested in the soundness and stability of the issuer as he is in the terms of the bond. So the purchaser of a truck should be interested in the permanence and stability of the maker.

Any mechanism designed to last is

a doubtful value if the maker can not be counted on to remain in business and back up his product. The purchaser invests *also* in the maker's experience, in his reputation and in his service facilities. Of what use is a truck if parts are no longer available? What resale value does it have without a maker? Who will furnish service to the owner?

A purchaser can judge these things by: Years in business, Financial statements, Performance records, Number of trucks in service, Size and growth of output, Reputation of the product, Service facilities *already* established.

The Purchaser of a White Truck Backs His Investment in It with the Strength of The White Company, with Its Years of Successful Experience, with Its Thousands of Trained Employees, with Its Tens of Thousands of Trucks in Active Service, with Its Millions of Capital, and a Service Organization, Nation-Wide, which Has No Parallel in the Industry.



BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy

Universal Service

One System

ime 8

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JUNE, 1919

Number 11

THE MONTH IN OHIO, INDIANA AND ILLINOIS

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

Ohio Division

D. H. Morris, Correspondent Columbus

Akron District

Miss Ossa Hargett, clerk in the commercial department at Canton, was confined to her home for one week with tonsilitis.

Miss Olive Kerner has taken a position as teller in the cashier's office at Canton exchange.

An automatic private exchange was installed for the Hoover Suction Sweeper Company at North Canton. Three trunk lines and 56 stations were installed.

Contracts were secured for private branch exchanges by Commercial Agent K. C. Miscal at Canton for the Armour Company, Noaker Ice Cream Company, Union Machine Manufacturing Company, Evans Motor Car Company and Aultman Hospital.

Commercial Manager C. E. Norris, of Canton, was captain of the team which won a handsome silk flag for selling the largest amount of liberty bonds in the southeast section of the city, the city being divided into four sections. Manager Norris' team also won a German helmet for having taken the largest number of subscriptions in a single day in the southeast territory. Forty teams of one captain and ten men each handled the drive at Canton, their quota of \$6,300,000 being largely oversubscribed.

Misses Grace McNally, Catherine Rowan and Jeanette Weaver, senior operators at Youngstown, have been promoted to local supervisors.

Miss Ellen Erickson, local operator at Youngstown, has been promoted to senior operator.

Miss Agnes Marrie, local operator at Youngstown, has been transferred to the repair desk.

Miss Mary Burke, toll operator at Youngstown, has been promoted to toll supervisor.

A new chief operator's desk of the latest type has been cut into service at Youngstown. At the same time a new four position information desk was also cut in.

Miss Margaret Zarnick, local supervisor at Youngstown, spent a few days visiting her parents at Butler, Pa.

Miss Anna Cleary, local supervisor at Youngstown, spent several days in Cleveland. The report is that she was doing her Easter shopping.

Miss Catherine O'Day, local supervisor at Youngstown, successfully conducted a class of six senior operators during April.

During the parade of the 37th Division in Youngstown a subscriber asked an operator if she was going to be able to see the boys parade. The operator rang for the supervisor and asked her if she should tell the woman, "I am sorry but we do not have that information."

Misses Gertrude and Emma Sheetz entertained the local and toll girls of Youngstown at an Easter party.

Chillicothe District

The following young ladies have accepted positions as operators at the Lancaster exchange: Misses Helen Blosser, Musie Plectch, Ethel Wolfe, Letha Largent, May Sullivan, Avanelle McFarland, Maebelle Williams and Dorothy Hamilton.

Miss Glenna Stout, clerk at the Lancaster exchange, is slowly recovering from an illness of several months.

Joe O'Gara, repairman at the Lancaster exchange, has returned to his duties after a month's illness.

Charles Shoemaker is rebuilding the Lancaster-Circleville toll lead.

"Spot" Holmes is stringing two new copper circuits from Columbus to Lancaster and also one from Lancaster to Nelsonville to provide facilities for handling rapidly increasing toll business.

Miss Ruth Starrett of the traffic department at Zanesville has resigned and moved to Indianapolis to make her future home.

Miss Laura Havens, clerk in the traffic department at Zanesville, has resigned to accept a position with the Bell Telephone Company at Pittsburgh.

Little Dan Cupid isn't neglecting the traffic department in Zanesville this season, several engagements having been announced upon the return of our war heroes, and not a few are scheduled for the early fall.

Miss Lillian Marple, local supervisor at Zanesville, became the bride of Stanley Pavlock Saturday, April 19th. They are at home to their friends on Wheeling avenue.

Miss Mae Murphy, chief supervisor at Zanesville, resigned April 16th to marry Clarence Basehart. Miss Murphy had been in the employ of this company for a number of years, and has many friends among her co-workers who extend their best wishes. Mr. Basehart is associated with the National Biscuit Company. The wedding took place at the St. Thomas Church, Tuesday, April 22nd, and after a short wedding trip the happy couple will be at home to their friends on Young street.

Miss Lillian Scheffler, toll supervisor at Zanesville, has been away two months on leave of absence on account of ill health.

The following engagements have been announced at Zanesville: Miss Frances Marple, local operator, to George Sebaugh, clerk in the office of the Mark Manufacturing Company. The wedding will be an event of early June, and will be solemnized at the St. Thomas Church. Mayme Kirkman, local operator, to Clare Miller, merchant of Cumberland, Ohio. The wedding will take place during June at the home of the bride's parents. The couple will leave at once for an extended tour of the West, spending the greater part of the time in Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Miller will reside at Cumberland upon their return. Miss Zoe Josephine Tilton, local supervisor, to Otto Kirk Thomas. The wedding will take place on Saturday, May 3rd. Mr. Thomas is machinist at the Mark Manufacturing Company and only re-

cently was discharged from military service at Camp Sherman. He was overseas five months with the 84th Division.

Ralph Sears, recently discharged from military service, has returned to his position as testman at Lancaster.

Miss Deborah Shaeffer has resigned her position as operator at Lancaster to accept a position as kindergarten teacher in Youngstown.

Mrs. Mariam Shockley has resigned her position as operator at Lancaster to join her husband who is in service at Camp Sherman.

Columbus District

Mrs. Marie Thompson, traffic superintendent's office, is spending a few weeks in the country recuperating from the influenza.

Victory Loan solicitors from each exchange attended a banquet at the Masonic Temple Saturday evening, April 26th. A very enjoyable evening was spent.

C. J. Gertiser, assistant district traffic clerk, has been granted a six months' leave of absence on account of ill health.

Mrs. Zulah Davis, toll instructor, resigned May 1st, after thirteen years of continuous service with the company.

Miss Carrie Wood, supervisor, and Miss Mary Waters, operator, both of Main exchange, have resigned to be married.

Miss Dorothy Schell, clerk, spent her vacation with friends in Cleveland.

Mrs. Bess MacCague, matron at North exchange, chaperoned a crowd of girls of that exchange at a week-end party at the Ro-ni-ki cabin at Hibernia May 3rd.

Miss Evelyn Shockley, supervisor at North exchange, has resigned her position after an illness of five months.

The many friends of Misses Claribelle Hudiburg and Lena Dreiseidel, North exchange operators, will be very glad to learn of their recovery from serious illnesses.

Miss Rebecca Barnes, senior toll operator, has returned from Southern Ohio and reports a fine time.

Miss Vesta Snyder, who underwent an operation at the Grant Hospital, is improving.

Mrs. Chase McDonald, former chief operator at Charleston, W. Va., has been transferred to Columbus as toll supervisor.



MRS. BESS MAC CAGUE

Dayton District

Miss Coletta McNamara, toll supervisor at Dayton, has been transferred to toll school as toll instructor.

Miss Gail Brock, local supervisor at Dayton, is slowly recovering from a serious operation.

Miss Dorothy Vermillion, toll operator at Dayton, recently entertained the "Reporters' Club" at her home. The following members were present: Florence Sammons, May Bond, Genevieve Peters, Ruby Linkhart, Opal Cox, Helen Kern and Dorothy Vermillion.

Misses Ruth Miller and Lucille Boone, Dayton Main employees, have resigned and will make their future home in Detroit, Mich.

The girls at the Dayton office recently surprised Miss Anna Kern, chief instructor of the operators' training department,

who resigned May 3rd to become the bride of Clarence Kinzeler. She was presented with many pretty and useful gifts.

Mrs. Agnes Boone, operator at the Dayton Main office, was entertained at a theatre party given in honor of her birthday. After the theater the party enjoyed luncheon at the Miami Hotel.

Miss Elsie Riedell, local instructor at Dayton, was recently married to Everett Weller.

The most profound sympathy of her friends is extended to Miss Margaret Vocke, East chief operator at Dayton, because of the recent death of her mother.

Miss Luella Gandre, East operator at Dayton, has been confined to her home with a sprained ankle.

Miss Lola Shank, toll observer at Dayton, has resumed her duties after a brief illness.

Employees of the traffic department, Main office, gave a farewell party to Miss Anna Kerns, chief instructor at Dayton, who resigned recently to be married.

Miss Margaret Turk, chief operator at Piqua, spent ten days attending a local class at Dayton.

Toledo District

New private branch exchanges have been installed at Toledo as follows: W. B. Ward & Company, Inc., one trunk, switchboard and four stations; Gartland-Toledo Foundry Company, one trunk, switchboard and four stations; Tracy-Chapman-Welles, one trunk, switchboard and six stations.

Misses Georgia Blaine and Grace Krabill entertained the girls of the Toledo commercial department at a dinner party at the Secor Hotel on the evening of May 2d. During the dinner they surprised the guests by announcing the engagement of Miss Lillian Glanzman and Percy Wiczokowski.

Miss Katherine Richter was hostess to the girls in the Toledo commercial department at a house party at her cottage in Lakewood. The Misses Ellen Williams and Henrietta Mertz delightfully entertained the girls with an exhibition of some of their new dances, which they expect to use in their engagements with the Keith Theater circuit next fall.

Miss Estelle Otte, Collingwood operator, spent a week's vacation at her home in Glenndorf, Ohio.

Miss Frances Naber, of Toledo, has returned from a two weeks' illness with influenza.

Miss Marian Matuszak, Collingwood operator, has resigned to be married.

Miss Madeline Kaucher has completed her training course and now fills Miss Matuszak's former position at Collingwood office.

Thrift stamps amounting to \$794.95 were sold to the employees of the Toledo traffic department during the month of March.

Misses Lois Halford, Esther Bennett and Pearl Brunner, Toledo Main operators, have resigned to be married.

Junior Steeg, the small son of L. A. Steeg, district traffic chief, is convalescing from a serious illness. Junior contracted influenza, which developed into pneumonia.

Indiana Division

D. H. Whitham, Correspondent Indianapolis

Indianapolis District

Toll Items

Miss Catherine Martin, toll operator, has recently returned after an illness of several months. We are all happy to know that Miss Martin has recovered and wish for her the best of health.

Miss Madge Wells, formerly of Anderson, and Miss Helen Kinney, Robinson, Ill., have been transferred to the Indianapolis toll office.

Miss Bertha Paul, toll chief operator, is still confined to her home following an attack of influenza.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

Telephone girls, especially toll girls, do make good wives. Dan Cupid has been busy lately, consequently we have three announcements to make this month. Miss Clara Uebele, senior supervisor, resigned and was married to Louis W. Shipman. Misses Marie Lusk and Evelyn Holloway, toll operators, are the other brides, both married to lately discharged army men.

Miss May LaVanchey, toll chief operator at the South Bend telephone office, has been transferred to the Indianapolis toll office.

Main Office

Misses Fairl Helms and Ruth Craig have been transferred to Woodruff, Bertha and Jessie Higbie to Belmont and Charlotte VanTresse and Florence Lowes to the Irvington office.

Miss Lillie Saloman has been transferred to Main from the observing department.

Miss Lucille McVey has been transferred to Main from North and has been promoted to supervisor.

Misses Edna Smith, Marie Collier and Newell Gude have been promoted to supervisors.

Miss Grace Bogan has resigned to go to her home in Veedersburg, Ind.; Miss Wilma Kremer has resigned to go to Salem, Ind.; Miss Audrey Null to Detroit, Mich.; Miss Margaret Laquine to California; and Misses Hythea Fleenor and Hazel McWilliams to Terre Haute, Ind.

Miss Ethel Bishop, Main's recent bride, has resigned to become a housekeeper.

Miss Cecil Smith, chief operator, returned after a serious illness.

Miss Helena Pommerening, formerly in Mr. Green's office, has returned from a long, hard tussle with the "flu," and is with the health department, temporarily.

Irvington Items

Miss Charlotte VanTresse of Main has been transferred to Irvington.

Miss Eva Callahan and Mrs. Bertha Wood have resigned to take up home duties.

Observing Department

Miss Helen Broder, who has been in the Muncie office for some time, has returned to Indianapolis.

Miss Grenlach, observer at Muncie, visited in Indianapolis Welcome Home Day.

Miss Edith Scott, toll observer, is now learning local observing.

Miss Hallie Jones recently spent a few days in Anderson, Ind.

North Office

Miss Mayme McAtee, assistant evening chief operator, has returned to work after being ill for several weeks.

An operator was asked if that was a fever blister on a girl's lip. After her answer "yes" the operator remarked, "That sure looks like two-party service."

The North girls were every one allowed to see the "Welcome Home Day" parade and after returning to their work were entertained at a party given by their chief operator, Mrs. J. Fairfield. Ice cream and cake were served. The girls wish to express

through the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS how much they appreciate Mrs. Fairfield's consideration in letting them view the parade and her treat afterward.

Private Wacker, husband of Bessie Wacker, day assistant chief operator, has returned home after serving with Uncle Sam's boys "over there."

Prospect Items

Mrs. Ruth Schlegel has resigned to take up household duties.

Miss Elizabeth Hennig was recently united in marriage to Robb Stasch. The wedding took place in Louisville, Ky.

The girls of the Prospect office who were working schedule hours Welcome Home Day, Wednesday, May 7th, were handsomely taken care of by their chief operator, who planned it so that every one was able to see the parade.

Miss Norma Luddington surprised her many friends by changing her name to Mrs. Carl Rensche.

Miss Helen Brown, having undergone an operation, is recovering rapidly.

Miss Edith Timmerman, Prospect chief operator, has recently gone into poultry raising. She expects to retire soon, as she has one hen setting.

Miss Cora Surber is wearing a new diamond. We are wondering when are we going to lose her.

Belmont Office

The girls of Belmont surprised Miss Addie St. John, a bride-to-be, with a towel shower on May 9th. After the packages were opened, Miss St. John led the girls to the dining room, where they were served with ice cream and cake. The center of attraction was a large Kewpie dressed as a bride with a veil 'n' everything, carrying a huge bunch of forget-me-nots.

Miss McDonald and Miss Mabel Smith are both able to smile again after a siege of the mumps.

Miss Ruth Davis has been seriously ill for several weeks, but is now convalescing and we hope to have her back with us very soon.

Miss Mary Lawler is back at work after an absence of more than two months on account of illness.

Woodruff Items

Miss Nellie Mullenkopf has returned to duty after a long illness caused by influenza.

Miss Lucille Menard has returned after a slight attack of the mumps.

Miss Mary Frazier, operator, is on the sick list, but expects to return soon.

Miss Alice White, supervisor, has returned to duty after undergoing an operation for throat trouble.

The Woodruff girls pleasantly surprised their chief operator, Miss Dugan, with many beautiful flowers which were placed on her desk May 1st in remembrance of her one short year of service with them.

Practically all of the Woodruff girls were relieved in order that they might see the great Welcome Home parade.

Miss Killem and Miss Instine, former operators of this office, are with us again.

Mrs. Geeting has been assigned the position as locker matron at Woodruff. She hails from the South.



TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AT FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Miss Helen Hoppman, Chief Operator.

Miss Gladys Alfrey, senior operator, spent a few days with her relatives in the country. She laments the fact that it was too early for fried chicken.

Private Audley Dunham, one of the returned heroes of the 150th Field Artillery, honored the plant department with a visit. Every one greeted him heartily and listened with interest while he told of many of his experiences "over there." Private Dunham enlisted in April, 1917, and was one of the first to go across. He has been in many of the worst battles, but was lucky to escape with only a slight wound of the left hand. He is glad to be back in civilian life once more and expects to resume his position with the company soon.

Terre Haute Notes

Mrs. Crawford of Nebraska, mother of J. N. Crawford, manager of the Terre Haute exchange, passed away April 24th after a short illness. All the commercial employes extend their sympathy.

Miss Vera Wilson, toll chief at Terre Haute, was a victim of a very painful accident recently. She sprained her wrist while playing ball.

Miss Katherine Werker, assistant toll chief operator, was successfully operated on for appendicitis at St. Anthony's Hospital Saturday, May 3d.

The commercial employes of the Terre Haute exchange are in receipt of a letter from Private Joseph Siner, former collector, who is still on duty for Uncle Sam in France.

F. H. Kissling, former manager of Terre Haute exchange, dropped into town Monday, May 5th, for a short visit with his old associates.

Miss Louise Stevens, work order clerk, has resigned her position as of May 31st to be married. Miss Thelma Wesley of the traffic department has been transferred to the commercial department to fill the position.

Quite a Clean-up

Miss Helena Pommerening had charge of the Victory Loan drive in the Indianapolis traffic department. Her mop was kept hard at work throughout the drive, and while the amount was not quite as large as some of the other drives, she has reason to be proud of the result of the labors of her lieutenants and herself. After the last scrubbing and the mop was hung up to dry, the dust pan held the following:

Division traffic superintendent's office.....	\$ 1,350
District traffic chief's office.....	750
Welfare department	650
Observing department	400
Training school	1,650
Toll	3,750
Main	2,150
North	1,900
Prospect	2,050
Woodruff	1,250
Belmont	1,850
Irvington	600
Washington	1,700

Total of the traffic department.....\$20,050

A Tremendous Compliment

In a letter to the manager of the Central Union Telephone Company at Indianapolis, A. Schulein, president of the Royal Roofing Company, of St. Louis, Mo., says:

"I am always glad to go to Indianapolis as I find the long distance service out of Indianapolis to be better than any other point in the United States and I cover the whole United States."

Illinois Division

A. J. Parsons, Correspondent, Springfield

Quincy District

Miss Sadie Sweney, a former toll operator, has been transferred from Chicago and has been reengaged as toll operator.

Miss Annette Coleman, local operator, has been absent from the office on account of the illness and death of her mother. Miss Coleman has the sympathy of the entire force.

Misses Anna and Mary Steinkamp, former employes, have accepted positions as local operators.

Miss Owens, chief operator at Carthage, Ill., was a recent visitor.

Miss Helen Kemner, a local operator from Rock Island, visited the exchange last month.

Misses Elma and Elsie Ellefritz, toll operators, spent their vacations in Carthage, Ill.

The operators are busy selling tickets for their moonlight boat excursion, which will be given on the night of June 17th.

Mrs. Gussie Fawcett has accepted the position of matron, succeeding Mrs. Kathryn Costigan.

Rockford District

Members of the commercial department were delightfully entertained recently by the Misses Katherine and Helen Meehan at the home of their sister, Mrs. Fred Hughes. The affair was planned in compliment to their friend, Mrs. Walter Pellett, who was leaving to make her home in the West. Music was furnished by an orchestra composed of members of the department, Miss Linda Scheel, piano; O. C. Whaling, violinist, and Louis Gilbert, drums, dancing being the feature of the evening. Mrs. Pellett also favored the company with several vocal selections. Miss Agnes Nolan, attired as an Irish lass, assisted in serving and was voted an excellent juggler.

After the usual gymnastic exercises conducted by the physical instructor, Miss Helen Stemen, the L. D. A. C. girls gave a pot-luck supper in the Y gymnasium Thursday, March 13th.

A business meeting of the L. D. A. C. was held in the recreation rooms of the Y. W. C. A. annex Thursday evening, April 3d. After a picnic supper, the meeting was called to order by President Lorene Longdon and officers were elected to complete the official roster. Miss Agnes Meaders will hold the office of secretary and treasurer, while Miss Thelma Rice was elected chairman of the social committee. The club has chosen, in true accordance with telephone tradition, the bluebell as their club flower, blue and white as their colors and "True Blue" as their motto. The club has seventeen charter members. On Saturday evening, March 29th, the club was entertained at a dance held at the Midway Soldiers' Club on East State street. The club held a stunt party in the "Y" annex Wednesday evening, April 9th. Miss Ruth Peterson, toll chief operator, and Miss Lorene Langdon, toll senior supervisor, were "immense" in their Swedish costumes and impersonations. The club thinks that Miss Thelma Rice, accompanied by Miss Esther Apitz, have a brilliant career in musical comedy, for some future day. At least they were extremely amusing in the odd-looking costumes of overdone village vampires. Miss Amanda Boekholder furnished both vocal and piano solos, which were greatly enjoyed. Refreshments were served, after which plans were discussed for the Easter ball to be held in the "Y" gym at which the members of the club will be hostesses. Thursday evening, April 17th, the club was entertained at a dance at the Illinois Soldiers' Club on West State street.

Miss Jennie McBriar has returned from a vacation spent in Wisconsin.

Miss Beatrice Weik, a supervisor at Rockford, was married recently to Clifford Henry. Mrs. Henry will remain in the service of the company for the present.

Miss Eva Marelli, a clerk in the traffic department for several years, has gone to Chicago to make her future home. Mrs. Mabel Truesdell, former toll rate clerk, succeeds her.

Miss Carrie Monsen has been promoted from senior operator to supervisor in the local department.

Miss Cecelia Burke has been appointed toll instructor at Rockford.

Sergeant Ray A. Stephens of the quartermaster corps, Camp Grant, formerly testman at the Rockford exchange, sprung a surprise on his friends when on April 8th he was married to Miss Catherine Becker, of Louisville, Ky. The ceremony was performed at Belvidere and is the culmination of a schoolday romance. Congratulations and best wishes are extended to Sergeant Stephens and his bride.

Rock Island District

On Monday, April 7th, the Rock Island plant department held its regular meeting. Thirty-five employes were present. The topics for discussion during the evening covered time sheets, bell adjustments and locating instrument trouble.



IRVING SCHULTZE AND HIS ROCK ISLAND PLANT WARRIORS.

Left to right—I. O. Schultz, plant chief; R. Ellinghouse, switchboard man; R. Purcell, toll testman; C. Kobel, assistant local testman; L. Brisby, local testman.

J. H. Barlow, district traffic chief, was laid up for a short time with influenza.

Earl Bowers and Clate Knowles of the Rock Island exchange left April 1st for Tulsa, Okla. Clate will be a long way from Bement.

The Misses Edith Huntley, Bessie Hellem, Myrtle

Mulford and Hazel Gregorius have accepted positions as local operators at Sterling.

Paul Swift, who was storekeeper prior to his induction into the army, has returned from overseas service and accepted a position as repairman at Sterling. Mr. Swift was corporal in the heavy coast artillery and has many interesting experiences to relate of his work while in France.

The commercial department has recently secured contracts for three cordless private branch exchanges covering six trunks and eighteen stations.

Miss Mabelle Allen, repair clerk at Rock Island, spent her vacation with friends and relatives in Oskaloosa, Iowa.

With the approach of summer the lure of the baseball diamond has overtaken many of the old-time stars such as Brisby, Ellinghouse, Wilson, Holmes, Wallace, Brown, Kobel, Buckley, Heath, Herbert,



"BUGS" WILSON AND HIS DAREDEVIL HARLEY-DAVIDSON.

Left to right—L. Eddy, storeroom man; C. Johnson, repairman; "Bugs" Wilson, repairman; City Foreman Dunn, of Rock Island.

Spraker and several others. The vacant lot beside the office has all the appearance of a big league game each noon. On the present roster are several old heads of the game, who have played in fast company.

C. L. Brisby, testman, spent his vacation at Canton, Ill. Mr. Brisby was formerly wire chief at the Canton exchange.

Ralph Ellinghouse, switchboardman, and Harry Nissen, repairman, attended a dance recently at Sherrard. They made the trip by auto.

Roy Purcell, toll testman, received a letter from his brother, Dale Purcell, formerly repairman at Rock Island. Dale has been in the hospital since February 10th and is slowly recovering from a severe attack of influenza. He enlisted in the signal corps about a year ago and has seen much service along the front line trenches repairing telephones. He is expected home in the near future.

The accompanying photo convinces us that a more contented and satisfied couple could not be found within the Central Union territory. It is indeed a grand old world when two hearts beat as one and the hand of Providence has dealt fortunately enough to place in one's possession an Overland runabout to speed over the trail leading from Rock Island to Spring Bay. Such is the fortune of W. H. Huston, inspector, Rock Island exchange. The lady's name? Oh, yes! Miss Florence Friedrich, now Mrs. Huston.



W. H. HUSTON AND BRIDE.

Carl Kobel, formerly commercial agent, has accepted a position in the plant department as assistant testman since returning from the army. Mr. Kobel left in July for Camp Pike, Ark., later being sent to the F. A. Central Officers' Training School at Camp Taylor, Ky. Mr. Kobel was promoted to sergeant at Camp Pike.

Miss Kathryn Plunket, chief operator's clerk, enjoyed her vacation in May.

Mr. Bush of the Western Electric has just completed the installation of the power apparatus at the Moline exchange.

The Robb Electric Company has completed the work on the new X-ray indirect lighting system in the operating room of the Moline exchange. This system is proving very successful.

Several of the employes of the Moline exchange gave a dance April 25th at Turner Hall, Moline. Johnson's orchestra furnished the music and all present enjoyed a delightful evening. Those on the committee were Oral and Oliver De Frates, Robert Ague and O. C. Penny.

Joe Hendly of the equipment department is working at the East Moline exchange installing additional multiple for sixty new numbers.

Springfield District

Miss Noreen Izatt, local operator, who suffered a broken arm some time ago, is improving.

The Misses Margaret, Ruth and Lillian McHale, local operators, spent their vacations in Chicago.

Miss Myrtle Howard, local operator, spent her vacation at her home in Pontiac.

Miss Lillian Galvin, information operator, has returned to duty after a long illness.

Miss Essie Hall, toll chief operator, was married April 21st to George Mercier. They will reside in Springfield. Mr. Mercier is connected with the Wilson Tire and Rubber Company.

Miss Loretta Downey entertained at her home on Wednesday evening, May 7th, for Mrs. Mercier. The bride was presented with a beautiful set of silver.

Miss Enola Cull, local operator, has returned to duty after spending two weeks in Keokuk, Iowa.

Mrs. Milligan, formerly Miss Georgia Hiatt, has accepted a position with the company as local operator.

The Misses Reisner, Schroeder, Roe and Lester have accepted positions as local operators.

Miss Alice Tyler, toll operator, has returned to duty after an illness of three weeks.

Miss Clara Craig, clerk, spent two weeks' vacation in Robinson, Ill.

The plant department has recently completed the installation of a P. B. X. consisting of two trunks and six stations for the Springfield Dry Goods Company.

Mr. Turner, local plant chief, has moved the storeroom to its new quarters, 212-18 South Eighth street.

General Offices, Chicago

Roy J. Lampman, Correspondent

If you were an employé of the Central Union Telephone Company and your duties were at the general offices in Chicago, you would notice on the face of our mutual friend, Harvey W. Lindaman of the general commercial engineer's office, one of those "SMILES" that can't be washed off. You ask why?—Well, to many married folks it's nothing new, but with Harvey it's different. On Monday morning Harvey sneaked into the office and assumed a very busy attitude. However, it was noted that a peculiar smile was playing about his mouth. When an associate inquired "Why the smile, Harvey?" it was too good to keep. To make a long story short, Harvey replied in a wee small voice which was scarcely above a whisper, "You know Mrs. Lindaman and myself have been married about six years now, and on Sunday, May 4, at 8 a. m., Mrs. Lindaman presented me with a beautiful baby daughter (Dorothy Alice) weighing six and one-quarter." Now since the secret is no longer a secret, we want to congratulate the Lindaman family and wish them all the luck in the world. *Columbus, Ohio, employés please notice.*

Mrs. Ruth N. Sites, formerly of the general traffic engineer's office, has resigned in order to accept a life position as housekeeper for Corporal Harvey Sites, who has recently returned from France. Mr. and Mrs. Sites have started on a long deferred honeymoon and on their return plan to settle down, when Mrs. Sites will begin her new "job." Mrs. Sites has the wishes of the entire chief engineer's office for a happy and prosperous married life.

Frank Cahow, of the central office equipment engineering department, has returned to work after a two weeks' illness with a very serious case of "Mumps." Frank reports that he is now in A-1 condition. Judging from outward appearances, he has lost none of his weight.

Major S. K. Baker of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., who left the service of the Central Union February 6, 1918, for service with the American Expeditionary Forces, has returned to the office of the chief engineer as outside plant engineer. He made a record entry from civil life to the army in France, being commissioned a captain in the Signal Corps for special work abroad February 6, 1918, and arriving "over there" March 6, 1918, exactly one month later. Five years' previous military service as a commissioned officer in the National Guard of New Mexico and the fact that his work was to be strictly telephone and telegraph made it unnecessary for him to go through a training camp. His first station was with the research and inspection division of the Signal Corps in Paris, the next being in the office of the chief signal officer at Tours. On May 25, 1918, he was

sent to Bordeaux as assistant chief signal officer of Base Section No. 2, and on July 15th was made chief signal officer of Base Section No. 7 with headquarters at La Rochelle. In October he was transferred to the 40th (Sunshine) Division as division signal officer, receiving his majority while in that position and returning to the United States with the division staff on March 13th and proceeding directly from New York to Camp Kearny, California. Being a staff officer, Major Baker had an unusual opportunity to see France during his year of foreign service and he seems to have toured the country quite thoroughly from the Atlantic Ocean, Spanish, Italian and German borders to the English Channel. He met many friends in France from the Southwestern Bell Company at St. Louis, where he was located for two years in the engineering department, and also a few of our own Central Union boys, two of whom, John Hutson and Walter Hune, from the Indiana Division, reported to him in the 40th Division.

Sincere sympathy to Miss Grace Sims, of the voucher section, in the loss of her father is extended by her friends in the accounting department.

Miss Margaret Kennedy of the supervisor of supplies' office was confined to her home for several days on account of illness.

On Tuesday, May 6th, a miscellaneous shower was given by Miss Helen Rhodes, of the statistical section, accounting department, for Miss Edna Dunker, also of the statistical section, who is to be a June bride. Sixteen girls of the accounting department were present. Miss Dunker was the recipient of many pretty things and everybody had a fine time. But we are wondering what the Misses Higgins and Johnson ate at the party.

At the shower given for Miss Dunker, Miss Lillian Albert, stenographer for the auditor of receipts, announced her engagement to one of Uncle Sam's soldier boys who has recently returned.

We are very glad to welcome back Herbert Albertsen, an employé in our print shop, who has been in military service.

Louis C. Baske, of the voucher section, is the proud father of a little son who was welcomed into his home about a month ago.

Private Edward F. Potter has returned to duties in the engineering department after serving ten months with the "Treat 'Em Rough Boys" of Casual Company A of the tank corps. After eight unsuccessful attempts to enlist in various branches of the army, navy and marines, Potter finally succeeded in landing in the tank corps. He was sent to Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa., and after two months' training was sent to Camp Mills, Long Island, for embarkation, landing in Cherbourg, France. While at Langres, which was an important tank center, he contracted a cold which later developed into pneumonia, and he was sent to a hospital. After having been transferred to a number of hospitals, during which time the armistice was signed, Potter was evacuated to the United States and discharged from the service on April 15th at General Hospital No. 2, located at Fort McHenry, Maryland. Potter reports he enjoyed the service as far as service was concerned, but due to the fact that he spent most of his time in hospitals, he was one of the many boys who was glad to see the Statue of Liberty appear in view.

Frank F. Fowle and James R. Cravath Form Engineering Partnership

Frank F. Fowle, until recently one of the receivers of the Central Union Telephone Company, and James R. Cravath, a consulting electrical and illuminating engineer of Chicago, have formed an engineering partnership under the firm name of "Fowle and Cravath," with offices in the Monadnock Block, Chicago. The services of the firm will be devoted to investigations, research, design, supervision, management, appraisals and rate cases, in the several fields with which the partners have heretofore been identified.

"FROM MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE"

*Employees Not Previously Listed Who
Have Returned to Their Old Positions.*

Joint Organization, Four Companies.

James M. Curtiss	Cyrus G. Hill	Bert J. Brady	Albert H. Wahlen
		Patrick J. Casey	

Chicago Telephone Company.

Frank Novak	William C. Russell	Peter B. Shortall	Fred M. Brean
Joseph J. Collins	John D. Host	Albert J. Weingarden	Basil Davis
Joseph Miscovic	Cameron G. Gunderson	Benjamin T. Walker	George C. Friebe
Leo J. Gallagher	Major B. Thom	Thomas R. Freeman	John J. McLaughlin
John Arndt	Richard M. Burns	John Ashbel Greene	John S. Mann
Thomas E. Fitzgerald	Jesse G. Clive	Marcel C. Kahler	Arthur B. Nelson
John R. Walters	William A. Driscoll	Richard W. Lloyd	Owen R. Nestor
Ralph Benton Altman	John A. Farley	Stuart G. McIntosh	Edward Piehl
Elmer H. Thilmont	William W. Farmer	Harry F. Mortimer	Charles G. Poggi, Jr.
Frederick J. Vilter	Willard A. Gibson	Edward G. Brazio	Joseph J. Sullivan
James J. Beilmann	Robert Jacobs	Wm. F. Sullivan	James Wolfe
George W. Ray	George J. Kane	George Zicterman	Willard W. Worthen
Patrick J. Kirby	Kenneth S. Russell	James A. Kirke, Jr.	Frank J. Balke
Ralph E. Emmert	Charles F. Curtiss	Conrad Koefoed	Robert H. Downs
Harold J. Connelly	John R. Turner	Roy L. Sharp	John G. Meyers
John C. Doyle	William C. Wible	Charles H. Vial	Reginald E. Johnson
Sidney Friendo	Earl J. Cheevers	Oscar E. Anderson	Walter Plese
Eugene Huson	Charles W. Hartel	Maurice F. Arnold	William C. Collier
	Pauline M. Faust	Boleslaw Maciontek	Fred W. Vorsheim

Michigan State Telephone Company.

Robert Bruce Murdoch	Abraham K. Stevenson	Lou Burt	Henry M. Turkish
Bruce Delos Streib	Harold Frederick Krug	Charles H. Grant	George S. Hall
Ward Martin Estes	John T. Hickey	Mortimer Roberts	Elmer A. Aberdorffer
Edgar C. Hanson	Rudolph L. Frederickson	Donald N. Smith	Joseph A. Wolff
		Eric J. Noetzel	

Wisconsin Telephone Company.

Robert B. Warne	Carl H. Krueger	Styles Wyman	Anton Pichl
Gale Yackels	Edward O. Mishnick	Hilory J. Le Roux	Harry E. Thom
Fred Justman	Rayfield Drummer	John F. Bloomer	John J. Niemer
	James F. Condon		Joseph M. Zwadzich

The Cleveland Telephone Company.

Walter Curran	LeRoy E. Leech	Robert V. Slusser	George Kelly
Frank J. Brund	Tristram L. Skinner, Jr.	Frank M. Sweeney	Vincent Dougherty
		Robert S. Ralph	

Central Union Telephone Company.

GENERAL OFFICES, CHICAGO.

Herbert Albertsen	Stuart K. Baker	David R. Larson	E. F. Potter
		Wm. J. Sweeney	

OHIO DIVISION.

Carl H. Ahlers	Charles P. Garrish	George Samuel	Joseph C. Walsh
Carl Barklow	Robert Hawk	K. D. Schaffer	Sigmund L. Weisskers
James Blankerts	Scott Hubbard	Ralph J. Sears	Michaelis V. Wilhelm
James A. Bowen	Geo. J. Johnson	Wm. J. Smith	Lester E. Thompson
Alfred F. Carhoff	Charles Cass Munro	Charles Sucher	Charles H. Miller
Carl Edwards	Ira W. Newsome	Albert Tresenrider	Thomas H. Kilbourne
	Richard H. Murray		Eugene L. Schenk

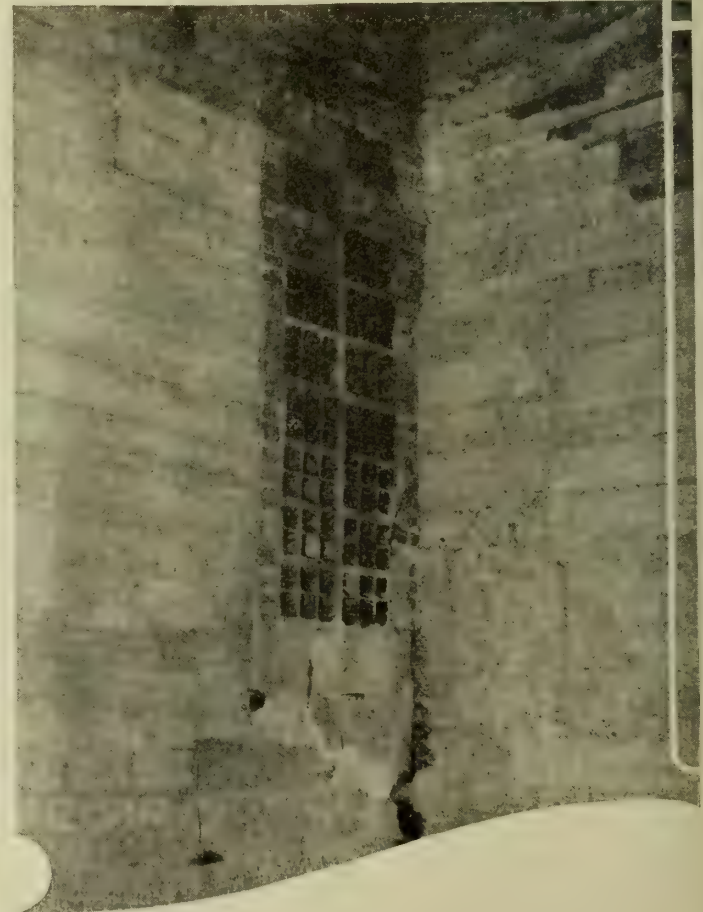
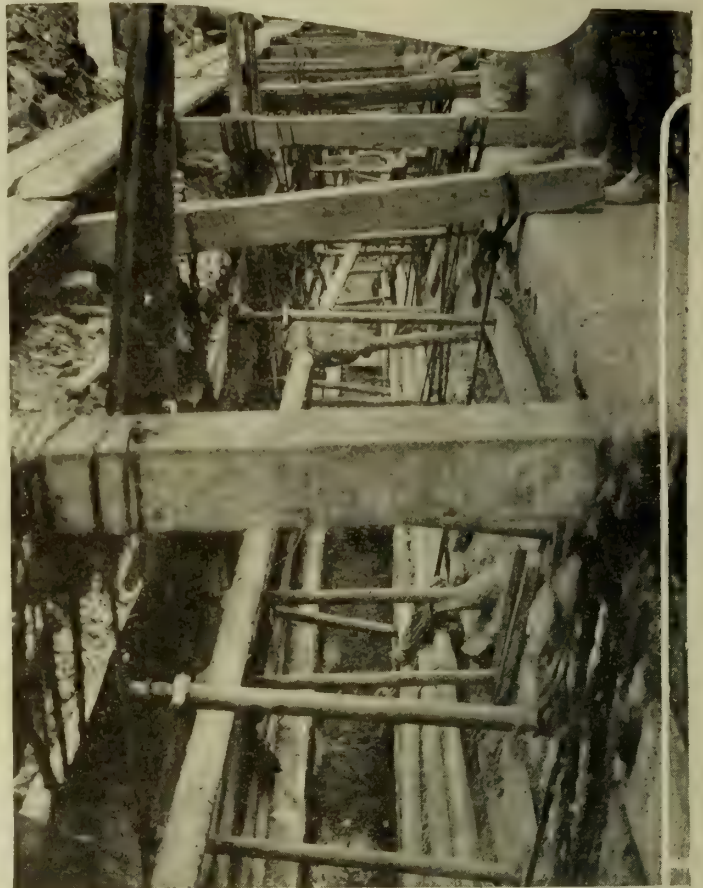
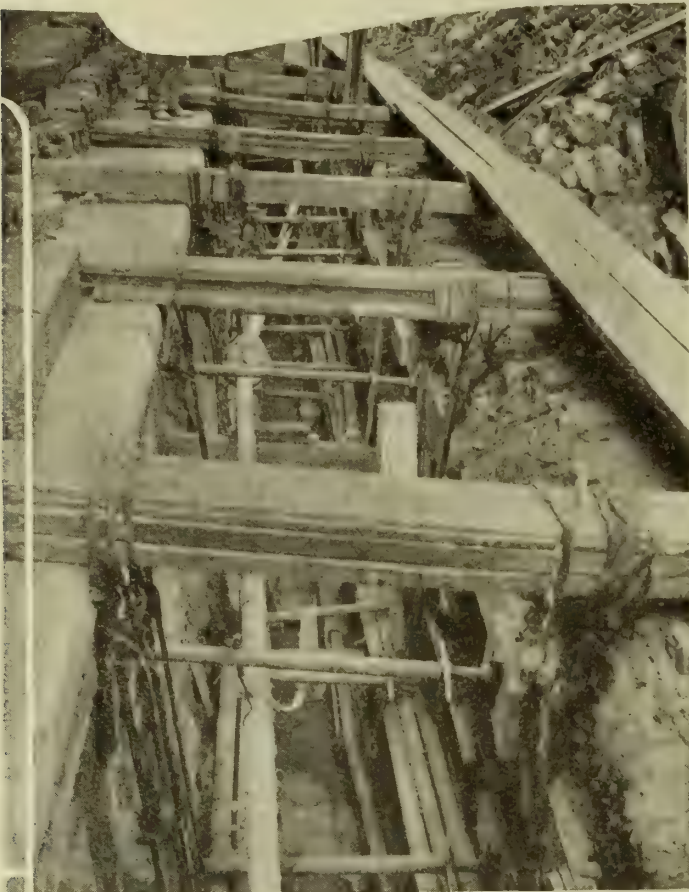
INDIANA DIVISION.

Asa Lee Dawson	Geo. B. Price*
Victor M. Hasselman	Russell F. Taylor
Fred McConaha	Wm. Percy Wood
E. T. Obenchain.	Elmer Wm. Hildebrand

ILLINOIS DIVISION.

August Adams	H. F. Johnson
T. Cunningham	Geo. E. Mayor
Frank E. Donley	Tice Sharp
Melvin Fowler	Paul B. Swift
Harry Edward Hansen†	John B. Turner

*Transferred to Michigan State Telephone Company. †Transferred to Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company.



NO, THESE ARE NOT PRETTY PICTURES.

But they give you a faint idea of the tremendous difficulty of the job accomplished by the Chicago Construction Department in running main conduit leads into the new Franklin Building. The trench at the upper left is 167 feet long, 4 feet wide and 15 feet deep. At the right and below, the trench is 107 by 3½ by 12. The cable vault at the lower right is 209 feet 9 inches long by 22 wide by 14 feet, 9 inches deep.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

UNDERGROUND WORK FOR NEW FRANKLIN BUILDING

Chicago Construction Department Completes an Unusually Difficult Job of Conduit Construction

The installation of ninety-eight ducts of underground conduit into the new Franklin office at 315 West Washington street which was completed last month was done under very adverse and unusual conditions.

It was first necessary to have the Commonwealth Edison Company re-locate their twenty-four-duct line in the alley in the rear of the new office in order that sufficient space might be procured for the ninety-eight-duct line for the Telephone Company.

Starting with a depth of ten feet at the office end, the trench was graded to a depth of eighteen feet at Franklin street. This unusual drop in grade in length of one hundred seventy-five feet was due to obstructions in Franklin street, such as gas mains, water mains and sewer, and as our cross section of ninety-eight ducts required the space, it was necessary to go under all of these obstructions.

During the progress of this work the usual care was taken relative to proper sheeting and bracing and at this depth considerable water was encountered which was cared for in the use of power driven gasoline diaphragm pumps. The reconstructed vault on the east side of Franklin street was completed at a depth of nineteen feet below street grade and all cables in the Franklin street run were handled in connection with this work with no trouble experienced.

A forty-duct run from the rear of the office to Market street required a trench ten feet deep at the office end with a fall in trench to Market street to eighteen feet. This extra depth for this size cross section was due to the Edison Company run west of the office entrance, and our line at the starting to the west was laid under the Edison Company system. The extra depth at Market street was due to our vault which is constructed below all other public utilities' systems. As the roof of our vault is eleven feet below the street grade with head room in the vault of ten feet, in the construction of this vault a depth of twenty-one feet was required.

To effect the cable entrance into the front of the building involved an unusual amount of work. The present forty-eight-duct run from Franklin street west to the office entrance had to be broken out. This run consisted of forty-eight ducts and twenty-three cables, and it was necessary, on account of the limited space and new duct formation, to break out the entire forty-eight ducts in connection with the new installation of ninety-eight ducts between the points-mentioned.

It was also necessary to lower our forty-eight-duct run going west from the new office vault a distance of approximately thirty-five feet, to get the ducts in proper location in the office vault.

The trench at the office entrance was dug to a depth of ten feet with a grade to Franklin street of sixteen feet, and as the ducts were broken out, the cables were supported in rope slings and tied to cross braces in the trench. In the installation of the ninety-eight-duct run, of which forty-eight were split-multiple tile, the operation required careful handling in restoring the cables in the split ducts, and as the new grade was established in this section, slack had to be pulled for the proper alignment of the cables. During the progress of the work the trench was thoroughly shored and braced. An unusual condition was encountered in this work, due to the fact that, as the extra depth of this trench was below the curb footing of walls on the south side of Washington street, it was necessary to hold these walls. This was accomplished by bracing in and outside of space affected and that portion of the excavation under the walls was filled with concrete, making a secure job which also acted as a protection for our conduit.

During the installation of these ducts at the southwest corner

of Franklin and Washington streets an Edison Company manhole was supported with a ten-thousand-pound strand on six-inch by six-inch timbers across and in line with the trench and it hung this way for six weeks with no appreciable settling.

The most difficult part of this job was encountered between the vault on the southwest corner of Washington and Franklin streets, and the Franklin street subway, on the east side of Franklin street. On account of heavy traffic this portion of the work was tunneled and a space of four feet wide was the limit to handle all of the surplus dirt, etc. All of the work in connection with this construction was handled back and forth in this limited space and as sixteen feet was required in the finished work, it involved extra time to complete this portion.

In connection with the above it was found necessary to remove four sections of the Franklin street sewer (twelve inch) in which were found iron fish plates, part of a railroad tie and conduit rods, and these obstructions accounted for trouble experienced by the Sewer Department in this section. In the replacement of this sewer pipe it was suspended through our vault on angle irons and concreted in. It is water-tight and it is well to assume that trouble experienced in the past in this sewer has been eliminated by removing these obstructions.

Water conditions were bad but were overcome by the use of the power pumps and there were no accidents or trouble on any part of this work. The cables were handled and re-handled dozens of times without damage or interruption to telephone service.

Approximate amount of material used in this installation: Thirty-eight thousand duct feet, 30,000 brick, 600 bags cement, 60 yards sand, 80 yards gravel.

The accompanying photographs illustrate the method of doing the work.

Sub Detector Salvages Cargoes

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, is one inventive genius who knows how to apply the devices of war to the pursuits of peace. He employed an electric detector, designed to locate enemy submarines lurking on the bottom of the sea to the salvaging of two boatloads of steel rods overturned in the bay near his summer home at Cape Breton island, Nova Scotia.

During the war Dr. Bell conducted all of his experiments with anti-submarine contrivances at his Cape Breton place. One day two boatloads of long steel rods used in the manufacture of lifeboats was overturned in the bay. Dr. Bell equipped the crew of a gunboat with the telephone he had developed for detecting submarines. It consisted of a long wire that was dragged through the water and connected with a telephone receiver. When the wire came in contact with the metal the telephone recorded a sound. With the aid of divers the cargoes, worth several hundred dollars, were salvaged.—*Milwaukee Journal*.

Benjamin Franklin Up to Date

Save and have—Thrift Stamps and W. S. S.

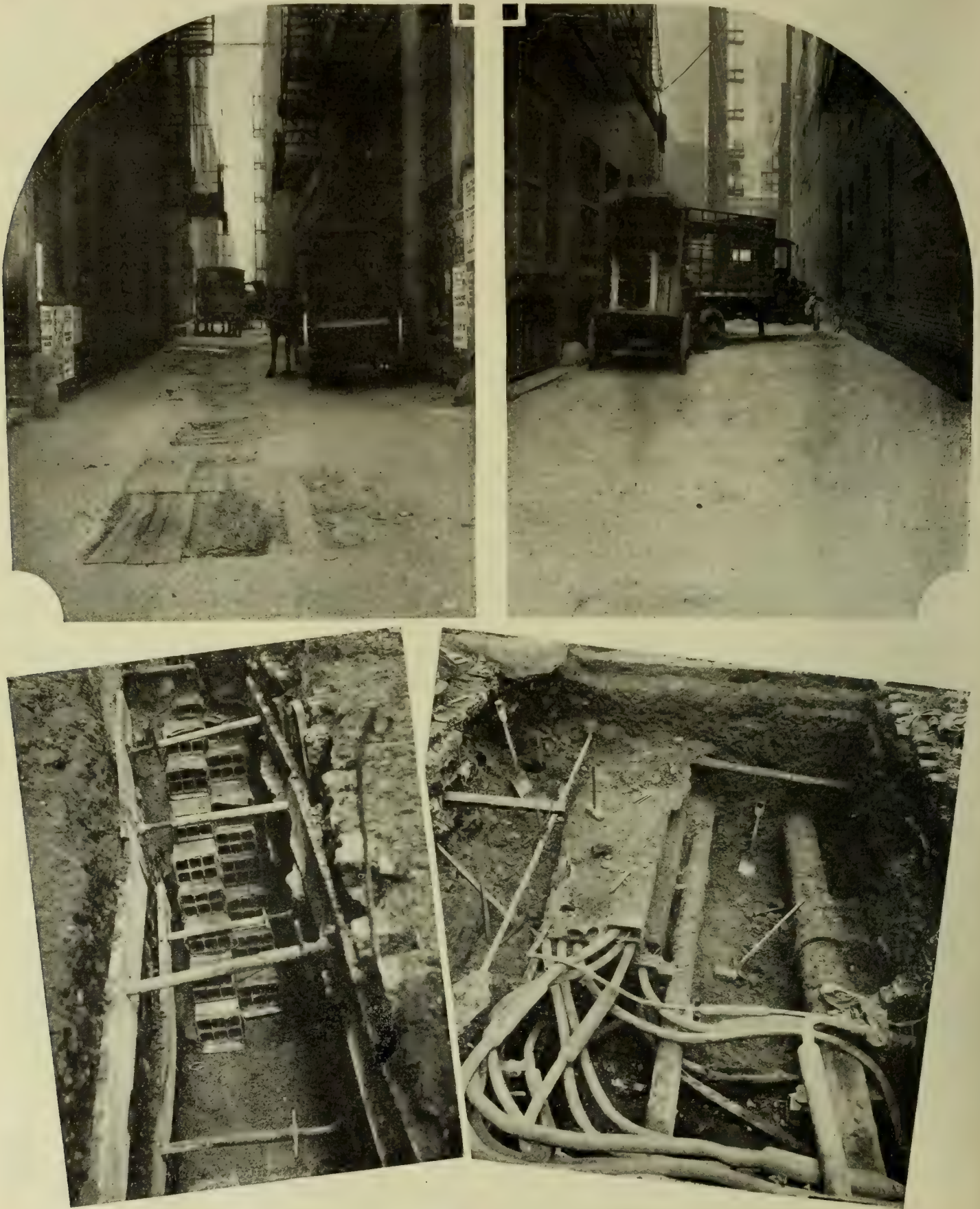
A rolling fancy gathers no Thrift Stamps.

Be frugal and free—to buy Thrift Stamps and W. S. S.

Look before or you'll find yourself behind in W. S. S.

"Get what you can, and what you get hold," applies to W. S. S.

If you pay too much for your whistle you'll have too little to buy W. S. S.



MORE DETAILS OF BIG FRANKLIN BUILDING CONDUIT JOB.

The two upper pictures show the alley before and after the repaving. This pavement is considerably better than before it was torn up. The lower pictures show the depth of the conduit. Note the size of the pick and shovels at the bottom of the pit on the right. This manhole is 19 feet deep, 7 feet wide and 13 feet long. The trench at the left is 392 feet long, 16 feet deep and 4 feet wide.

PRESIDENT VAIL ASKS LEGISLATION TO ASSIST IN UPBUILDING TELEPHONE SYSTEMS

The following letter, signed jointly by Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and G. W. Robinson, president of the United States Independent Telephone Association, was sent to all members of the Congress which assembled May 19, 1919:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1919.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

On midnight, July 31, 1918, under the authority of Congress for war purposes, the President took supervision, possession, control, and operation of the telephone systems of the country and has since operated them. The war has practically ceased. The public press is strongly demanding, the general public and the owners of the telephone properties are urging, that they be returned as speedily as possible, that former conditions may be restored and more satisfactory service be afforded. The President and the Postmaster-General have announced that this will be done as soon as adequate arrangements be provided for receiving and advantageously operating them. It remains only for Congress to enact such legislation as speedily as possible.

The expenses of these systems have largely increased during the past year, for wages alone at the rate of more than \$20,000,000 per annum. This was inevitable and necessary by reason of larger proportional increases by the Railroads and industries of the country. The revenues are inadequate to care for such increases, and the deficit of the Government on that account to date is large and steadily increasing. The Postmaster-General ordered that steps be taken to secure adequate revenues, but contentions with the regulatory authorities of the States, not yet settled, have prevented such adjustments.

If such conditions continue, necessarily the credit of the operating companies will be impaired, proper expenses cannot be met, the best operating forces cannot be retained, needed extensions and satisfactory service cannot be provided. A deterioration will ensue which in some localities may threaten a recurrence to public ownership or operation in order to care, even inadequately, for public needs. By prompt action Congress can prevent this contingency.

Just and speedy settlements should be made for all properties taken under the existing law, that such balances now in the possession of the Government may be restored to assist in the upbuilding and extension of the various systems for better public use. The conditions and regulation of operation should be clearly defined so as to permit the companies to re-establish and maintain a satisfactory service with reasonable rates without discrimination and procure the benefits of legitimate competition. The principal operating companies of the United States are vitally interested in co-operating with Congress and the officials of the Government to accomplish these results.

THEO. N. VAIL,
President American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

G. W. ROBINSON,
President U. S. Independent Telephone Ass'n.

Bell Telephone News

Published Monthly by

CENTRAL UNION TELEPHONE COMPANY

DAVID R. FORGAN, *Chairman of Board of Directors*
EDGAR S. BLOOM, *President*
C. L. McNAUGHTON, *Secretary and Treasurer*
JOHN UPRICHARD, *General Auditor*
G. A. KOSITZKY, *Chief Engineer*
E. S. WILSON, *General Counsel*
M. P. TURNER, *General Attorney*
E. A. REED, *General Manager, Columbus, Ohio*
FRANK WAMPLER, *General Manager, Indianapolis, Ind.*
C. H. ROTTGER, *General Manager, Springfield, Ill.*

Issued by the PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year in advance, to all persons except employes of the Telephone Company.

Thrift a Heritage of War

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." To talk of the *benefits* of a war when the earth has scarcely settled over the graves of our heroic dead might seem unfeeling. However, in the lessons it taught, the war has been a benefit, particularly to Americans.

In the first place it has taught us the meaning and potency of a great ideal when backed by the might of a nation or group of nations in arms. In the second place it has taught us thrift.

Before the war there were about 500,000 holders of government securities in the United States. Now there are 20,000,000. These twenty million have an interest in their government they never had before. They are bondholders now, each holding a mortgage on Uncle Sam, and in a manner bound to do their part in keeping Uncle Sam in a condition to pay interest and principal.

Some striking figures have been worked out by an expert to show how American incomes are made up of money actually earned by money, in the form of interest and dividends from investments, as compared with money earned in salaries and business profits. The basis of these figures, prepared by David Friday, and published in the *Journal of Political Economy*, is the federal income tax returns. Taken the country over, and figuring everybody who pays the federal tax on incomes ranging from \$3,000 up to \$2,000,000 and more, it is found that \$92 in every \$100 is earned, and \$8 comes from interest. Assuming that interest is at the same rate as that earned by War Savings Stamps, four per cent, compounded semi-annually, then for each \$92 that a man earns he would have \$200 in the form of investments, representing his savings.

While you can make figures prove anything, as the saying goes, and the fellow who worked out the above might work out almost anything else if he had the statistics, he certainly could not prove that thrift fails to secure comforts in our old age, educate our children and prevent us from becoming charges on our relatives or the public.

Hold on to your Liberty Bonds. Buy more War Savings Stamps and become a regular depositor in some sound savings bank.

Return of the 409th

Without intention to detract in any degree from the wholeheartedness of our welcome to all of our returning heroes, it must be permitted us to express a particular joy and pride in our welcome to the 409th Telegraph Battalion.

These boys are peculiarly our own. They volunteered to go abroad to do something which a telephone man can do best of any one. They and the other dozen or more similar battalions made up of Bell employes, represented the Bell system's

organized active field service in the great war. They did the job well and are entitled to the honors of veterans.

Their work was hard. Their hours were long. Sundays and week days were the same. They toiled from sunrise until the last beam faded and then toiled on under the lights of their motor trucks. Some of them worked until ten o'clock on Christmas night—after the armistice. They do not complain. They went over to do a certain thing and they did it. Now their work is over and their record is clean.

General officials of the company, in talks to the employes at meetings held recently in Chicago, explained some of the difficulties met by the company and the organization in the attempt to maintain the service during the war and reconstruction periods. It was explained that the war created an unprecedented demand for labor and material, that the telephone companies over the country gave thousands of their best men to the army and navy and that probably one-half are still away from the telephone service. It has also been very difficult to retain the services of the operators on account of the high wages offered in other lines of employment which the war threw open to women. These difficulties have been further increased by the inadequacy of the company's revenue, under existing rate schedules, to pay the high wages, maintain the property in good condition and provide for depreciation.

These things have been the natural concomitants of the war period. Under the conditions a perfect service could not be rendered. But it is unfair to charge that any inadequacies in the service are due to the postmaster general, neither is it fair to charge them to the telephone and telegraph executives. The imperfect service has been and is due to the reasons outlined above. The adverse conditions, it is sincerely hoped, are only temporary. Improved service is to be expected when the telephone organization is restored to its pre-war strength and the financial difficulties of the situation are relieved. In the meantime we must all do our best to make the service as good as it can be made under existing conditions.

Marshall Field's is a great organization for many big reasons and many small ones. For instance, its clerks are not allowed to chew gum, nor to "do over" their hair with a prospective customer before them. The store has "twelve commandments," and they're all worth-while. Cleanliness and neatness is urged, men are warned against "flashy" wearing apparel, courtesy to customers and fellow-employes is asked, gossiping must be avoided, the use of gum, candy, fruit, nuts or lunch while on duty is prohibited, and there are several other "rules for success." Number twelve is of particular interest to and will find steady supporters among the readers of these pages. It is:

"The way in which a telephone message is sent indicates to quite an extent the character of the sender. A business house whose telephoning is quick, bright, to the point, and clear in its enunciation, conveys an impression that is always good. Let us throughout the whole house excel in telephoning."

"The voice with a smile" again!

On our desk lies a circular setting forth, in most alluring phrase, the news that we may "develop the power of achievement." Here we may learn all about "psychology applied to personal and business problems," and all within the modest scope of a twelve-volume reading course. That's all. All we need do to find out how to be successful is to read twelve volumes.

Solomon, who observed that "of making many books there is no end," crowded the necessary advice into twenty words: "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men."

We do not need to pay for this advice, and without knowing just what is in the twelve volumes we venture the guess that Solomon sums up the whole psychology of the matter, the entire secret of achievement, fully as well, if not indeed much better, than the offered twelve-volume course possibly could do.

COLONEL JUDAH TELLS STORY OF RAINBOW DIVISION

Members of Monday Lunch Club of Chicago Thrilled by First Hand Recital of Exploits of the American Vanguard in France

One of the most interesting stories of the war came first hand to the members of the Monday Lunch Club in Chicago on the 5th of May, when Colonel Noble B. Judah of the 149th Field Artillery told the splendid history of the Rainbow Division. Colonel Judah, who won both decorations and promotions in France, and whose observations were made from a position of authority, thus addressed, in part the men who had gathered to hear him:

"What the young men of this country whom you sent overseas did in the way of fighting filled everybody that saw them with such admiration that those men who have already come home welcome every opportunity to tell you what those fighting men did. I do not know any better way to do that than to tell you the story of the 42nd Division, and of its battles in France.

"The 42nd division was known as the Rainbow division. I think they called it that because we had units from so many states. The Rainbow division was what was called a national guard division at that time; the lines between the regular divisions and the national guard divisions and the draft men had not fallen as they afterward fell. The division was organized in Washington, in August, 1917, by certain officers who were in charge of the militia bureau, and they picked out specific units from different states.

"We left Camp Mills, Long Island, on the 18th of October and landed in France on the 1st of November, 1917. When we landed in France there were only 50,000 United States troops there—the whole First division, part of the Second division, and a part of the Twenty-sixth, another national guard division from the New England States; but in all, not 50,000 men under arms from the United States in that country on November 1, 1917, and a year later, on November 1, 1918, there were more than 2,000,000 Americans under arms in France.

"There were three phases for the American army in France. The first phase was one of instructions, and then our entrance into trench warfare as single divisions. Afterward our divisions were gathered together as corps, and later on before the St. Mihiel offensive we became an army.

First Artillery Training

"When the 42nd arrived at St. Nazaire on November 1st there was no organized arrangement to take care of the troops as there was later on in the war. We took care of ourselves. The artillery was sent off to an artillery training camp to be taught the use of the French 75's under French officers. They sent us to an old French artillery camp established by Napoleon up in Brittany, and the tales of sunny France seemed to us to be misnomers. It did nothing but rain. We never saw sunshine. It rained all the time, there was nothing but mud on the ground,

and the barracks we occupied with 5,000 men had been previously occupied by 3,000 German prisoners for the last three years, so that they were not very clean. It was wet and cold and we worked as much by night as by day, but the men got wonderful training.

"We had to march our infantry one hundred miles in giving up our area and going into our new training quarters, and we marched them through snow almost knee deep on the ground. We had just one pair of shoes each for the men, and could not get any more. We had two blankets apiece, and those men in marching that one hundred miles marched themselves, many of them at least, right out of their shoes, so that some of them finished that march in their bare feet. They would start at dawn, get into a French village, and be billeted in these little villages with no place to build a fire, with nothing but probably a barn floor to sleep on, and two blankets to sleep between; and then up again and start marching next morning without having had an opportunity to dry their shoes or their socks. The patriots of Valley Forge had nothing on the men of the 42nd division on that march.

"They came through it in great shape and the French were very much astounded at the precision with which these untrained men, as they thought, carried out this military maneuver.

"The 15th of February we received orders to go into the line and we were the first American division to get a sector of our own. The 26th and the 1st divisions had been in, but only on a brigade front, that is, half of a division. We went in on a whole division front. We commenced to move on February

17th. Our infantry came up and joined us, and we went into line on February 21st, and then only for a month's training scattered along the front of a French army corps, that is, three French divisions. We went into a quiet French sector, as they called it, at the edge of the Vosges, near Luneville. We were with a French corps that had been fighting at Verdun and had been sent into that area for a rest. That part of the French line had to be held, but there was no active fighting. It was not a strategic point and there was no danger of the Germans making a great offensive there, so it was used by the French throughout the war as a rest area.

"The thing that struck us all was the coolness of our men, inexperienced as they were. The very first brush we had with the Germans after the French went out was on the night we took over our sector. A patrol of a dozen Germans came into our trenches and ran ahead on to a patrol of Alabamans from the Alabama regiment going through the trenches. They were armed only with pistols, but with their pistols they shot up that German



COLONEL NOBLE BRANDON JUDAH.

patrol, killed all but two, and brought those two in as prisoners. That was our first blood, and all the other regiments were very jealous and very envious.

"The 69th New York, on the left of the Alabamans, could not stand it; they wanted German prisoners themselves. Opposite their sector was a small French village held by the Germans, and which made a salient into our line. They knew there was an outpost of perhaps half a dozen Germans in it, and so the next night the 69th organized a patrol and went out to take that outpost, and they took eight men. As I said, it was an Irish regiment, Lieutenant Cassidy commanding, Sergeant O'Leary as his sergeant, and his corporal was Corporal Kerrigan. They went out as patrols always did, with their hands and faces blackened so they would not show in the dark. They were armed only with hand grenades and trench knives. They divided, and four of them crept around to the rear of the Germans and came down through that little village. They struck a German outpost of these eight Germans, and there were an equal number, eight on both sides. Two of the Germans were on guard and the rest were in a dugout. The German sergeant saw them approaching, gave the alarm, and at the same minute O'Leary jumped him.

"O'Leary was a New York policeman; Kerrigan was an insane asylum keeper. They finished him then and there with their trench knives, and O'Leary was very proud of his trench knife when he brought it back, because the blade was bent nearly double where he had struck the German's breastbone. Then they threw a hand grenade into the dugout and took prisoner those who were left. To get back to our lines they had to come through the German wire entanglements, then through no-man's land and through our own wire entanglements, and the machine guns were playing all across the field and our artillery was firing.

"One of the German corporals they brought back was wounded with eight perforations through the intestines, a hole in his foot and a hole in his neck, and of course protested in German against running across no-man's land, and of course they could not understand German. When they got to our wire they could not find the path and so they threw this German over the wire. O'Leary said afterwards, 'Of course I couldn't understand him, but if I had known he was wounded I wouldn't have treated him so rough.'

"On the 5th of July our division was ordered into the area just east of Rheims. That is the Champagne country, as they call it. It is a chalk country; you can dig your trenches there, but as soon as the air gets to the soil it hardens, and you have beautifully fortified rock trenches. There had been bitter fighting there for three years; there was hardly a tree or blade of grass in sight. The whole country was shot up fearfully through the terrific cannonading that had taken place, and there was nothing there but chalk.

"On the 8th they had put us up in front line with part of the fourth French army under Gen. Gouraud. We were in between the 170th and 13th French division. They alerted us again the night of the 9th, but nothing happened. Meanwhile the French were bringing up artillery, gun after gun. I had not realized there was so much artillery in all the world. On an eighteen mile front at Rheims there was a gun for every five yards. Of course they were not *hub* to *hub*, but were set back different distances according to their caliber, but nevertheless there was one gun ready to fire for every five yards.

Gen. Gouraud's Tactics

"Gen. Gouraud's plan was to pull all his men out of the front line trenches and mass them on the intermediate position, on the crest. In the front line trenches he left only small detachments of infantry under officers whose mission it was to send up rocket signals when the German infantry came over. They were to die where they stood or be taken prisoners, and they knew it. In the eight hundred yards space between the first and second line trenches he planted small detachments of machine gunners, dug in and protected with barb wire, and their mission was to check

and enfilade the German waves as they came over. They also were to die.

"All the main body of his men he massed on the intermediate position. Saturday, the 14th, we expected the attack and we were alerted and stood at arms all night. Sunday the movement on the other side was tremendous and showed plainly they were going to attack. They were overconfident and did not conceal their movements, but moved their troops up in broad daylight, so that we knew the attack was coming.

"That night the French sent over one lieutenant and six men and brought back prisoners who talked and said, 'Yes, the artillery would begin the attack that night. The artillery preparation would begin at 12:05 and the infantry would come over at 4:30.' They got these prisoners about 9:30 and 11:30 the information came from Gen. Gouraud's headquarters saying the German artillery would attack at 12:05, the German infantry at 4:30, and that the French counter artillery preparations would begin at a quarter to twelve. Our artillery had been in position for a week; the 149th was in position ready to attack, and they were in open position, no dugouts, but with guns on the ground hidden from the enemy only by green canvas camouflage stretched over them. One gun for every five yards of that eighteen miles of battle front, as I told you, and we knew the Germans had that many guns or more.

The World Was Roar and Flame

"At a quarter to twelve simultaneously along with that whole front the French fire was laid down. It was a tremendous roar. At five minutes past twelve, as everybody stood nervous and alert, waiting to see if the prisoners' information was correct, down came the German fire, and then there was a gun for eighteen miles firing for every two and a half yards of that eighteen miles, and every gun firing just as fast as it could be loaded and discharged. The roar was indescribable. You could not hear a single discharge; you could not see a single flash. The heavens simply thundered and the sky was one bright glare. The air vibrated up and down your spine. Those guns fired that way until four-thirty in the morning, firing on the German front lines, and the German camps. They broke up the German troops massing for attack. We heard afterwards that one German division was so badly shot up that their support division had to come to them to aid in the attack, and they got off therefore an hour late.

More Live Germans—More Dead Germans

"On that eighteen-mile front they attacked at five o'clock and by seven-thirty everything was over. The French say their legs were broken. Meanwhile the forces in the rear did not know what had happened in front and the Germans kept coming on. They thought the attack was going forward in accordance with schedule, and all their troops kept advancing; new Germans kept coming on and on into this deadly area and they died as they came. They attacked with twenty-five divisions on that eighteen-mile front. All their convoys came up, their artillery parks, their ammunition trains came up, their supply trains came up into the area of our fire and were destroyed. They were over-confident.

"Our men were practically worn out by attack after attack of the Germans, but in every case those German attacks were repulsed. That night the artillery kept up a fire on us, but the next day at noon the German retreat had begun and their big Champagne offensive was broken. They had expected it was going to go through satisfactorily.

Where Foch Struck in Counter-Attack

"The Champagne battle on July 15th was Germany's Gettysburg. The high-water point of German power was reached at midnight July 15th; at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 16th that power was gone, their attack was shattered.

"The French high command, Marshal Foch, did not know until the 15th whether this was the big offensive or only a diversion. By night on the 15th Marshal Foch knew that this was the big offensive and no diversion, that the line had held and the Germans had been defeated, and he was free to use his reserves where he wanted, and so he sent in his counter-attack at the beginning of the second battle of the Marne on July 18th at Soissons.

Ottawa Boy Cited for Bravery

The following is quoted from the *Ottawa Republican-Times* in regard to Sergeant John C. Blankinship, formerly with the construction department under W. I. Thomas at Rockford:

"In the list of citations for valor on the battlefield, which was released to the newspapers for publication to-day, appears the name of Sergeant John C. Blankinship, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Blankinship. The *Republican-Times* had this list of citations in its possession for several days, but heeding the warning of the war department against publication before the release date, waited until to-day to use the story.

"In the official citation Blankinship is listed as a corporal, but he now holds the rank of sergeant, evidently having been promoted following the receiving of the distinguished service cross. The citation reads:

"Corporal John C. Blankinship, Company C, Fifth Field Signal Battalion. For extraordinary heroism in action near Fossoy, July 15th. During the intense artillery bombardment preparatory to the great German offensive of July 15th Corporal Blankinship voluntarily led a medical officer to the aid of wounded men, following broken wire through woods. He guided the party on their return over the same route, although suffering from a severe wound. Home address, Dr. Homer Blankinship, father, Ottawa, Ill."

Sergeant Blankinship enlisted at Chicago July 5, 1917, and landed in France February 17, 1918. Last August a letter was received by Dr. Blankinship from his son's captain telling how the lad volunteered to go out on the field to help bring in some wounded men. The trail led through a wooded section, and it was necessary to go to the very edge of the German trenches to get the men. Blankinship was wounded in the right arm, just above the wrist, by a piece of shrapnel when he was within twenty-five feet of the German trenches. While on their way back the entire party, with the exception of Blankinship, lost their sense of direction, and he led them through the woods, and, according to the captain, saved the lives of all of them.



SERGEANT J. C. BLANKINSHIP.

Lieutenant Hasselman Home

Lieut. Victor M. Hasselman, another Indianapolis boy who distinguished himself in France, has arrived home and is with his mother at 3445 Central avenue.

Before the war Lieutenant Hasselman was employed on outside exchange plans in the engineering department of the Central Union Telephone Company. He returned to the Central Union service May 1st after an absence of twenty-two and a half months. He is a cousin of Phil M. Watson, district commercial manager at Indianapolis.

Lieutenant Hasselman was a member of Battery A before it went to the Mexican border and served through the seven months of that arduous service. He went to France with the 150th Field Artillery as a member of Battery A and was promoted to second lieutenant. In December of 1917, General Sumnerall of the American army sent Lieutenant Hasselman for training in the air service in order that he might become an

artillery officer observer. Upon concluding his training he was with the French squadron for about two months and then went into the United States air service as an officer observer until the middle of July, 1918, when he was made officer in charge of the flying, remaining at his post until the middle of August, when he was sent as adjutant to the chief of air service of the Third Army Corps, with which he served until October 24th. He was appointed adjutant, at the request of the commander of the air service and the observation group, of the Sixth Army Corps and assisted in organizing this new corps. Lieutenant Hasselman remained with the Sixth Army Corps until February 4th, when he was discharged. He sailed from St. Nazaire February 24th, in charge of a company of casualties, landing at Newport News in March. There he was given another company to take to Camp Taylor, Ky. Just before sailing for home he received, on board ship by special courier from Paris, his commission as first lieutenant. He was in France more than fifteen months and in the air service thirteen months, flying for eight months of that time. During four months of that time he was flying over the front and practically had a captain's rank for five months.

Annual Report of the Employés' Benefit Fund General Committee—Receivers, Central Union Telephone Company

To Employés:

In compliance with the provisions of the Plan for Employés' Pensions, Disability Benefits and Death Benefits, an audit of the receipts and disbursements of the Employés' Benefit Fund for the year ending December 31st, 1918, has been made and a certificate of audit appears at the conclusion of the following annual statement.

Original appropriation made by the company to establish Employés' Benefit Fund.....\$180,000.00
Payments for the year 1918:

Pensions	\$ 4,321.56
Accident disability benefits.....	22,872.18
Disability expenses (accidents only).....	8,707.81
Sickness disability benefits.....	39,163.68
Death benefits (including expenses).....	21,310.91
State insurance.....	1,789.26
	<hr/>
	98,165.40
	<hr/>
	\$ 81,834.60

Interest at 4 per cent added to fund..... 6,476.28
Appropriation made to restore fund to original amount 91,689.12

Amount of fund January 1st, 1919.....\$180,000.00

We have audited the above statement and certify that it is correct.

(Signed) EDWARD P. MONEY & COMPANY,
Certified Public Accountants.

The number of cases in which benefits under the plan were paid, during 1918, was 1,192. The average number of employés for the year was 10,379, about 11 per cent of whom participated in benefits during the year. The expense of administration was paid by the receivers, and was not charged to the fund.

The payment of benefits under the plan has not been affected by the existing Federal control. The agreement which has been made with the Government provides for the continuation of the benefit plan during the period of such control.

NOTICE.

Employés should familiarize themselves with Paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of Section 9 of the Benefit Plan so as to guard against breaking their service records by absences that are not covered by Disability Benefits.

Failure on the part of the employés to inform themselves of these matters and to observe them may result in loss of credit for previous service. Employés may obtain information regarding the routines from their immediate superiors.

THE EMPLOYÉS' BENEFIT FUND GENERAL COMMITTEE,
(Signed) E. J. FARRELL, Secretary.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

THEY LEFT THEIR IMPRINT ON THE MAP OF EUROPE

Gallant Telephone Soldiers of the 409th Are Now in Civilian Clothes After Seventeen Months of Important and Dangerous Work Overseas—A Brief Story of the Battalion's Career in France and Germany

"They never touched us!"

This summarizes the experiences of the 409th Telegraph Battalion which has returned to the United States after making an honorable record as part of the great American Army which brought the arrogant Hun to his knees. The "they" in the sentence refers to German projectiles which, during one period of their service, were falling thickly in the area occupied by the men of this battalion.

On the eve of the departure of the battalion for home, Major Garrison Babcock, who was then in command, received a letter from Brigadier General George S. Gibbs, warmly praising the men for their effective work. This letter is reproduced on this page.

The arrival of the 409th at New York, April 14th, on the transport *Plattsburgh*, and the assignment of the men temporarily to Camp Merritt, N. J., were briefly chronicled in the May BELL TELEPHONE NEWS. They remained there until April 23rd and were then transferred to interior camps where they were discharged from the service. The Chicago boys received their discharges at Camp Grant, Ill., April 28th. The Michigan boys were demobilized at Camp Custer. Some took short leaves of absence before resuming their regular jobs in civil life. Many are already back in the telephone ranks. The remainder are expected to be at work by the time this issue of the NEWS is distributed.

Of the original two hundred Bell telephone men from the ranks of the Chicago Telephone Company, Cleveland Telephone Company and Michigan State Telephone Company, who left the United States with the 409th in October, 1917, only sixty-seven returned on the *Plattsburgh*. Of the remainder the majority have been transferred to other units during the course of their service. Five lie beneath the consecrated soil of France. They are:

Edward Caldwell Field, Chicago; killed in automobile accident.

Charles E. Galavan, La Grange, Ill.; died of disease.

Robert Cline, Jr., La Grange, Ill.; died of disease.

Stephen M. O'Brien,

Detroit; died of disease.

Warden D. Miller, Detroit; died of disease.

James M. West, Detroit; died of disease.

The following list of injuries is reported:

Thomas R. Freeman, Jr., Chicago; automobile accident.

Harold J. Connelly, Chicago; motorcycle accident.

Charles E. Ducat, Detroit; automobile accident.

The injuries of the first two, although severe, were not serious and both men have fully recovered. Ducat was badly injured about the head and is still under treatment.

The Bell telephone employes, officers and men of the 409th, who returned on the *Plattsburgh* were the following:

Captain Charles F. Moran
First Lieut. Eugene J. Seguin
Joseph Francis Carmody
Laurence Frank Hyde
Roy Herman Eastland
Clifford Holston
William W. Fry
Stuart G. McIntosh
Melvin T. Bergstrom
Raphael C. Bogardus
Frank X. Brockmeyer

Theodore Burgman
Harold J. Connelly
James Patrick Cannon.
John Claude Doyle
Arlington C. Eaton
Raymond J. Farrell
Bert Glover Francis
Will Rease Goodwin
Chas. A. Hasseler
Thos. Williard Hesterman
Herbert B. Kischell

Henry Kristufek
Paul A. Larson
Fred. Earl MacDonald
Benedict Leo Malinski
John H. Mangan
Wm. H. McCarthy, Jr.
Joseph Miscovic
Walter Edw. Penfold
Anthony John Rio
George Earl Rouse
Bryon E. Sewell
Homer L. Shields
Edwin E. Stothard
Elmer H. Thilmont
Paul Westcott
Gus Wallin
Allie J. Bishop
Andrew A. Boughton
John James Buckley
Harry L. Campau
John Joseph Campbell
Melvin R. Cheesmond
Edwin S. Conway
Thomas R. Freeman
William Earl Goss
Leonard Grohoske
Louis P. Helmreich
Homer Jos. Heffran
Orville C. Ingalsbe
F. G. Jackson
Alex Johnston
John Walter Keady
Gerhardt John Klix
Claude Kirk
Lloyd L. Lanchester
James Long
Frederic Maclean, Jr.

Thanks of the Army Extended to 409th

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.
HEADQUARTERS SERVICES OF SUPPLY.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

March 19, 1919.

From: Chief Signal Officer, A. E. F.

To: Commanding Officer, 409th Telegraph Battalion, Signal Corps.

Subject: Separation from the American E. F.

1. On the departure of your organization for the United States the Chief Signal Officer of the American E. F. desires me, in saying farewell to yourself, your officers and your men, for him, to express his deep gratification over the fact that they have conducted themselves at all times while on a foreign soil in a manner true to the traditions of an American organization.

2. Upon its arrival in France the 409th Telegraph Battalion was assigned to the important work involved in the construction of the vast network of the system required for the line of communications. The reputation gained by it in carrying forward this work was such that upon the formation of the 2nd Army in October, 1918, the 409th Telegraph Battalion was immediately selected for assignment with this army. The work of the Signal Corps organizations in this war has been the subject of the most lavish praise by division, corps and army commanders, and our commander-in-chief has placed himself on record as saying that without the aid of this service the successes of our Armies would not have been achieved. The 409th Telegraph Battalion, on the record of its task well done, can look with pride on its share in the credit reflected on this Army.

3. In their return home and to their pursuits in civil life, the Chief Signal Officer wishes that all good fortune may attend yourself and the members of your command.

(Signed) GEO. S. GIBBS,
Brigadier General, U. S. A., Acting C. S. O.



SNAPSHOTS OF SOME OF THE MEN OF THE 409TH TELEGRAPH BATTALION AND PLACES WHERE THEY WORKED, PLAYED OR LIVED.

The long, plain building is the barracks at Nevers, where the 409th spent some time. The section of No-Man's-Land and the dugouts are on the St. Mihiel sector. At the lower right is battalion headquarters at Autun. The shipboard picture was taken going over. In the group is also shown the front of the gambling casino at Monte Carlo and a Christmas Day scene at Nice. Some of our boys are sitting beneath the umbrella.

James Francis Mylor
Edward F. Nachtigall
John J. Roonan
Jerry Cornelius Ryan
Wesley Smith

Elihu C. Turk
Ralph E. Walters
Everette G. Wilson
Joe Calvert Washburn
Clement J. Walsh

Glen Howard Thiel

The 409th Telegraph Battalion, formerly the Eleventh, was one of two organized by the executives of the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies under a plan which was followed throughout the country by the Bell Companies. The battalion was mobilized on August 20, 1917, and started east on August 22nd from Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit. The Chicago company was under command of Captain V. E. Code with First Lieutenants Charles F. Moran, Eugene J. Seguin and Fred E. Norwood. The Michigan and Cleveland men were under command of Captain W. C. Elmore, with First Lieutenants Fred Borden, Frank M. Little and Walter G. Cole. The battalion reached Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N. J., August 23rd. The battalion organization was completed by the assignment of Major C. E. Russell to command. Captain Elmore was placed in command of Company D, with Lieutenants Seguin and Borden, and Captain Forest E. Brooks was assigned to Company E, with Lieutenants Cole and Little. Lieutenant Norwood was adjutant, Lieutenant Moran supply officer and Lieutenant Kearney medical officer.

Sailed for France

After about two months intensive training the battalion left Camp Vail on October 17, 1917, and on the following morning before dawn were on board the U. S. Transport *Covington*, formerly the *Cincinnati* of the Hamburg-American line, steaming out of Hoboken. After a calm and uneventful voyage the boat reached St. Nazaire, France, on the morning of November 1st. The boys were kept on the transport for a week.

On the afternoon of November 8th they left for Nevers which was to be their headquarters for some time. Arriving at Nevers the following day they received their outfit of motor trucks, motorcycles, automobiles, tools and materials and started work on the line which was then being built to connect St. Nazaire with the general headquarters at Chaumont. About this time Company D was moved to Luzu (Nievre) to work on the line. On December 15th half of Company E was sent to Longy (Nievre) and two days before New Year's the remainder of E reached Longy. On February 1st, 1918, Company D moved to Epenac (Laone et Loire). On February 3rd Company E moved to Mersault (Cote D'Ore). On April 15th Company D moved to Langres (Haute Marne).

On April 20th Company E moved to Autun (Laone et Loire) and on June 1st Company D went to Blere (Indre et Loire) and E was sent to Tours on the same date. Then the two companies started to put the second arm on the St. Nazaire-Chaumont line.

On June 25th half of Company E moved to Geivres (Cher) where a big supply base was located. On July 11th the remainder of E was sent to Nerondes (Cher). On September 9th half of E moved to Bourges. This was in connection with the work of running a twenty-five pair cable from the main St. Nazaire-Chaumont line to the Central records office at Bourges. By this time Company D had moved from Blere to Nevers.

These shifts and transfers were all in the course of building lines, more or less permanent, between the coast and headquarters and between depots of various kinds and all the work was remote from the fighting front. But when the cable job just mentioned was finished the big order finally came.

Into the Fight

On October 8th the whole battalion was assembled at Bourges and ordered to join the Second Army at the front. The boys were loaded on army trucks and traveled 450 miles to Es-sur-Tille. Then they proceeded to Toul and were assigned to the Twenty-eighth Division, composed largely of Pennsylvania troops. Headquarters of this division were at Lagny. When the Twenty-eighth moved up to the front the battalion was stationed at Hamonville, about twenty-eight miles from the front lines. This

village had been blown to pieces by shell fire about two weeks before and the boys of the 409th lived in the ruins of the houses and the cellars. Here they carried on night and day guerilla warfare with the rats which always infest such ruins. While stationed here the men built "repp" or light lines from Toul to Essey on the route of the Sedan offensive. Knobs and wires were put up on poles left behind by the retreating Germans. The battalion worked in three detachments, the first out of Hamonville, the second out of St. Mihiel and the third out of Buxieres. On one occasion three of the trucks used by the St. Mihiel detachment were pressed into service to carry troops of the Seventy-seventh Division in their pursuit of the Germans. These trucks were driven by James Long, of Chicago; John Roonan, of Cleveland, and Louis Helmreich, of Milwaukee.

Millions of 'Em

Long's truck was rumbling along one night with headlights on. Long didn't suppose the Huns were near. A shell exploded near by. Long put out the headlights but left the small lamps going. A flock of shells descended. He put out the oil burners and through the noise produced by at least a million more shells (Roonan counted 'em) he piloted his cargo of troops safely to cover.

The whole battalion was assembled at Buxieres early in November. Fifty men were sent ahead to Veil to work on another "repp" line. Here they worked under the big naval guns which were hurling destruction thirty miles or more into Germany. Our boys strung lines at the base of a hill while the big guns threw the shells over their heads. At every discharge the whole hill shook. They were here on armistice day. Promptly at eleven o'clock the big guns stopped firing. Down the line the fighting continued a few minutes longer, the boys say.

On Into Germany

After the armistice the 409th was assigned to the Fifth Army Corps to construct lines for the army of occupation. The men created a signal office at Longwy, Lorraine, with lines running to Luxembourg, Arlon, Belgium (headquarters of the French army of occupation) and Montemedy, the last named the principal signal office of Lorraine. This was the last job and was completed December 27th. Then the battalion moved back to Toul and on January 15th was billeted at Mont de Vignoble where it remained until March 19th. On March 24th the men entrained for Brest, whence they sailed for home on April 5th.

During the stay of the 409th in France the personnel of its officers changed considerably. When the battalion left the United States it was under command of Major C. E. Russell, a New England man, who since the war has located in Chicago. Major Russell was later assigned to Bordeaux as provost marshal and was succeeded by Major Garrison Babcock, who continued in command of the 409th until it left France. Major Babcock before the war was an official of the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company of Chicago.

Early in the war Captain W. C. Elmore, in command of Company D, was transferred to a staff assignment. Lieutenant Fred Norwood was transferred to Paris reporting to the chief signal officer. Lieutenants Moran and Borden were promoted to captaincies and placed in command of Companies D and E respectively.

But what of the rest of the two hundred Bell men who went abroad with the 409th? Well, here is what happened to a few of them:

Captain W. C. Elmore, of Milwaukee, as mentioned above, was made an inspector in January, 1918, and sent to Italy. There he was made intelligence officer on the staff of General McClure. On May 1, 1918, he was assigned to the Fifty-fifth Regular Signal Battalion and ordered to field duty at Chateau Thierry. In the big fight here he got in the way of a piece of shell and as a result spent one month in a hospital. He was gassed in the Argonne fight and invalided home in December, 1918.

Lieutenant Walter G. Cole was transferred to Signal Corps Headquarters. He took the first telephone operators to former German territory and established an exchange at Treves.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

Lieutenants Frank M. Little and Fred Borden remained in France to take courses at the University of Bourne.

Philip Stockhausen was promoted to second lieutenant.

John H. Richardson was promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to the 406th Telegraph Battalion.

Claude Wardell was promoted to second lieutenant.

A number of the men were assigned to signal offices or depots. These included the following:

To Autun—George A. Baumer, Elmer Frank Filley, Roland Arthur Helsten, John Stanley Marrs.

To Nevers—Jarry Canty, Patrick J. Coyne, Cliff Spencer Lally, Joseph E. Mooney, Henry A. O'Brien, Miles T. McHugh.

To Brest—Louis F. Golden, Samuel Greenburg.

To Paris—George E. Doran, William D. Honess, Emil F. Krafft.

To St. Nazaire—Arthur K. Esler.

To Langres—James F. Hogan, Walter J. Moroney.

To Bordeaux—Otto Hrack, Thomas J. Slattery, James M. Barry.

To Gievres—Louis Bruce MacRobert, Harry Lee Benner.

To Es-Sur-Tille—Williams T. Woods, Harry Webster Jackson.

To Genoa, Italy—Neils R. Becker.

To Tours—John C. M. Devlin.

Earl J. Brown, a telegraph operator, formerly employed at the Chicago Board of Trade, who went to France with the 409th was found to be too speedy with the key for any ordinary use. He was therefore assigned to President Wilson's entourage as telegraph operator and thereafter traveled with the president.

T. G. Jackson and Homer Joseph Heffran served for a time with the 412th Telegraph Battalion on the British front. They returned to America, however, with the 409th.

The men, with one exception, were in splendid health when they reached home. Raymond J. Farrell, of Chicago, contracted pneumonia at sea and was left in a hospital in New York.

For the information contained in this article the editor of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS is indebted to Thomas R. Freeman, Jr., Elmer H. Thilmont and Bert G. Francis, of Chicago; Allie J. Bishop and Frederic J. McLean, Jr., of Detroit, and Samuel F. Shupe, of Milwaukee.

Illinois Committee on Public Utility Information Formed

Adopting as their slogan "There can be no prosperity in Illinois unless the public utilities are prosperous," the utilities of Illinois have signed an invitation to the public to "put the spotlight on us." Their composite "case" is to be made known through the Illinois Committee on Public Utility Information, whose organization has just been announced. This committee is to operate under the auspices of the Illinois Gas Association, Illinois State Electric Association, Illinois Electric Railway Association and other public service organizations, and in the interest of their customers, investors and employes.

With the budgets of Illinois public utility companies calling for \$70,000,000 of after-war rehabilitation work and extensions this year—a program which will do much to relieve business hesitation—the utilities will be unable to go ahead unless their credit, which means ability to obtain the necessary funds, is unimpaired. Their expenditures this year, alone, would mean the spending of \$60,000,000 in excess of the \$10,000,000 which the state plans to spend in its great good roads project. And in the five-year period of road making, during which the state will spend \$50,000,000, the public utilities plans call for the expenditure of \$450,000,000, or nine times as much. They are asking only for sane, scientific, non-political and just treatment, such as will enable them to perform the services imposed by their intimate relationship with the every-day life of every man, woman and child in the state and the communities in which they operate.

Statement of the Committee

In a public statement the committee says, in part:

"With tremendous wage increases necessitated by the high

cost of living, which shows but little, if any, abatement, and prices of materials up not less than 100 per cent. and in some instances three times that, they (the public utilities) have not had consideration commensurate with their dues.

"Upon their ability to earn a just wage depends their ability to spend money for wages, for improvement of service and for new building, the result of which means improvement of the community in which they operate. It is to the interest of every citizen that the public utility companies, upon which he depends so much, shall be fairly treated and that their facilities shall be developed to the utmost. It is only through this that he can obtain the service which should be his.

"Affecting the credit of the light, heat, railway, power or telephone companies in any city or town immediately means inferior service. It cannot be otherwise. The company cannot furnish something it has not the money to buy for the customer. It particularly hurts in the small town or city where citizens are necessarily dependent upon some single public utility plant. Impairment of public utility credit not only constitutes an attack on the securities you yourself hold, but on those of your banks, insurance companies and the countless concerns which have a collateral interest. No reasonable man will contend that capital is not entitled to a fair wage, as well as labor, or that the investments which go to build up and make a community should not be as well protected as the home a man and his wife have bought with their savings.

"The situation is not a pleasant one, but is one which must be met squarely in a calm, scientific, non-political and just way, without prejudice or demagoguery.

"If the utilities are not to be strangled, the best preventive is public knowledge of the economic facts which go to make the tremendous factor they are in the state's industrial and economic life. Unless they prosper, there will be no prosperity in Illinois. Just treatment is essential both to the maintenance of good service and to the protection of investors. The undermining of the credit of the utilities cannot fail to have far-reaching effects upon general credit and business prosperity, for their credit cannot be placed in jeopardy and the effect localized or even restricted to these companies.

"The utilities believe open and above board exploitation of the economic facts of the industry is sound policy for now and the future. They are content to submit their case to their customers, believing that to be the road to just treatment and freedom from unwarranted burdens that would prevent adequate service and forestall the great development program which must be carried out to meet the state's needs."

The Illinois Committee on Public Utility Information has opened offices in the Bedford building, 203 South Dearborn street, Chicago. Bernard J. Mullaney of Chicago is director of its work.

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Of Interest To Our Girls

Conducted by Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst



"CHERCHEZ LA FEMME"

French Proverb Takes on New Meaning When War Turns American Women into Unaccustomed Occupations.

The Ohio Division of the Central Union Telephone Company has sent in some pictures which, at first glance, may not seem exactly appropriate for the girls' department. But look again! That aerial climber only shows to what heights a woman's ambition can lead. And those efficient looking trouble men are really the woman wire chief and her force of trouble women.

The French motto, "Cherchez la Femme"—"look for the woman"—when trouble arises has been adopted in Ohio with a new interpretation. Look for the woman to clear up trouble, not to make it. The report from Ohio is that the women, who came to the rescue when the shortage of men became acute during the war, were a great success. They entered the new field of labor with the same fine spirit which has made them successful in other lines of telephone work, and it is the spirit which always wins.

We are giving their names so that you may honor the Ohio girls who met the emergency and who added one more proof of the adaptability of woman to any position where she is really needed.

Akron — Charlotte Reinbold, testwoman; Nelle Weirick, testwoman; Mable Hinman, testwoman.

Canton—Hazel Furney, testwoman.

Youngstown—Mary McNickols, testwoman; Catherine Hyland, testwoman.

Toledo — Gladys Pearson, repairwoman; Florence Engle, repairwoman; Lelia Clifton, repairwoman; Helen Marshall, switchboard janitress.

Sandusky—Dorothy Brengartner, testwoman.

Dayton—F. L. Buest, testwoman; Naomi Wise, testwoman.

Columbus—Gertrude Suhr, framewoman; Hilda Blum, framewoman; Olga M. Bower, framewoman; Elsie Temple, testwoman; Carrie Clinch, repairwoman; Tresa Clinch, repairwoman.

Athens—Eva Jourden, toll wire chief.

Lancaster — Mary Hyle, testwoman.

Newark—Thelma Klinger, wire chief.

Portsmouth — Rosanna Wanless, toll wire chief.

Nelsonville — Gladys Linton, wire chief; Margaret Williams, repairwoman; Mary Gusty, repairwoman.

The picture at the top, which shows Miss Margaret Williams, of Nelsonville, also shows that a Bell Telephone woman is perfectly at her ease in high places. Observe the poise and aplomb with which she maintains her difficult position.



Girls at Nelsonville, Ohio, who by taking telephone plant work released several men for military service. At the top is Miss Margaret Williams, repairwoman.

VACATIONS

Again we are looking for good places for vacations and again we shall be glad to have an exchange of information. If you have found an ideal place for your vacation tell us about it so that we can pass it on to girls who are looking for just such a vacation resort.

Every year we have given notice of the Eleanor Camp at Lake Geneva, which has been very popular with many of our Chicago girls. The season begins June 28th and ends September

2d. Special information can be given at the Eleanor Association rooms in the Stevens building at 16 North Wabash avenue, eighteenth floor, or by telephoning Central 5589.

We are glad to introduce our girls to the Y. W. C. A. camp at Forest Beach, Mich.

The camp at Forest Beach has been established by the Young Women's Christian Association of Chicago as a permanent vacation camp for young women. It is open to any young woman of

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

good character. Camp will open its eighth season May 30th, and extend through September 21st.

Camp Yowocha is located sixty-five miles east of Chicago on Lake Michigan. It occupies forty-five acres of beautiful wooded section of the famous sand dunes, and has eighteen hundred feet of safe, sandy bathing beach. There are glorious sunsets, thousands of songbirds, wild flowers of every hue, and berries of all kinds on the dunes. These, together with the clear, sparkling waters of the lake, clean, health-giving breezes, and the fine camp spirit of good fellowship and friendliness, all unite to make this an ideal spot for an ideal vacation.

"Big Bear," the main building, is a large, comfortable, concrete structure with porches, lounging rooms, sleeping porches, fireplaces, electric lights and running water. This and the other buildings, "Middle Bear," "Little Bear," "Bluebird," "Brown Thrush" and two new tent houses are all situated on a wooded dune overlooking the lake.

The rate for board and room is \$5.50 to Y. W. C. A. members and \$6.75 to non-members.

Mail applications not later than two weeks before arrival, together with a registration fee of \$1. Twenty-five cents of this fee is retained for registration, seventy-five cents will be credited on the first week's board. Baggage transportation, twenty-five cents.

Buy ticket to Grand Beach, Mich. Guests will arrive in Grand Beach at 5:38 p. m. via the Michigan Central Railroad, on the train leaving the Twelfth street station, Chicago, at 3:25 p. m. Railroad fare, \$2.01 each way.

For information in Chicago, call up the Y. W. C. A., 101 South Ashland boulevard, Haymarket 1943.

We have also found that the Newman farm at Wilmington, Ill., is already open. Rates there are \$10 a week. The expense of reaching the place is not great, as it is only about a two hours' ride. For information, write Mrs. M. Newman, Wilmington, Ill.

Red Cross Snap Shots

The following facts will show the rapid and tremendous growth of the Red Cross in its expansion from a domestic relief organization to a world-wide war relief agency:

The first enrollment in December, 1917, brought the Red Cross membership to 22,000,000.

The second fund drive during the week of May 20th to 27th, 1918, was over subscribed by millions above the hundred million asked for. Contributions to the second

war fund drive totaled \$180,623,106, more than 88 per cent. of which has been collected.

At the end of the fiscal year, June 30th, 1918, 8,512 persons were employed in an administrative capacity at National, Divisional and Foreign headquarters of the Red Cross. More than 3,000,000 volunteers served in the 700 can-
teens.

Forty thousand persons were engaged in Red Cross Home Service Work, and the amount expended for relief each month ranged from \$177,000 to \$315,000.

By the end of the fiscal year, the Red Cross, being a recruiting agency for the Army and Navy Nurses Corps, had enrolled 20,530 nurses.

An idea of the extent of the work undertaken by the Red Cross mission to

Greece may be gained from the fact that on one day 126 carloads of refugees containing 7,150 persons were provided with 12,500 rations. On another occasion at Tynovo-Siemen 1,500 refugees were given rations, the sick given emergency attention, 385 were clothed, 1,637 garments were distributed and five refugees were buried and the train started for Dedeagatch, all within five hours.

Clothing Still Greatest Need in France

Those who "bundled up their bundles" during the clothing campaign and urged others to do likewise, will have the satisfaction of knowing that the maximum amount of happiness will be derived from their old clothes by the half-clad refugees who receive this most welcome of all offerings from America.

The need for clothing among hundreds of thousands of refugees continues to be more imperative than food. Now that the conflict is over and the occupied territories of France and Belgium have been liberated, these refugees are hastening back to their former homes in large numbers. They have not thought of the ruins, the cold weather, or their condition as regards sufficient clothing; only the longing to get back to their homes occupies their minds.

The gift of a pair of socks by a passing American doughboy to an old peasant at Conflans brought tears of joy. The old fellow talks about his socks unceasingly. Another wears a pair of overalls that were presented to him by an American, as proudly as if it were a dress suit. Of food they have little, but of clothes they have practically none.

The clothing collected will do much to help, but will not entirely relieve this situation. Machines in Red Cross workrooms throughout the country must be kept busier than ever if Europe is to face next winter properly clothed. Surely America will rise to this emergency.



DINING ROOM AT "BIG BEAR."



AT DELIGHTFUL CAMP YOWACHA.



Safety First and Accident Prevention

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WHAT'S THE USE OF LIVING IF YOU CAN'T HELP A FELLOW ONCE IN A WHILE. HELP TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS. IT'S WELL WORTH WHILE.

THE MAN WHO LEAVES BOARDS WITH NAILS PROJECTING FROM THEM IS AS DANGEROUS AS THE MAN WHO ROCKS THE BOAT.

Recent Accidents

Chicago Telephone Company

An installer in the Chicago plant department was standing on a six-foot stepladder, stapling wire, when the brace pulled loose from the upright and the ladder spread. He jumped to prevent a severe injury and sprained the tendons in his left leg.

A matron in one of the Chicago offices cut the first and second fingers of her left hand while using a bread cutter without the guard in place.

A clerk in the general office building attempted to adjust an electric fan that was in motion and one of the blades struck his hand, injuring his fingers.

An installer in the equipment division at Chicago ran the end of a copper wire into the thumb of his right hand. No attention was paid to the injury at the time and later on it became infected.

A repairman in the Chicago division was using his pliers to trace a wire through a ring route, when the pliers slipped and struck him just below the right eye.

An operator was running across the floor of the locker room of one of the Chicago exchanges when her foot slipped and she fell, striking her head against a locker.

An operator was carrying pencils in her apron pocket. She put her hand in the pocket and the point of the pencil stuck in the third finger.

Wisconsin Telephone Company

A garageman in the plant department at Milwaukee applied a lighted match to a gas heater and an explosion occurred, resulting in soot being thrown into his face and eyes. It is thought that instead of turning on the pilot light he turned on the main flow of gas.

A cable repairman in the plant department at Milwaukee was boring a hole in a pole just below a cable box, when his safety belt, which had been scorched a short time before the accident, broke, causing him to fall to the ground and bruise his left shoulder.

A cable helper in the plant department at Racine was helping to repair a cable box and, as a fellow employé handed him a roll of galvanized sheet iron, it unrolled and struck him in the left ear.

Accident Prevention Trophy

During June the Accident Prevention Trophies contested for in the construction and suburban plant divisions of the Chicago plant department will be retained by the cable repair division and Joliet.

In May the trophy for the maintenance division was awarded to Calumet office, as that office had no "lost time" accidents for a period of twenty-four months. This office was unfortunate in having one "lost time" accident during March, therefore the trophy will be awarded to the office having the next best record. Prospect office has had no "lost time" accidents for twenty months and the trophy will be awarded for that period. Canal office has more employes than Prospect and had no "lost time" accidents during the twenty-month period, and the trophy will therefore revert to and be held by them until the next award is made.

The standing of the various districts in the three divisions of the plant department for the period ending March 31st is as follows:

MAINTENANCE.

1. Canal	15. West
2. Prospect	16. Edgewater
3. Kedzie	17. Superior
4. Calumet	18. Central
5. Main	19. Yards
6. Wabash	20. Irving
7. Oakland	21. Rogers Park
8. Belmont	22. Lake View
9. Austin	23. Humboldt
10. Hyde Park	24. Lincoln
11. Lawndale	25. Wentworth
12. Monroe	26. Beverly
13. Pullman	27. South Chicago
14. Stewart	28. Douglas

SUBURBAN.

Place.	District.	January.	February.	March.
1.	Joliet	—	—	—
2.	Waukegan	—	—	—
3.	Oak Park	—	—	—
4.	Harvey	—	—	—
5.	Aurora	—	—	—
6.	LaGrange	—	—	—
7.	Wheaton	—	—	—
8.	Evanston	—	1	—
9.	Elgin	—	—	1
10.	Hammond	1	1	1
11.	Spec. Est.	4	4	—

CONSTRUCTION.

PLACE.	DISTRICT.
1.	Cable Repair
2.	Central Construction.
3.	Building Cabling
4.	North Construction
5.	Supplies
6.	South Construction
7.	Garage

Honor Roll

The following list shows the Districts of the Chicago plant department that had no "lost time" accidents for six months or more, dating back from April 1st:

Exchange or District.	Division	Period Without "Lost Time" Accident
Canal	Maintenance	40 months
Prospect	Maintenance	20 months
Rogers Park	Maintenance	15 months
Aurora	Suburban	10 months
Cable Repair	Construction	8 months
LaGrange	Suburban	7 months
Wabash	Maintenance	6 months
Waukegan	Suburban	6 months
Stewart	Maintenance	6 months

May the list increase!

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dead stop
to
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means—*will do it*. It waterproofs, prevents decay and therefore lengthens the life of timber equipment.

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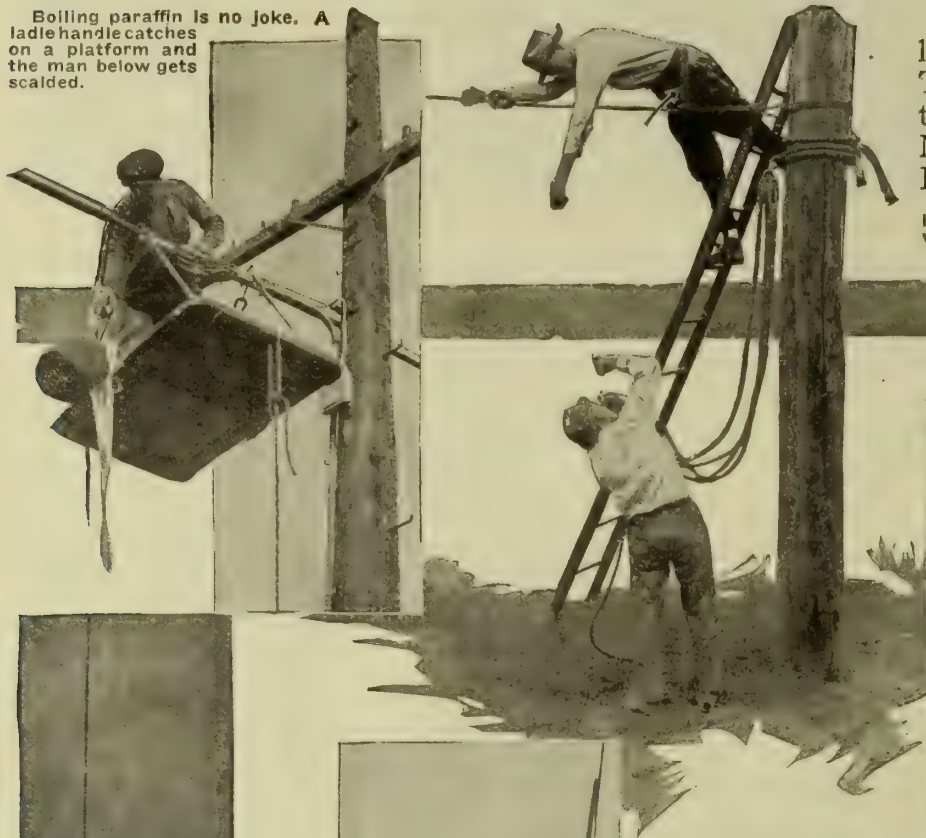
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Incorporated 1870

Office - Covington, Ky.

Watch Out for the Man Below!

Boiling paraffin is no joke. A ladle handle catches on a platform and the man below gets scalded.



This Page of Illustrations Was Published Recently in the Southwestern Telephone News and Is Presented to the Readers of the Bell Telephone News Through the Courtesy of that Publication.

The man above carries a monkey wrench in his belt. See! The guy wire is releasing it. Man below, watch out!



It's mighty careless to leave tools lying on a splicer's platform. Bill moved his foot and the man below didn't even know what hit him.

Watch the hammer slide off the ladder.



ler and bean Bill.



Ladders are dangerous both to man above and man below. To the left is shown a ladder placed nearly vertical and without safeguard at base.

If John goes over backward he'll crash into some "hot stuff." To the right we see Safety First.



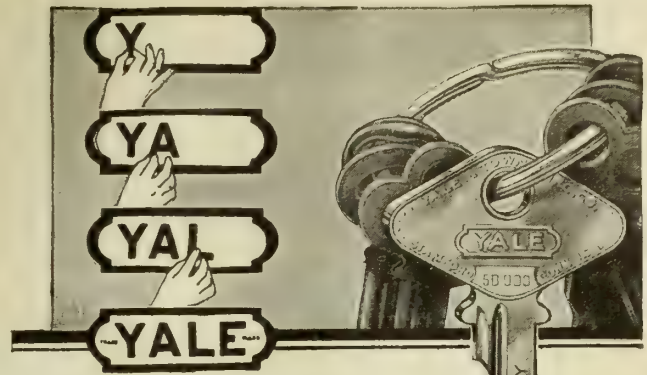
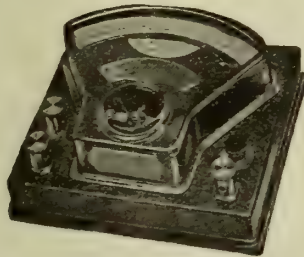
Weston

Model 1 D. C. Portable Voltmeter

They are guaranteed to an accuracy of 1/5 of one per cent. (in terms of full scale length). They are dead-beat. Each scale is hand-calibrated and has a mirror over which the knife-edge pointer travels. By bringing the pointer tip into line with its image, readings may be made within 1/10 of a division at any part of the scale. In mechanical and electrical workmanship, these Voltmeters practically attain perfection. In external appearance they are very handsome. The metal case has an exceedingly durable royal copper finish. The base is of selected mahogany, highly polished. Weston D. C. Instruments are especially designed for the accurate testing necessary in telephone service.

A full description of Model 1 Voltmeters will be found in Bulletin No. 501, which will be mailed on request.

Weston Electrical Instrument Co.
135 Weston Avenue Newark, N. J.
Branch Offices in the Larger Cities



One Key Does It All

With the Yale Cylinder Master Key System in the plant, office, public building, institution or home, any number of individual cylinder locks—each with its own individual key which will pass that lock and no other—are placed under the control of a single Master Key which will operate every lock, even though they number thousands.

Whether a new project or the enlargement of an established plant, the first step may be easily and economically made. Our staff is at your service for complete details or a survey. Correspondence on any matter relative to a Yale Cylinder Master Key System is cordially invited.

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
9 East 40th Street New York City
Chicago Office: 77 East Lake Street
Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.

Telephone, Franklin 2769

Experience 40 years

References:

Chicago Telephone Co., Chicago
Nebraska Telephone Co., Omaha

Mehring & Hanson Company

Heating, Cooling and Ventilating Systems
Power Plants—Power Piping
General Steam Fitting

118-120 NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
Near Washington Street

CHICAGO

For the
Man
Who Uses
Tools

It's something of
practical value all
the year 'round.



Genuine Harness Leather Tool Bag
Made in Six Sizes

Catalog No. 17 Describes It

MATHIAS KLEIN & SONS, Canal Station 62, CHICAGO

The "Perfect" Metal Block

(See Cut)

is one of the

"ANVIL BRAND" BLOCKS

Linesmen

find give best service.

We make a full line of Blocks for all purposes.

WESTERN BLOCK CO.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY
74 Murray St.

CHICAGO
34 N. Clinton St.



M. J. CORBOY COMPANY

Plumbing, Gas Fitting
Sewer Water Contractors

178 W. Randolph St. - Chicago, Ill.

CONTRACTORS FOR

Chicago Telephone Co.'s Majestic Exchange

"	"	"	Austin	"
"	"	"	Kildare	"
"	"	"	West Pullman	"

"EXCUSE IT, PLEASE!"

A Different Kind of an Application

A woman recently called at the Youngstown traffic office and stated she desired to put in an application. The application supervisor was called and the woman filled out the form. The supervisor, noticing that the applicant was married, asked if she was living with her husband, and getting an affirmative answer, informed her that the traffic department was not taking on any one who was married. The woman then very indignantly remarked, "Well, if it takes all this red tape and prying into private affairs to get a telephone installed, I don't want to be bothered with it."

Here's a Keen One

The instructor was explaining the code for appointment, "apt.," to her toll class. Later she asked one of the students what "apt" on the corner of her ticket indicated.

After pondering for some time, the student replied, "It means that Mr. Jones is 'apt' to be there at four o'clock."

From Waukegan

Operator—"Number, please." Subscriber—"Number, please?—the bell was ringing and it just tickled my ear so, I had to answer it."

Operator—"Number, please." Subscriber—"I don't want a number—I want to talk to the best looking operator you have." The operator then connected him with the chief operator.

Head of the Class, Mabel

This from Baraboo, Wis.—A subscriber reported trouble as follows: "Mine telephone is out; she got the sleeping flu yet."

These from Fond du Lac

A Fond du Lac subscriber called Information and asked "What is the telephone number of the engineer who runs the switch engine back and forth in front of the St. Paul depot on Sunday mornings?" When Information asked him the engineer's name he replied, "Why, don't you know, he has held that job for years?"

A subscriber at Fond du Lac called 221. Operator repeated 21. Subscriber said, "No, operator, 221, I don't stutter."

Fond du Lac had a call from Red Granite to Dotyville, and subscribers could not hear. Fond du Lac operator wanted Red Granite to hold the circuit and help repeat the message. Red Granite operator said, "Those people talk Italian; I can't repeat, can you?"

Place for Hearin's

When a Grand Rapids installer went to the house of a colored lady to install a telephone, she said: "Mah lan', yes, all youah got to do is jest put them hearin's right in heah. De wiahs am right heah in dis heah house."

Knew Her Business

"John," announced Mrs. Stylover, "I'm going to town tomorrow to see the new hats."

"You forget," her husband reminded her, "that tomorrow is Sunday. The shops will be closed."

"Who said anything about shops? I'm going to church."—*Memphis News-Scimitar.*

True Logic

"Rastus, what's an alibi?"

"Dat's proving dat yoh was at a prayer meetin' whar yoh wasn't instead of at de crap game whar yoh was."

Still Has His Marbles

"Look, mother," said Bobbie, exhibiting a handful of marbles. "I won all those from Willie Smith."

"Why, Bobbie!" exclaimed his mother, "don't you know it's wicked to play marbles for keeps? Go right over to his house and give back every one."

"Yes, mother," said the boy obediently; "and shall I take that vase you won at Mrs. Jones' whist party and give it back to her?"

An Interview with Cyrus

The tennis game's mainstay, Lieutenant Cyrus Hill, U. S. A., has returned from France, where he had assisted in the punitive expedition against Kaiser Bill. "Cy" has been on a honeymoon trip with Mrs. Hill, formerly Miss Elizabeth Grey. As it is the policy of this paper to keep its readers supplied at all times with news of the great, a reporter was sent to interview the great Cyrus the very day of his return. He got more than an interview; he got a real scoop.

"I understand that you have been in the service of Uncle Sam," our reporter told him.

"That's more than you have," retorted Cyrus.

"I have also learned that since your discharge from the service, you have engaged in a vaster, nobler work."

"You'd be surprised," he blushed.

"Do you lead a beautiful home life, Mr. Hill?" was the next question shot at him.

The quaint old face worked strangely for a minute, then he replied, unblushingly, "My home life is very beautiful."

"Now, tell me, Mr. Hill, just why you picked on the South in which to honeymoon?"

"The South has long been famed for its moon and its honey," he punned.

"Are you going to play a great deal of tennis this season, Mr. Hill?"

"Ask Mrs. Hill," was the enigmatic reply.

"Come, 'fess up, Cy; now that you're back, and married, and got a home and everything, aren't you happy?"

"Now, you stop," he admonished, shaking a forefinger.

"What is your advice to our young, unmarried men, Mr. Hill?"

"Tell them all to get married right away," he commanded, then leaned back in his chair and smiled, dreamily, and a far away look stole into his eyes.

A Yard of Ribbon

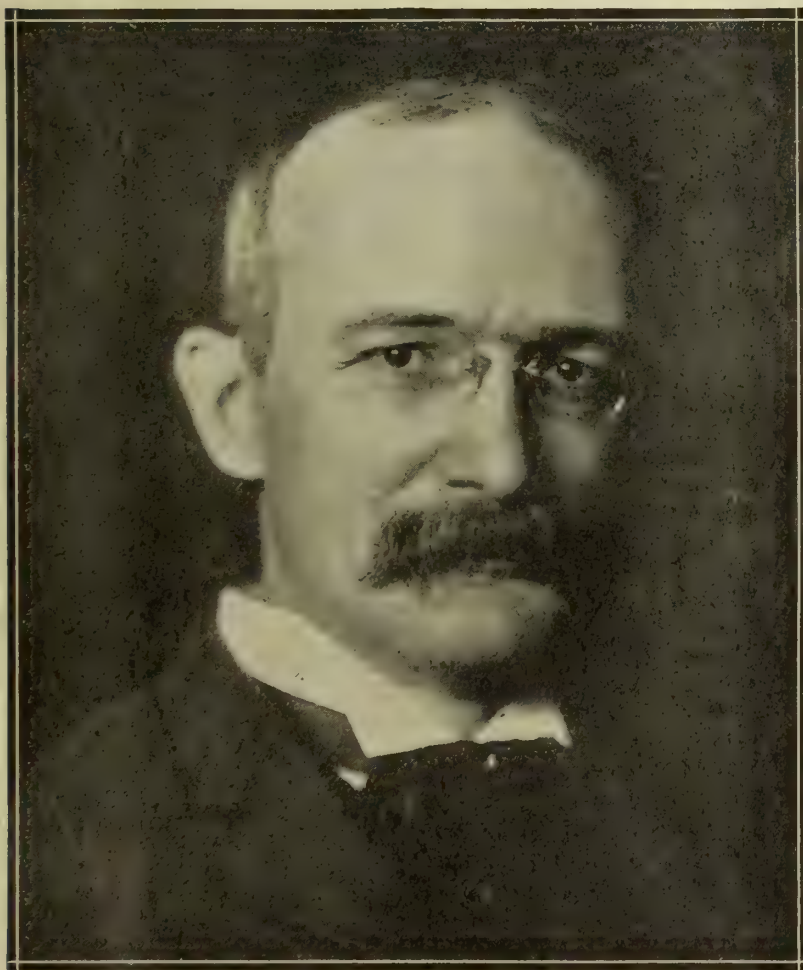
The trials of the newly married man on his first shopping tour have often been chronicled. Mr. Newbride would, of course, die for her." So she considered her explicit request most mild.

"Henry, dear," she said one morning, "I wish, if it would not be too much trouble, dear, that you would bring me home a yard of orange ribbon this evening. I don't want it so very wide or so very narrow, something between an inch and an inch and a half, or at most an inch and three-quarters will be about right. Be sure to get a pretty shade of orange, dear; and I would prefer it with one side satin and the other gros-grain, although all satin or all gros-grain will do; but I think you can easily get the other if you look around a little; and be sure, dear, not to get a picot-edge ribbon, but one with just a plain corded edge; and don't get a glazy piece; and don't get any shade but orange—not a real vivid orange, either, but a piece that will look well with pale green; and don't pay over nine cents for it; and don't get red or green or pink by mistake. You won't forget, will you, dear? I must have the ribbon to-night."

Was it a wonder that when the dazed Henry came home he brought three yards of sky-blue watered ribbon, or that when his wife saw it she sank into a chair and gasped out, "Why—Henry—Newbride?"

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JUL 27 1919

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS



HARRY BATES THAYER

The New President
of the
American Telephone and Telegraph Company

JULY

1919

X-Ray Lighting

from Concealed Sources

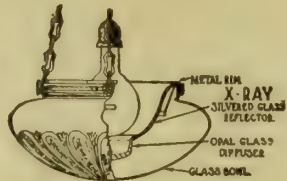
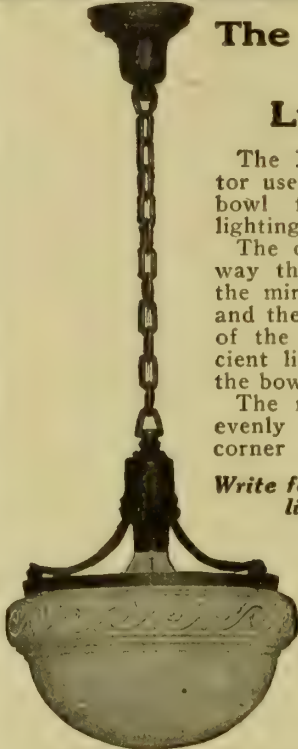
The X-Ray Reflector in the Luminous Bowl

The X-Ray silver-mirrored reflector used inside the X-Ray luminous bowl fixture gives true indirect lighting.

The diagram below illustrates the way this principle is worked out—the mirror reflector inside the bowl and the porcelain cup at the bottom of the reflector which allows sufficient light through it to illuminate the bowl itself.

The result is a flood of mellow, evenly diffused light to the furthest corner of the room.

Write for our new booklet on office lighting—Serial No. 134



National X-Ray Reflector Co.

New York

CHICAGO

San Francisco



B. Thrifty Says

"The first bill you pay should be your savings account. You owe it to yourself to save."

Try saving \$5, \$10 or \$15 a month regularly. Your account will be welcomed at this bank whether the amount is large or small.

Accounts may be opened and deposits made BY MAIL

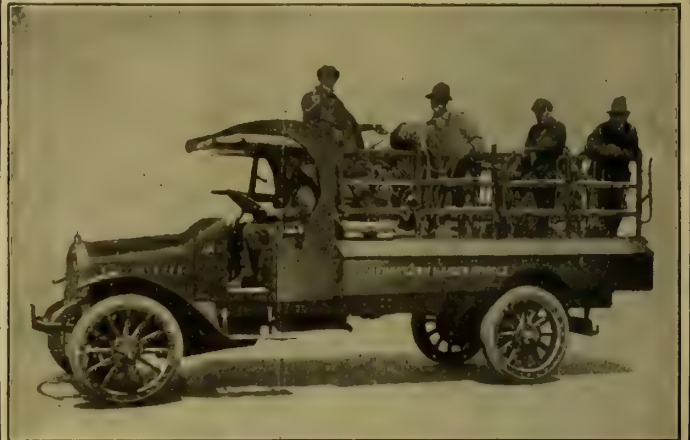
THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY SAVINGS BANK

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$5,000,000

N. W. Cor. La Salle and Monroe Sts.
CHICAGO

Copr. 1919 by The Northern Trust Co.

Mack



"Performance Counts"

It is by the tests of time and mileage that the true value of MACK performance is proven.

The numerous trucks with high tonnage rating and comparatively low prices make it imperative that you choose your truck by performance and not promise. Twenty years of uninterrupted production serve to establish the MACK as an investment—not a speculation.

Capacities, 1—7½ tons.

**INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY
NEW YORK**

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

One Policy

Universal Service

One System

Volume 8

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JULY, 1919

Number 12

THE MONTH IN OHIO, INDIANA AND ILLINOIS

News Notes and Personal Items of Interest

Ohio Division

D. H. Morris, Correspondent, Columbus

Akron District

The manager at Akron recently received the following cordial letter from C. H. Lehmann, district manager of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh:

"It would not be doing justice to permit my recent visit to your city as a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce Trade Extension Tour, to pass into history without expressing our sincere appreciation of the splendid manner in which your employes looked after the telephone requirements of our party.

"The uniform courtesy and efficient manner in which the calls were handled deserves the highest commendation and I wish you would pass this expression of appreciation along to those who so splendidly carried out the policy of the Bell System in the manner in which they furnished telephone service to us."

Mr. Lehmann also sent the following letter to W. R. Brock, chief clerk to the manager at Youngstown:

"The recent trade extension tour of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce would not be complete without an expression from me of my sincere appreciation of the splendid manner in which you and your people looked after our telephone wants while we were in your city.

"I have been on four previous trips, but never have I found such high grade of telephone service as was furnished on this occasion. Your operators were alert and courteous and the speed with which they completed toll calls was the subject of much favorable comment by the members of the Trade Tour.

"I shall be very glad if you will pass the word along to those who so efficiently cared for our requirements so that they may realize that we are appreciative of the fine quality of the service rendered on this occasion."

A delightful dinner was served in the dining room at the Youngstown office on June 18th, in honor of Marguerite Welsh, local instructor, who resigned the 21st to be married. Miss Welsh was presented with a beautiful cut glass bowl.

Catherine O'Day, local supervisor, has been promoted to evening chief operator, succeeding Margaret Vallery, who has been appointed local instructor.

Florence Powers, chief operator at Youngstown, returned to work after a delightful vacation, which she spent at her home in Norwalk, Ohio.

Julia Hoover, local supervisor at Youngstown, is confined to her home with a broken limb.

Ruth Householder, local operator at Youngstown, has resigned to go to Pontiac, Michigan.

Clara Bartholomew, local operator at Youngstown, has returned to work after a several months' leave of absence.

Division and Columbus District Items

B. T. Calaway has been appointed supervisor of commercial routines for the Ohio Division reporting to the commercial superintendent.

C. L. Logan has been appointed chief clerk of the Ohio Division commercial department.

Everybody in Columbus was kept extremely busy making preparations to handle the enormous crowds at the Methodist Centenary which opened June 20th. A great deal of special telephone service has been required for this exposition, to which one-half million visitors were expected. An effort will be made to give a complete story in the next issue. Suffice it to say that among the many other special forms of telephone service, one somewhat unique installation has been made of a private exchange consisting of a switchboard and some fifteen telephones distributed through the dressing rooms and among the members of the chorus in the Coliseum to enable the director of music to reach instantly at any time during the performance all the component parts of the musical organization for the purpose of issuing instructions. A hand telephone located on the conductor's desk can be used by him to reach the organist, the leader of the choir of one hundred trombones, the leader of the orchestra or any one of the voice parts of the chorus of 1,000 or the dressing rooms of any of the soloists. This is a new and unique use of telephone communication which has been made necessary by the enormous size of the musical organization for this exposition. The auditorium seats approximately 8,000 people and contains a \$50,000 pipe organ.

Mrs. Mary Currier, supervisor of restaurants, resigned on account of leaving the city. Mrs. B. McCoid, principal of operators' training department, has been appointed supervisor of restaurants. Miss Bertha Howe, toll instructor, was appointed principal of the operators' training department.

Miss Alice Nicely, evening chief operator at Hilltop exchange, was appointed private branch exchange instructor. Miss Hattie Mackey, senior operator at Hilltop, was appointed evening chief operator of that exchange.

Miss Ruth Turner, North exchange operator, has resigned. She is moving to St. Louis. Miss Isabel Wheeler, North repair clerk, has announced her engagement to Arthur Dunham, Western Electric foreman.

Mrs. Anna Shoemaker, one of North's oldest and smallest supervisors, sprung quite a surprise when she announced her marriage to Charles E. Gruman, which took place February 22nd.

The girls of the North exchange have organized a swimming class. The Patriotic League has given them permission to use the pool at Crestview school and also the services of an instructor.

Chillicothe District

Harry Bobbitt has accepted a position as lineman at the Lancaster exchange.

The following young ladies have recently accepted positions as operators at the Lancaster exchange: Bertha Thimmes, Goldie Ramsey, Ruth Butcher, Mable Grimm, Ada Yenrick and Mable Brenner. Miss Margaret Guth has resigned her position as operator at the Lancaster exchange and returned to her home in Marietta.

Miss Daphene Yarger, local operator at Lancaster, spent her annual vacation in Toledo. Miss Madge Ludwick, local operator at Lancaster, enjoyed her vacation with friends in Charleston, W. Va.

Lourie Hammons, manager at Carroll connecting exchange, has resigned his position to accept a position with the construction department at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Hammons is succeeded by Earl VanAuken of Sugar Grove, Ohio.

Dayton District

The spring edition of the Dayton directory was delivered by the Dayton Chapter of the Boy Scouts of America. The boys handled the distribution of 18,000 copies in a creditable manner under the personal leadership and supervision of Chief Executive John Haien and his assistant, Field Scout Executive H. W. Sinclair. After the delivery was completed the scouts, 200 in all, were assembled in front of the telephone commercial office and had their pictures taken. Afterwards a trip

through the different departments of the exchange was made, and each boy was presented with an ice cream cone. The money the boys earned was used in purchasing camp equipment, uniforms and a "hike" wagon.

Joseph C. Walsh of the Dayton contract department has returned from service and has been reemployed in the collection department. Mr. Walsh was located in the great northwest of Washington, near Vancouver barracks, with the Spruce Division, U. S. Signal Corps, engaged in getting out lumber used in the manufacture of government airplanes. He received his honorable discharge February 3rd and returned to Ohio via California, stopping enroute at San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. Like all the boys, he was glad to go and glad to get home.

Miss Doris Robin, district commercial office stenographer, has resigned and become the bride of Edward Steenrod, who has a position with the Buick Automobile Company, Flint, Mich. Miss Robin made a host of friends by her jolly and amiable disposition during the time she was connected with the Central Union. Miss Georgia Heinlin was appointed to fill the vacant position.

Miss Katherine Wilson, clerk in the commercial department at Dayton, has resigned. She was married to George Emary, who has a position with the Rike-Kumler Company. She will make her future home in Dayton.

Marquis B. Shank, who has had charge of the collection department at Dayton, has resigned to accept a position as salesman for the Standard Register Company, with offices located



THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA WHO DISTRIBUTED THE SPRING EDITION OF THE DAYTON DIRECTORY.



EUGENE S. SCHENCK.

contracts taken follows:

G. H. Shartzer & Co., building contractors, Cordless, 2 trunks, switchboard and 6 stations; Jos. J. Schaefer, cigar manufacturing, No. 2 inter-communicating 1 trunk, master station and 4 stations; Stillwater Sanitarium, 1 trunk, switchboard and 5 stations; West Side Lumber Company, 1 trunk, switchboard and 5 stations; the Mitchell Explosive Company, 1 trunk, master station and 4 stations; the Ohio Cooper Agency Company, 2 trunks, switchboard station and 4 stations; Buckeye Iron & Brass Works, 2 trunks, switchboard station, 18 stations; Corwin, Worman & Leach, 2 trunks, master station, 4 stations; Domestic Engineering Company, 7 trunks, 3 position switchboard, 173 stations; Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, 2 trunks, switchboard, 4 stations; the Central Motor Sales Co., 1 trunk, switchboard station, 5 stations; Citizens Victory Loan Com., 3 trunks, switchboard station, 8 stations; the Consolidated Auto Company, 1 trunk, switchboard station, 5 stations; Fidelity Building Association, 3 trunks, switchboard station, 10 stations; the Refiners Oil Company, 2 trunks, switchboard station, 7 stations.

The Central Union Club of Springfield recently enjoyed an outing and fishing trip to Indian Lake, Lewistown Reservoir. Vaudeville entertainment furnished by Harold Gray, plant department mascot, added to the enjoyment of the outing.

Miss Sarah O'Neal, one of our popular operators at Springfield, was married recently to Ed. Teach, Big Four telegraph operator, who had just returned from service with Uncle Sam in the Radio Division.

Employés of the Central Union Telephone Company, Springfield Light, Heat and Power Company, Western Union Telegraph Company and Springfield-Xenia Telephone Company, recently enjoyed the Western Electric motion pictures showing the laboratory at New York and engineers perfecting and experimenting with telegraph apparatus and also pictures of the wireless as perfected for use in connection with airplanes.

Mrs. Cecile Wolfe, supervisor at the East office, gave a picnic at Lakeside Park to a number of the East office employés.

Miss Helena Schwimm, East operator, was recently married to Charles Possell.

Deepest sympathy is extended to Miss Florence Knab, East operator, on account of the recent death of her father.

in Los Angeles, Calif. Mr. Shank has been with the Central Union Telephone Company a number of years as manager at Marysville, Washington Court House, Chillicothe, etc., and commercial agent at Dayton. His many friends join in wishing him success and prosperity in his new undertaking.

Eugene Schenk and Alphonse Muller, of Dayton, have returned from overseas service. They were connected with the famous Dayton Company, Battery D, 134th Field Artillery, and saw active service in France. It goes without saying that they were welcomed back by the contract department with "open arms." Mr. Schenk has resumed his former position as district office stenographer at Dayton.

Mr. Kuhns, chief commercial agent at Dayton, reports a number of new private branch exchange contracts taken since the first of the year, which shows that Dayton is going ahead commercially just the same as before the war. The list of

The evening girls at the East office were delightfully entertained with a hay ride by Miss Margaret Vocke, East evening chief operator. After a long ride in the country a delicious picnic luncheon was served. There were many comments on the jolly good time enjoyed by all present.

Miss Maretta Walborn, local operator at Dayton main office, has been appointed senior operator. Misses Mildred and Mattie Cleveland, main office employés, spent their vacation at their home in Dover, Ky.

Mrs. J. Burns, toll supervisor, spent two weeks in Pittsburgh, Pa., where she joined her husband, who had just returned from overseas.

Miss Gail Brock, supervisor at the Dayton main office, died June 5th at Dr. Hatcher's sanitarium after undergoing two operations. Her loss is deeply felt by her many friends and co-workers.

Dan Cupid seems to be playing havoc with Dayton toll office. The following girls have announced their engagements: Mildred Tippy, El-nora Jenkins, Fay Webb, Agnes Kinser and Julia Blevins.

Miss Ida Strahm of the district traffic chief's office spent a two weeks' vacation in Nashville and Gallatin, Tenn. She reports a good time and a gain in weight.

Mrs. Julia Hope, supervisor at the main office, has resigned and will join her husband who has recently



MISS GAIL BROCK.

returned from overseas.

Toledo District

Miss Mary Kober, Collingwood operator, enjoyed a week's vacation visiting relatives at East Lansing, Mich. Miss Anna Meyers, Collingwood operator, spent a week in Detroit. Miss Barbara Welsh, Collingwood operator, spent a week-end visit at her home in Waterville, Ohio. Miss Lucy Gasser, Collingwood operator, has returned from an enjoyable visit of a few days at her home in Paulding, Ohio.

Miss Clara Swibaker, supervisor at the Forest exchange, who was called to Chicago on account of the death of her brother, has returned to work after a week's absence.

Miss Mae Murphy, operator at Forest office, spent her vacation with her parents at Detroit, Mich. Miss Cordelia Beaudry, operator at Forest office, spent her vacation with friends at Detroit, Mich. Miss Lois Oatman, operator at Forest office, entertained a few of the girls at her home on May 24th. Miss Frances Bishop, supervisor at Forest office, spent her vacation with her mother at Willard, Ohio.

Miss Grace Krabill, stenographer at the Toledo exchange, left for Napoleon, Ohio, to join the Kinsey Stock Company, which recently played at the Arcade.

Miss Clara Kiefer, supervisor at Pontiac office, has been absent on account of illness. Miss Ersel Stevens, Main operator, has returned to work after several weeks of illness.

A large number of Main girls recently gave a shower for Mrs. James R. Keyser, formerly Miss Burnetta Dimmer, Main operator. Many beautiful gifts were presented. The girls enjoyed a pleasant evening playing games, singing and dancing.

Miss Hazel Beckwith, Main chief operator, spent a recent week end in Cincinnati. During her stay she visited the Main office. Miss Mary King has been promoted from senior operator to supervisor at Main office. Miss Blanche Russell, supervisor, spent her vacation visiting friends in Indianapolis and Louisville.

Indiana Division

D. H. Whitham, Correspondent, Indianapolis

Indianapolis District

Toll Items

Miss Bertha Faut, toll chief operator, is reported to be improving, following a severe attack of influenza.

Misses Lenora Wedge and Harriett Durkworth were run down by an automobile and painfully injured last month. Both girls are improving and expect to be at work again soon.

Miss Helen Griffin has returned after an illness of several weeks.

Woodruff Items

Mrs. Mary Wray has resigned and will make her home in Dayton, Ohio. Miss Mary Walker has resigned to return to her home in Robinson, Ind. Mrs. Lena Hall spent a delightful week end in Kentucky. Miss Kathern Plummer has been very ill with serious throat trouble. Miss Tobias is very ill with scarlet fever. Miss Menard has had the mumps. Miss Winifred Farrel has returned after several weeks' illness.

Miss Helen Turner has been promoted to the position of supervisor. Miss Turner succeeds Miss Myrtle Kennedy, who resigned because of her health. Miss Isabella Florence is the new senior.

Miss Helen Geddes and Miss Esther Davis had a very pleasant motor trip and week end in the country.

The girls wish to extend sympathy to Miss Ruth Rush on the death of her mother.

The Misses Clara and Susie Rost were hostesses for a "kid" party. A very delightful evening was spent in dancing and games.

Main Items

Misses Hazel McWilliams and Hythea Fleenor have resigned to go to Terre Haute for future residence. Misses Louella Rossell and Beatrice Wade have been transferred to the Irvington office. Misses Marie Johnson and Delia Blake have been transferred from Irvington and been promoted to supervisors. Miss Lottie Cummings has been promoted to work order clerk. Miss Edna Drescher, Main "B" supervisor, has been transferred to the training school department. Miss Essie Weddell has resigned to return to her home in Illinois.

Belmont Items

The girls at Belmont had an old-fashioned taffy-pull on May 16th, and the result was a hot argument as to who had the most blisters.

Belmont reports three brides this month. Miss Addie St. John and Charles Cecil were married May 10th; Miss Frances Walker and George Bailey were married May 9th, and Miss Inez Compton and Thomas Dashiell, of Greensburg, Ind., were married May 27th.

Miss Compton and Mrs. Bailey were presented with beautiful silver fruit baskets by the girls on May 24, 1919.

Miss Ruth Davis, who has been seriously ill for the past two months, is convalescing and will be back soon.

Miss Myrtle O'Brien has been transferred to the Northwestern Telephone Company of Minneapolis, Minn. Miss Inez Compton resigned June 1st and will make her home in Greensburg, Ind.

Belmont offers deepest sympathy to Misses Dora Arnold, Mabel Smith and Dorothy McDonald, who have been victims of the mumps, and wishes to apologize for having laughed.

Prospect Items

Miss Edith Timmerman, chief operator, left Saturday, June 14th for an extended vacation trip through the east.

Mrs. Etta Hale and Misses Leona Holtz and Sylvia Light

took quite an enjoyable motoring trip through Rushville, Greensburg and Shelbyville.

Miss Edna Driscoll announces her engagement to Fred Stitzradden. The wedding took place June 17th.

Miss Miriam Spicer has resigned to return to her home in Wabash, where she will attend school.

Mrs. Helen Bishop has been called home to the bedside of her son, Raymond, who has typhoid fever.

Irvington Items

Miss Marie Johnson and Miss Delia Blake have been transferred to Main and promoted to supervisors. Miss Charlotte VanTreese has resigned to take up clerical work. Miss Florence Lowes has resigned to return to her home in the country. Mrs. Hazel Beggs spent a week end with friends in Chicago.

Irvington office has two or three not down on the pay-roll, although the office provides liberally for meal tickets. This refers to the family of bluejays that have their home in one of the beautiful trees in the office grounds. Since early spring the old pair have afforded great interest to the girls. The busy days of nest building were followed by days of nesting on the beautiful eggs, and finally the cheep, cheep of the little hungry birds made lots of work for the anxious parents and the interest among the girls grew and grew, watching the growth of the little family in the tree. Just now they are as much excited as the feathered parents, for the babies are trying their wings and the old birds scold, coax and push the little ones about. The girls watch in relays, as they fear some stray cat or boy or something will do something to frighten or injure our pets. Oh, dear! We suppose as soon as they can fly our birds will all leave us, but we will at least enjoy the memory of our bluejay family.

House Warming at the New Rest Room

The new rest room at Indianapolis, "Main" is finished. The old roof garden was utilized and has been so completely changed in its appearance that only the very old employes can recall anything to remind them of the old assembly room.

New windows in handsome drapes, hard wood floors spread with soft, thick rugs, walls softly tinted and hung with a few choice pictures, make a fitting background for the tasty kaltech furniture, upholstered in tapestry, the color of which blends in tone with rugs and drapery, all forming a most harmonious picture.

A neat, fully equipped lavatory opens off the rest room. A drinking fountain is one of the greatest conveniences.

Here in this beautiful room our girls are all welcome. The view from the numerous windows is unsurpassed and is a rest and recreation in itself.

The piano and phonograph afford music for those who dance, or for the different groups who love to sing. Mrs. Nora Sullivan is the rest room matron and is always at hand when the girls need her. She also is librarian. The elevator that carries to the ninth floor (rest room) has been undergoing a thorough reconstruction, and this work has lasted since the rest room was thrown open for occupancy. During this time everyone has had the opportunity to appreciate the easy ascent of the new stairway.

The Main local operators had the honor of giving the "house warming" party. It is hard indeed to find terms strong enough to fully describe this party. Each detail was worked out and committees formed for every part of the entertainment. The coöperation was perfect and a successful musical program was carried through without a hitch. Dancing was next enjoyed, with regular dancing music for that, piano and drum. Delicious refreshments of sandwiches and coffee, ice cream and cake were served in the large dining room on the seventh floor, where two long white tables, brave in the beautiful decoration of French baskets filled with fragrant spring flowers, were spread.

To each guest was given a pretty little cap trimmed with a tiny flag. These were made by the girls themselves and gave the great crowd a most gala appearance. To Miss Cecil Smith,

Main chief operator, and Miss Edna Drescher, and their excellent lieutenants, the honor for this most successful entertainment is due.

News from Bedford

The rest rooms of the Central Union Telephone Company were the scene of a delightful social function Thursday evening, May 15th. The operators were hostesses for a prettily appointed dinner party complimentary to the telephone employes and their families. The rooms were beautifully decorated in the company colors, blue and white. The dining room was especially pretty and a mass of lilies-of-the-valley formed the centerpiece of the table. Covers were laid for fifty. During the evening various kinds of entertainment were enjoyed. The two numbers on the program most enjoyed were the solos rendered by Gus Tewell, cashier, and Frank Tabor, wire chief. The old saying of "Short but sweet, and hard to beat" applies exactly to these two numbers. The men knew nothing of this arrangement until they were called upon to sing, and of course they couldn't refuse. Many different games were played, and merriment reigned supreme. Victrola music and dancing were also enjoyed. Mrs. Margaret Brown and Clella Fletcher of French Lick were out-of-town guests.

George C. Thompson paid Bedford a business visit in the interest of the Yaller Dog Association.

Frank Tabor, wire chief, has purchased a new "flivver," but he didn't get her greased up in time to qualify for the speedway races.

Division Headquarters

W. Anthony of Chicago ran in to greet his friends a few days ago. He is much improved in health.

Sergt. Ferris Young of the Fourth Balloon Squad has returned from overseas, having been in France over a year. As yet he has only had time to give the office and his many friends here a call or two. He is looking fine and says the U. S. is good enough for him.



FERRIS YOUNG.

Items from Shelbyville

"Jimmie" Turner, who has been off for several months on account of illness, is with us again.

Miss Elizabeth Kelsay resigned May 3d. She is going to spend the summer in the country. She thinks the simple life, with the cows and chickens, will be most interesting.

Misses Grace Thornburg, Helen Turner and Mabel Johnson have accepted positions as local operators.

Mr. Werner, florist at Smithland, invited the operators down to look the place over. Charles Young, the genial plant chief, took the girls down in a truck. Each girl received a potted plant and a large bunch of lettuce. Mr. Werner said "It was all for good service." All reported a good time and many thanks to Charlie.

Harold Traylor has accepted a position as assistant wire chief.

About half of the force attended the homecoming and enjoyed it. But, oh, my! what a tired bunch the next day.

Northern and Southern District

Mrs. Metha Frazee has resigned her position in the manager's office at Kendallville and is succeeded by Miss Doris Walter.

I. V. Green, manager at Peru, received a medal made from captured German cannon, as a souvenir and in recognition of his services in organization work for the Victory Liberty Loan.

Illinois Division

A. J. Parsons, Correspondent, Springfield

Centralia District

Miss Opal Lee, local operator at Centralia, Ill., has resigned. Miss Velma Newby, clerk at Mount Vernon, Ill., has been transferred to the traffic department and is succeeded by Miss Ferne Hutchison.

James E. Thurston, lineman at Centralia, has returned from a week's vacation at North Vernon, Ill.

An estimate for cable extensions for Centralia have been approved.

The Western Electric Company has completed the installation of one new section of board at Centralia. Carpenters are now remodeling the Centralia exchange building in order to permit the installation of a new section of board.

A get-together meeting was held by the operators of the Commercial Telephone and Telegraph Company in the telephone building in Carlyle one evening last month. The object was to discuss ways and means of giving the patrons the best possible service. Those present were H. B. Heathman, manager; John Snyder, lineman; Miss Mary Snyder, chief operator; Miss Mary Gerhs, toll operator; Misses Rose Kueper and Jessie Wicker, toll and local operators; Miss Bernadine Hussman, local operator; Miss Viola Schuchmann, night operator. Miss Mary Gehrs, who gave up her position as first toll operator, was presented with a beautiful silver bread tray by the employes as a token of appreciation of her faithful services.

Miss Estell Whitson, clerk in the auditor's office of the Murphysboro Telephone Company, was recently married to John Reggs of Murphysboro.

Mrs. Claude Shelton has resumed her duties as chief operator for the Murphysboro Telephone Company at Galatea after an absence of three months. Miss Ora Stokes acted as chief operator during Mrs. Shelton's absence.

Miss Ruth Latham resigned her position May 1st as collector for the Murphysboro Telephone Company at Marion and journeyed to Jacksonville, Fla., where she was married to Allen Stinson. Temporarily their home will be in Florida.

Decatur District

Holton Hornbeck, clerk in the plant department at Decatur, has resigned to take a position with the Staley Company. E. V. Eartlett succeeds Mr. Hornbeck.

Harry Hinton, repairman at Decatur, had his hand burned severely while trying to put out a blow torch.

Miss Bertha Kossieck, clerk in the Decatur cashier's office, has resigned to be married to Karl F. Riedel. Miss Aileen Stroud succeeds Miss Kossieck. Miss Gladys Stocks, clerk in the cashier's office, spent her vacation in Kansas City visiting relatives.

Forty operators and managers of the small exchanges around Decatur met at the Decatur exchange June 11th to discuss the new toll rates.

Jacksonville District

Miss Jennie Duncan, chief operator at the Jacksonville exchange, enjoyed a two weeks' vacation visting in Peoria. Miss Kathryn Tuite, toll operator at the Jacksonville exchange, has returned to her duties after a week's vacation.

A radiogram was received by the manager at Carrollton from former Repairman Francis Elhoffer, stating he was O. K. and would land in the U. S. in three days.

Miss Celura Day, chief operator at White Hall, has recovered from a severe sickness and has returned to work.

Miss Amy G. Darnley, former collector at White Hall, has taken a position with the Eli Bridge Company at Roodhouse as stenographer.

Charles Graves, former lineman at Carrollton, has returned

from overseas. Charley was with the signal corps and reports some interesting facts regarding the telephone systems in the army. He has accepted a position with Manager Lax at Edwardsville.

Bert Hall, of White Hall, has accepted a position as repairman at Edwardsville.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lax, of Edwardsville, stopped over for a short time with the Carrollton manager while en route to Jacksonville, Ill.

Miss Carrie Henderson, collector at the Jacksonville exchange for the past five years, has been transferred to the traffic department as supervisor. Members of the commercial department regretted to see Miss Henderson leave, but wish her the best of success in her new duties. Miss Henderson was succeeded as collector by Miss Goldie Elliott.

Miss Grace Carroll, formerly evening chief operator at the Jacksonville exchange, has taken a position as day toll operator, vacated by Miss Rose Tobin, who was transferred to the Springfield office.

Vacations for the year 1919 started May 5th at the Jacksonville exchange. Miss Delia Thompson, local operator, was the first on the list, spending her vacation in St. Louis and East St. Louis.

Peoria District

A never to be forgotten and altogether enjoyable event was the dancing party given for and by the employés of the Central Union Telephone Company. Over one hundred couples danced to delightful music by Hoffman's Orchestra. Cards were provided for those not caring to dance. The surprise of the evening was Miss Katherine Pattison's specialty dance, "Hail Columbia," and her delightful encore number, a fox-trot toe dance. At a very late hour the strains of "Home, Sweet Home" were a reminder that all good things must have an ending. The guests parted with the unanimous wish that the pleasant time be often repeated. The various committees are to be congratulated for the delightful manner in which each detail was carried out.

Lieutenant William H. Traeger, who has just returned from the service, has accepted a position as station inspector at Peoria. The lieutenant enlisted in the army September 18, 1917, and was sent to Camp Dodge, where he was made first sergeant on December 30, 1917; he was transferred to the Engineer Officers' Training School at Camp Lee, Va., where he received his commission as second lieutenant. He was afterwards stationed at Camps Humphrey, Forrest, Sheridan and Grant. Lieutenant Traeger was a member of Company C, 209th Engineers. This company was awaiting sailing orders when the armistice was signed. He received his discharge February 12, 1919.

Word has been received from George C. Brandes, who is in France, that he has been commissioned second lieutenant. Lieutenant Brandes entered the service as a private at Camp Dodge in September, 1917, and has advanced through the ranks to second lieutenant. He expects to return to America by July. We are also welcoming Walter Matney, Burney Mopps, Francis Sheppard, Eugene Lamboley, Thomas Cunningham and Edward Melcher, who have returned from the service and resumed their positions at Peoria.

Edward J. Ryan has accepted a position as assignment clerk at Peoria. H. C. Gordy has been appointed manager at Lewistown, succeeding P. C. Bolles, who has been transferred to Pekin. Miss Ethel Woodell, chief operator at Pekin, has returned from her vacation in the north.

Friends of Miss Alice Penn, local operator at the Main exchange, Peoria, had the surprise of their lives when they were confronted with the announcement of her marriage to Albert Amos, who recently returned from overseas.

Miss Kathryn Bushell, toll chief operator, is wearing a smile that won't come off. "He" is back from overseas. Rumor hath it—well, we will wait and see.

Miss Alice Brons, operator at the Main exchange, who has been on leave of absence for several months on account of ill-

ness, recently underwent an operation. She is getting along very nicely and all wish her a speedy recovery.

Miss Sylvia Johnson, local supervisor at Peoria, is wearing a diamond ring—a gift from her mother!

Corporal William L. Kramer, Camp Jesup, Atlanta, Ga., recently enjoyed a fifteen-day furlough which he spent with relatives and friends at Peoria.

On Thursday evening, May 22nd, Miss Ruth Hegenberger entertained the office girls at her home on Rock Island avenue, Peoria. The evening was very pleasant and a very dainty buffet luncheon was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Melcher are the proud parents of a baby girl. The new arrival has been named Edna Jeanette. Mr. Melcher is testman at the Main exchange, Peoria.

Quincy District

Miss Henrietta Tushaus pleasantly entertained the relief operators at her home with a dancing party, and all report a splendid time.

One of the operators returning from her relief period noticed a strange man in the locker room trying to open one of the lockers. She thought it odd and asked him if he wished to see anyone. He said, "Yes, I want to call Mr. ——— at Augusta, Ill." He was then directed to the pay station downstairs.

Miss Leola Hutchinson, clerk to the chief operator, spent her vacation down on the farm.

Misses Mary and Anna Steinkamp have accepted positions as local operators.

Miss Pauline Holtschlag, local operator, entertained the relief operators at her home. Games and dancing, with a tempting lunch, provided a very pleasant evening.

Miss Lucy Lock, chief toll operator, has returned from her vacation, which she spent at home.

Loyola Halligan, a former clerk in the commercial department, who is now employed in St. Louis, was a recent visitor in the traffic department.

Rockford District

On May 9th sixteen long distance operators met in the Rockford Y. W. C. A. clubrooms and organized the Recherche Club, electing the following officers: Loretta Kurtz, president; Amanda Boekholder, vice-president; Florence Cameron, secretary and treasurer, and Cecelia Burke, reporter. For club colors the combination of pink and blue was selected and for the club motto "Noblesse Oblige." The members then voted on the applications for membership of six girls. These having been accepted, the candidates were notified to be in readiness at 7:30 p. m. on May 16th, at which time and date they were "inducted into" this exclusive and mysterious order by a rigid initiation. The purposes of the club are to live up to the motto, assist in Y. W. C. A. work and promote a spirit of good fellowship by parties and various social gatherings. Plans have already been made for the coming season.

The girls of the Rockford commercial department entertained informally in the dining room on the first floor of the exchange building in compliment to Miss Elizabeth Wold, whose marriage to Arthur Nelson, until recently of the quartermaster corps at Camp Grant, was an event of the month. The room, which is used as the men's lunch room, was artistically decorated and was selected in preference to the more pretentious lunch room on the third floor for the reason, as the hostess explained, "We can make more noise and not disturb the operating department." The table decorations, which were in charge of Miss Edna Wilmarth, cashier, were very effective, the table being placed cornerwise across the end of the room, lavender and white crepe paper forming a canopy over the table. A wide strip of lavender paper placed lengthwise down the table and another placed crosswise formed a very pleasing effect against the white linen, which was further enhanced by shaded candles and floral centerpiece. A delightful luncheon was served, nothing having been omitted from

the steaming coffee which the matron kindly prepared, to *pie a la mode*. Miss Wold was presented with a table cloth. The feature of the evening was a mock wedding, the principals being Miss Katherine Mehan, the blushing bride, Agnes Lisle, the handsome groom, and Helen Meehan, officiating clergyman, who read a very impressive service. Later in the evening Mr. Whaling of the department looked in on the party, bringing with him his violin. He was heartily greeted and "dragged" in to furnish music for dancing. Miss Wold has held the position of stub clerk in the Rockford office for several months, and has endeared herself to everyone. The best wishes of the entire force go with her.

Springfield District

Myrtle Ward, toll supervisor at Springfield, was married to Albert E. Brady, May 23rd. Mr. Brady has been overseas and was home on a short furlough. Mr. and Mrs. Brady will leave soon for their home in Virginia.

Miss Kate Crowley, local operator at Springfield, has been confined to her home on account of illness. Miss Elsie Fenstermaker, toll operator, has resigned on account of ill health. Miss Alpha Surman has returned to duty after spending two weeks with her parents in Carlinville, Ill. Miss Ella Chere, toll operator, has resigned to accept a position with the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

Misses Mary Hobson, supervisor, and Augusta Hobson, clerk at Springfield, spent two weeks in Decatur and Macon with relatives and friends. Miss Julia Waters, chief operator, spent two days in Chicago recently.

Mrs. William Bloom, of Springfield, entertained a number of friends at a novelty shower at the home of her mother, Mrs. Ward, Thursday evening, June 5th, in honor of her sister, Mrs. Albert Ward Brady. Mrs. Brady received many beautiful gifts from her friends.

Miss Rose Graytak, local operator at Springfield, has resigned to reside in Muskegon, Mich.

Miss Isabelle Hinesly has returned from a two weeks' vacation. She spent one week in Peoria and one week at her home in Auburn, Ill. Miss Pearl McQuality, local operator, has been transferred to Lawndale exchange in Chicago, Ill.

Miss Marie Cummings, toll operator at Springfield, was married to Russel North on April 24th. Mr. and Mrs. North are residing on a farm near Mechanicsburg, Ill.

Corporal Walter Renfro, of the Springfield plant department, dropped in at the exchange rather unexpectedly May 29th to greet his many friends at the office. He was a member of the 307th Field Signal Battalion, serving one year in France. Mr. Renfro has seen some of the hardships of the world war, but has no regrets to express and is mighty proud that he was able to do his bit over there. On June 2nd his mother entertained a number of her friends with a six o'clock dinner. Mr. Renfro has a host of friends in all departments who are glad to see him take up his duties again with the company.

Miss May Doyle, stenographer at Springfield, resigned May 25th to accept a position at the state house. Miss Doyle's many friends wish her success in her new position. The commercial and plant employes presented her with a handsome traveling bag.

Doings of the Revenue Accounting Department at Springfield

As a method of promoting "one good time" among themselves, the employes of the revenue accounting department have organized the "Blue-Bell Club," with the appointed officers: Chief Blue-Bell, F. E. Smith, division auditor of receipts; Bell Booster, F. C. Snyder, ledger supervisor; Bell Chimera, H. E. Poff, head ledger clerk; Advertiser for Blue-Bells, C. S. Miller, head order clerk.

An entertainment committee of "little bells" has been appointed as follows: Mrs. J. Stough, Misses N. Carney, B. Smith, M. Queenan, E. O'Brien.

The financial necessities of the club are taken care of by a toll charge against each "bell" and it has been considered that the

most efficient collector of such tolls is Miss P. Hendron, toll supervisor.

On May 13th, the members of the Blue-Bell Club entertained in their club rooms with a juvenile party, and a general good time was enjoyed by all present. Childhood's games, such as may-pole, drop-the-handkerchief, and peanut hunt, were played, and prizes awarded as follows: Peanut hunt, I. Koch; parafine artist, M. Fowler; noisiest tomboy, C. True; sweetest doll, A. Wilkins.

The party was chaperoned by Mrs. F. E. Smith. Refreshments consisting of peanuts, popcorn, animal cookies, ice cream cones, etc. The party was voted a huge success.

On May 21st at the home of Miss Louise Bales, an interesting barn dance and entertainment was given for members of the Blue-Bell Club, and in spite of rain a large number were in attendance. Dancing was enjoyed until 11:30, after which lemonade and cookies were served. All reported a very enjoyable time and are enthusiastic for another party.

Cupid appears to have been exceptionally busy in the revenue accounting department during the past few weeks. The following girls have succumbed to the blandishments of returned soldiers: May 5th, Miss Annabel McGuire married to Walter Canfield; June 13th, Miss Genevieve Kendall married to De Forrest Midgough; June 16th, Miss Frances Ward married to Vernon Pass; June 17th, Miss Emilie Butzke married to Nathaniel Buchanan. All are reported to be doing well and blissfully happy.

General Offices, Chicago

R. J. Lampman, Correspondent.

M. P. Turner, general attorney, is now on a short leave of absence and will probably spend most of his time in the country in an attempt to regain his health. All of his friends wish him success and hope to see him back on the job soon in good physical condition.

About June 1st James F. Hudson, of St. Louis, took up his new duties as assistant general attorney, and during Mr. Turner's absence will act in his stead.

Miss Edna Knust, of the stenographic department, has resigned her position to take up the duties of housekeeper for her mother. Miss Knust began her telephone career in August, 1913, as stenographer in the supply department, and for the past two and one-half years has worked as a stenographer in the chief engineer's office. While an employe Miss Knust won many friends who are sorry to see her leave the company.

Misses Violet Dahlin, Lucille Trinske and Gertrude Lawson have recently accepted positions in the stenographic department of the chief engineer's office.

Miss Margaret Kennedy of the supervisor of supplies' office has resigned. From various sources the information comes that Miss Kennedy will soon take the position of "wife" of one of Uncle Sam's returned fighters. Although the name of the lucky hero could not be learned, we all wish them the best of luck and that they may be happy throughout their wedded life.

T. F. Jennings of the supervisor of supplies' office is enjoying a vacation. Jennings is the type of man who believes in never being idle, and is, therefore, spending his time building screens for the porches of his castle.

In a certain suburb of Chicago, every Sunday morning, rain or shine, the neighbors report that Bill O'Day may be seen proudly pushing a perambulator down the avenue. Yes, it's a boy, and his proud papa informs us that his name is Robert Joseph and that he (the baby) is "some boy."

With the arrival of Leslie S. Hallam on May 26th from Camp Pike, Arkansas, where he was attached to the Fifty-seventh Infantry, the general traffic engineer's office has once more assumed a pre-war basis. Mr. Hallam spent fourteen months in the army and has returned to his job looking the picture of health.

Miss Florence Tree of the general traffic engineer's office has recently been confined to her home with a severe attack of diphtheria.



H. B. Thayer, President.

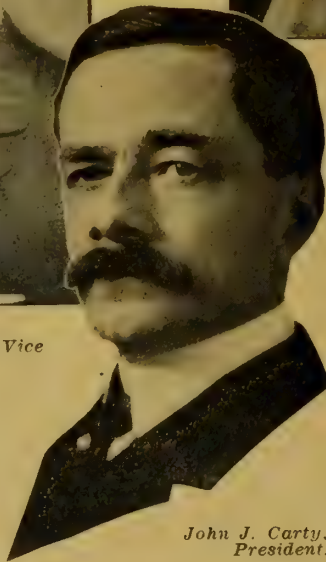
HEADQUARTERS
PERSONNEL
AMERICAN
TELEPHONE
AND
TELEGRAPH
COMPANY



*Theodore N. Vail, Chairman,
Board of Directors.*



*N. C. Kingsbury, First Vice
President.*



*John J. Carty, Vice
President.*



N. T. Guernsey, Vice President.



Bancroft Gherardi, Chief Engineer.



W. S. Gifford, Vice President.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

EXECUTIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Mr. Vail Becomes Chairman of the Board and Mr. Thayer President—Mr. Kingsbury Becomes First Vice-President, Mr. Carty, Mr. Guernsey and Mr. Gifford Vice-Presidents, and Mr. Gherardi Chief Engineer

After a meeting of the board of directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company held June 18th, Mr. Vail made the following announcement:

"Preparatory to the end of the period of federal control and in view of the great development which has taken place in the art of transmission of intelligence by electricity, particularly of the great development of multiplex telephony, machine operation of both telephone and telegraph, and of wireless telephony, there are many large problems confronting the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, all in the line of greater, better development and wider usefulness.

"In view of all this and to facilitate all the possibilities of the future, it is necessary that the organization be adjusted to meet these new problems and be put on a permanent basis.

"I have requested of and recommended to the board of directors the following changes which are in titles rather than in functions:

"I will as the chairman of the board be in active direction of the policy and problems of the company and by this change will be enabled to give more of my uninterrupted time and attention to the larger problems of the business.

"Vice-president Bethell, who has been in charge of the federal operating board, was invited to rejoin the organization, but as he wishes to take a long rest, has declined, to the regret of the board. Mr. H. B. Thayer, who has been for nearly forty years prominently identified with the operating of the telephone system both from the manufacturing standpoint and from the practical operation, has been made president. Mr. N. C. Kingsbury, who has had to do with both the operating and public relations, has been made first vice-president. Mr. N. T. Guernsey, the general counsel, has been made vice-president in charge of the legal department. Mr. John J. Carty, long the head of research, experiment and development, has been made vice-president in charge of development and research. Mr. W. S. Gifford, who has long been connected with the company, and who, since resigning as director of the Council of National Defense, has been comptroller of the company, has been made vice-president in charge of accounts and finance.

"Mr. Bancroft Gherardi, for many years Mr. Carty's chief aid, and who has been acting chief engineer during the period of Mr. Carty's war service, has been made chief engineer."

THEODORE NEWTON VAIL.

Theodore Newton Vail, who retires from the presidency of the Bell System, but continues active connection with the business, has been the dominant figure in the telephone world for the past twelve years. Mr. Vail is a native of Ohio and the date of his birth was July 16, 1845. On the 16th of July this year he will be, therefore, seventy-four years old, or seventy-four years young, which would be a more accurate way of defining the age of this virile man. In his early life Mr. Vail studied medicine, but the practice did not appeal to him and in outside moments in his home town in New Jersey he studied telegraphy. His father moved to Iowa and he accompanied the family but pushed on still further to Missouri where he took a position as telegrapher. This was about 1869. Soon afterward he secured a position in the railway mail service which at that time was slow and unsystematic. The young Vail, only a clerk, set about to find means to improve the service. He attracted the attention of the postal authorities at Washington and they made him assistant superintendent of the railway mail service. In 1876 he was appointed general super-

intendent. About this time Alexander Graham Bell was working out his "crazy scheme" of talking over a wire. Most people laughed, but Mr. Vail thought a great deal of the "scheme" and he became general manager of the American Bell Telephone Company in 1878. From this time until 1890 his name is closely associated with the development of early telephony.

In 1890 he left commercial life and bought a large farm in Vermont. Incidentally he traveled a great deal and had a great deal to do with developing public utilities in South America. He established the trolley system in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and built a power plant just outside of the city of Corboda. These incidental activities, however, were not enough to satisfy Mr. Vail and in 1907, at the urgent request of the directors, he took the presidency of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The tremendous strides made by the Bell Telephone System during Mr. Vail's term of office are known to all. But the development of the business as a public utility and as a money-making enterprise did not alone satisfy Mr. Vail. The welfare and success of the telephone employes were always with him a matter of deep interest. He leaves behind him as an enduring monument the Plan for Employes' Pension, Disability Benefits and Death Benefits which is probably the most liberal plan of its kind in operation in any large industrial organization in the world.

Mr. Vail has seen the telephone lines of the Bell System span the American continent from coast to coast. It was due to his energy and encouragement that engineers of the Bell System perfected wireless telephony to the point which made it possible to project the sound of the human voice across the Atlantic Ocean.

Mr. Vail is an enthusiastic farmer and stock raiser and spends a great deal of time at his farm in Lyndonville, Vt.

HARRY BATES THAYER.

Harry Bates Thayer, the new president of the Bell System, was born at Northfield, Vt., August 17, 1858. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1879 and entered the service of the Western Electric Company at Chicago in January, 1881. From that date until the present time Mr. Thayer has been continuously identified with the Western Electric Company.

From the beginning, the activities of Mr. Thayer in the Western Electric Company pertained largely to the telephone side of that business, which even at that time was beginning to assume very great importance. After three years of fruitful work in the telephone field of the Western Electric Company, in Chicago and the west, Mr. Thayer was transferred to New York as manager of the Western Electric Company in that city. The performance of his new duties brought him into the closest relations with the telephone officials of this country, and from that time dates his most intimate participation in all of the larger problems which have engaged the attention of the telephone companies of the United States and indeed of Europe, for owing to the success which attended the development of the Western Electric apparatus in America, the principal telephone administrations abroad have in some form or other adopted Western Electric apparatus as a standard. Inasmuch as the foreign business of the Western Electric Company has been handled largely through the New York house, Mr. Thayer has obtained an experience which is unique and which has justly earned for him an international reputation in telephonic matters. To give an account of his activities during this period would carry us far beyond the limits of space at our command, and would cover a wide range of subjects, for it is safe to say that during the period of Mr. Thayer's connection

with the Western Electric Company he has taken a prominent part in the working out of all of the larger problems of telephone development.

On February 19, 1902, Mr. Thayer was elected vice president of the Western Electric Company, and on March 3, 1908, he was made, in addition, general manager of that company. On October 30, 1908, he was elected its president. In February, 1909, he was elected one of the vice presidents of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, but continued as president of the Western Electric Company.

NATHAN CORNING KINGSBURY.

Nathan Corning Kingsbury, newly elected first vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was born at Mentor, Ohio, July 29, 1866. He was graduated from Oberlin college and the law department of the Ohio State University. During his earlier business life Mr. Kingsbury was assistant general manager of the Marinette Iron Works at West Duluth, Minn., and general counsel of the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio. In 1906 Mr. Kingsbury was elected vice president of the Michigan State Telephone Company and president the following year.

At the time of the formation of the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies, Mr. Kingsbury was called to New York to become vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. For the past few years he has been in charge of operations and has given particular attention to commercial problems, public relations and advertising.

NATHANIEL TAYLOR GUERNSEY.

Nathaniel Taylor Guernsey was born in Davenport, Iowa, December 29, 1857. He is a graduate of Yale University with the degrees A.B. and L.L.B. After practicing law in Iowa he removed to New York in 1912 and on January 1, 1914, became general counsel of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. During his practice of law in Iowa, Mr. Guernsey had been counsel for the Iowa Telephone Company.

JOHN JOSEPH CARTY.

John Joseph Carty, now vice president, recently chief engineer, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was born at Cambridge, Mass., April 14, 1861. Nature endowed him with a clear, keen mind, a liking for mechanical experimentation and an infinite capacity for work. He was graduated from the Cambridge Latin School and intended to enter Harvard University, but was prevented by serious trouble with his eyes, which made it impossible for him to prepare for the college entrance examinations.

He became interested in the telephone, then a new scientific device unappreciated by the majority of persons, and in 1879 started work in the Bell System with the Telephone Dispatch Company of Boston. In 1887 he took charge of the Western Electric eastern cable department, and later of the Western Electric eastern switchboard department. In 1889 he became chief engineer of the New York Telephone Company, then the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, and in 1907 he became chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

When America entered the war, Colonel Carty, then a major, was assigned to important work in Washington and in a few months was sent abroad. His work over there and the award to him of the distinguished service medal and the cross of the Legion of Honor are described elsewhere in this issue of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS.

Colonel Carty's honors are almost as numerous as his contributions to the science of telephony. He received the degree of Doctor of Engineering from Stevens Institute of Technology in 1915; Doctor of Science from the University of Chicago and from Bowdoin College in 1916; Doctor of Laws from McGill University in 1917. In 1903 he received the Edward Longstreth Medal from the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, and in 1916 the Franklin Institute bestowed upon him its highest honor, the Franklin Medal, "in recognition of his distinguished service to mankind rendered in the field of science." On May 17, 1918, he

received the Edison Gold Medal for meritorious achievements in the science and art of telephone engineering.

For his service in connection with the establishment and development of the telephone system in Japan, Colonel Carty twice received the formal thanks of the Japanese Imperial Government, was decorated by the Emperor of Japan in 1909 with the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, and in 1912 with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure of the Meiji.

Colonel Carty is past president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, of which he has been a member since 1890, and a fellow since 1913.

WALTER SHERMAN GIFFORD.

Walter Sherman Gifford, newly elected vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in charge of accounts and finances, was born in Salem, Mass., January 10, 1885. He is a graduate of Harvard University of the class of 1905. Mr. Gifford was assistant secretary and treasurer of the Western Electric Company at Chicago from 1905 to 1908 and from 1908 until December 1, 1916, was chief statistician for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. At that time Mr. Gifford was loaned to the government and became director of the Council of National Defense and Advisory Commission at Washington. He had served early in 1916 as supervising director of the committee on industrial preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board in connection with which he made an industrial inventory of more than twenty-seven thousand business firms for the government.

At the end of the war Mr. Gifford was made comptroller of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, succeeding Charles G. Dubois, who had been for some time in charge of accounting for the American Red Cross.

BANCROFT GHERARDI.

Bancroft Gherardi was born in San Francisco, April 6, 1873. He was graduated from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn in 1891 with the degree of B. S., after which he went to Cornell, where he received the degree of M. E. in 1893 and M. M. E. in 1894.

In February, 1895, he began his telephone engineering work in the office of J. J. Carty, then engineer of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company. His earliest work was the inspection and testing of cables, so at the very start he became familiar with the state of the art in regard to this important part of the telephone plant. After doing this and other general work for some time, he was placed by Mr. Carty in charge of the material inspection work of the company.

In the fall of 1900 Mr. Gherardi was transferred to the traffic department of the New York Telephone Company. He created the first traffic engineering department of any operating company.

On January 1, 1901, Mr. Gherardi was appointed chief engineer of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company. In March, 1906, the operating organizations of the New York Company and the New York and New Jersey Company were consolidated, and at that time Mr. Gherardi became assistant chief engineer of both companies, reporting once more to his old chief, Mr. Carty.

In May, 1907, when Mr. Vail became president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, he appointed Mr. Carty to the position of chief engineer of that company, and in connection with the reorganization of the engineering forces Mr. Gherardi was appointed equipment engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and in 1909 was appointed plant engineer of that company, in charge of all plant development and standardizing for the Bell System.

He has had his part in connection with the subway and cable from Boston to Washington, the lines from New York to Denver, and later the transcontinental line, and the development of wireless telephony.

For many years Mr. Gherardi has been connected with the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and has taken a prominent part in its affairs.

Popular Soldiers Home

On May 2nd the cable record department at Indianapolis had a pleasant surprise when Private Emil Riley, Jr., made a call. He had just returned from overseas and his friends were mighty glad to see him.

Emil enlisted July 26, 1917, and was sent to Camp Funston, Kans., October 5th, where he received training with the 314th Field Signal Battalion. On April 3, 1918, he was transferred to Camp Servier, S. C. Then he went to New York with the 105th Field Signal Battalion and they sailed May 27th, landing in France June 8, 1918.

His battalion was a part of the 30th Division that helped break the Hindenburg line at Belleau Court on September 29th. He took part in fifteen different battles, being with the British army in Belgium and northern France the greater part of the time.

When the armistice was signed he was at Amiens ready to go to the front lines again.

He was one of the few that escaped without a scratch and never was in a hospital. Coming home he sailed from St. Nazaire and landed at Charleston, S. C., April 11th. He was more than glad when the "good old U. S. A." loomed in sight. He is back at his old job battling with work orders and cable pairs.

On May 19th the cable department forces were more surprised than ever when Captain Clarence Shriver walked in. No one knew he was anywhere near the United States. He sure did justice to those "army beans" from his appearance; his right arm must have been lame for several days from all the hand shaking he did. Everybody was delighted to see him in such an excellent condition after scrapping with the "Heinies" almost a year.

He enlisted July 18, 1917, receiving a

lieutenant. He received his training at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and was assigned to the 307th Field Signal Battalion at Camp Gordon, Ga. He sailed on May 25th for France, landing June 2nd. He received quite a reception, as the Germans were bombing the city. In a short time he was promoted to captain, being stationed mostly around Toul and the Argonne, where he had some very narrow escapes, but came through without being wounded. After the armistice he was transferred to the 319th Field Signal Battalion and was acting major. He has quite a few souvenirs, including a trench cap taken from a German who was still in a sitting position behind a machine gun after having been killed several hours before.

He is back with the Central Union Telephone Company again. He will be in the cable record department for a short time, after which he will take up some special work.

A Wedding in France

First Lieutenant Russell Hayes, an aviator in France and a brother of Miss Josephine Hayes, an operator at North office, was married to a Red Cross nurse from Jamestown, N. Y., on May 12, 1919. They were married in Base Hospital 53 in France.

There were 200 Red Cross nurses and 155 officers at the wedding and dinner. The colonel of Base Hospital 53 gave the bride away and the captain of the same company of Lieutenant Hayes was best man. The cake was cut by the bride with the groom's sword.

The married couple left at 12 o'clock for their honeymoon to the Holy Land and expected to be back at Brest, France, by June 7th, to sail for the United States.

Memories of Training School

TIES THAT BIND

When I applied to the company three years ago for a position, I came a slender slip of a girl with my heart in my throat, more frightened and helpless and panic-stricken than I had ever been in the confident assurance of my whole life. I was so totally ignorant of business and so afraid of it. You see, when I finished school, it was just to go on in much the same way of living as always, except that I had a little more time for parties and long, chummy afternoons at one or the other of the girls' homes, with a matinee or shopping expedition at least once a week—a way of living, I may add, that seemed altogether fitting and proper and which I had expected to continue indefinitely or until the time might come when I would assume the management of a home of my own. I laugh now to think what haphazard, inefficient management it would probably have been.

Things began to be a little bit different in a business way almost generally three years ago, and as a result of procrastination and unwillingness to look things in the unpleasant face of them, our particular affairs were practically beyond help and a smash came. It was too late for the business training I might have taken advantage of sooner, and there I was, a perfectly useless, untrained girl. You couldn't call it reconstruction, what we had to do with our lives, for it was too radical a change to come under that term. We revolutionized our whole previous way of living, and as a matter of dire necessity, and because frankly I didn't know what else to do, I applied to the telephone company for a position and, as Kipling says, "that's another story."

With infinite patience they trained me and not only trained me, but paid me while they did it, turned my helplessness into efficiency (you'll allow me that surely, remembering that all things are relative and a matter of comparison), my frightened uncertainty into business poise and business dignity, and gave me a good reason for existing.

Instead of a heartless machine with no place or consideration for an individual as an individual, as I had always regarded business, I have found my company an organization of the kindest, biggest-hearted men and women, each ever ready to offer help or encouragement to another needing it. I have found consideration always, and not only that, but the warmest, friendliest inter-



PRIVATE EMIL RILEY, JR.



CAPTAIN CLARENCE SHRIVER.

est in the personal, intimate home affairs that has made me feel a welcome member of a large, comfortable, happy family which "gets on" together with an undivided mind and heart.

It gives me a feeling of protection and safety to know that in time of sickness or trouble of any kind, the assistance and backing of this family will be offered almost before I, myself, recognize the need. Is it any wonder that all the loyal warmth and gratitude of my heart is theirs and that it is part home to me—MY COMPANY?—*One of the Indiana Instructors.*

Lieutenant Freeman Returns

The training school had the privilege one morning in June of listening to a talk by Lieutenant Lawrence E. Freeman of the signal corps, who has been on special duty in France. Lieutenant Freeman has returned to the Central Union Telephone Company, and to fit himself fully for traffic duty has been taking a course of training in the company's training school. He has been with the company for fifteen years working in the plant, commercial, and commercial engineering departments, and at present is with the traffic department.

Lieutenant Freeman entered the United States service in August, 1917, and after a season at Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N. J., sailed January 13, 1918. On the second Sunday out, the lookout gave the alarm, "A point and a half to the port." Immediately all guns were turned on a very small object hardly visible in the distance. For several minutes many eager eyes watched to see if it were "friend or foe." The relief was indescribable when the object of suspicion proved to be two American destroyers coming towards the *St. Paul* to escort her to Liverpool.

Lieutenant Freeman's description of the homes in France was most interesting. He noticed a great lack of conveniences to which Americans are accustomed, such as fires in the homes, light, etc. Everywhere, Lieutenant Freeman says, the American efficiency and rapid working were considered marvelous, especially the fitting and wiring of the cities. The French equipment for their services seemed very primitive and inadequate to the American eye. In most instances the telephone, telegraph and post office were connected and in one place. At Brest and Cherbourg, as large as they were, one man took care of the offices at night. After nine o'clock a message was a long time getting through.

When the armistice was signed, Lieutenant Freeman had the pleasure of being aboard the *Deutschland* and the *U 139*. The *Deutschland*, it will be remembered, was the German submarine loaded with dyes that entered American ports before America declared war. The *U 139* cruised in United States waters to intimidate merchantmen.

On the *Deutschland* Lieutenant Freeman secured as a souvenir, a metal plate taken from above the boiler which seemed to be a "warning" to the engineer not to make too short a turn in deep water. In the *U 139* he found a telephone instrument. The construction of this instrument and its heavy insulation to exclude dampness were interesting objects of study to the telephone man.

"Dave" Shryer Home

Captain Davis M. Shryer of Indianapolis was discharged from the army and returned home in June. Captain Shryer was in the Indiana division plant department prior to entering the

signal corps. He was at one time in the office of the BELL TELEPHONE NEWS at Chicago.

Entering the service as a private, "Dave" was admitted to the officers' training camp at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., where he received a commission as second lieutenant. He went overseas early in 1918 and was assigned to the 82d Division. His battalion took part in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. He received a slight shrapnel wound during the early days of the latter engagement. This, however, did not disable him and he continued in the service until the armistice was signed. After the close of hostilities he spent several weeks in a hospital recovering from the severe strain of the work which he and his command were obliged to perform during the last days of fighting. He has fully recovered, however, and is now in splendid health.

Major Ramsey Takes Important Place in Engineering Department

P. J. Ramsey has accepted the position of methods and material engineer in the chief engineer's office. Mr. Ramsey is an old Bell man, having fourteen and one-half years' previous experience in the telephone business and one and one-half years of military service. Mr. Ramsey started with the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company in Los Angeles in 1903. During his ten years with that company he held various positions in different branches of the outside plant work, including three years as supervisor of cable construction.

In 1912 he was transferred to the Southwestern Bell System occupying the positions of district plant chief, division plant superintendent and division superintendent of construction. In the early part of 1917 the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company organized the 412th Telegraph Battalion, composed of Southwestern company's employes. Mr. Ramsey entered the battalion as captain. He was ordered overseas in advance of the battalion in October, 1917, and was closely associated with engineering and construction of main line signal corps network in France until August 1, 1918, when he was promoted to major and assigned to command the 412th Telegraph Battalion, then operating with the American Second Army Corps on the British front. Major Ramsey took active part with the battalion in all major offensives and fighting with the British Fourth Army, including the assault of the Hindenburg line from September 29 to October 6, 1918.

Major Ramsey was relieved of command of the battalion at the time the armistice was signed and appointed signal corps representative on the "Permanent International Armistice Commission," at Spa, Belgium. While on this commission he arranged with the German military and civil authorities for taking over all German telephone, telegraph and railway signal systems in the territory which was to be occupied by the American army. In performing this work, Major Ramsey was ordered to Coblenz several days before the evacuation of the German troops. Following the service on the Armistice Commission he was appointed a member of the board of officers to proceed to Holland and conduct negotiations for use of Rotterdam as a base of supplies for the American Army of Occupation. He later assisted with similar arrangements at Antwerp, Belgium, and on March 1st was appointed base signal officer of Base Section No. 9 with headquarters at Antwerp, including the port of Rotterdam.

In line with the policy of the commander in chief of the A. E. F. to return to the United States officers of the longest service, he was relieved of duty April 18, 1919, after eighteen months of foreign service.

Major Ramsey reports that while in France he had the pleasure of meeting several officers from Chicago who were Bell men, including Major Turner, Major S. K. Baker and Captain Helmer. Major Ramsey says that while he liked the work in the military service very much, he is one of the many boys who were glad to see the good old Statue of Liberty.

Lincoln said: "The value of life is to improve one's condition." Saving is the foundation of advancement. Buy W. S. S.



LIEUT. LAWRENCE E. FREEMAN.

SUPREME COURT CONFIRMS POWER OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL TO FIX TELEPHONE RATES

Highest Judicial Body Interprets Act of Congress Which Permitted Government Control and Operation During War Period.

On June 2d the United States Supreme Court handed down the following opinion:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 967—October Term, 1918

Dakota Central Telephone Co. et al., Plaintiffs in Error, vs. State of South Dakota, ex rel Byron S. Paine, Attorney-General, et al.	}	In error to the Supreme Court of the State of South Dakota
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June 2, 1919

MR. CHIEF JUSTICE WHITE DELIVERED THE OPINION OF THE COURT.

Involving as this case does the existence of state power to regulate, without the consent of the United States, telephone rates for business done wholly within the state over lines taken over into the possession of the United States and which by the exercise of its governmental authority it operates and controls, it does not in principle differ from the North Dakota case just announced where it was decided that under like conditions the state had no such power as to railroad rates. We consider this case as far as may be necessary, by a separate opinion, however, because the authority under which the control was exerted is distinct and because of the assumption in argument that this distinction begets a difference in the principles applicable.

In January, 1919, the state of South Dakota on the relation of its attorney general and railroad commissioners sued the Dakota Central and other telephone companies doing business within the state to enjoin them from putting in effect a schedule of rates as to local business which it was alleged had been prepared by the postmaster general and which it was averred the telephone companies were about to apply and enforce. It was charged that such rates were higher than those fixed by state authority and that the proposed action of the companies would be violative of state law, since the companies were under the duty to disregard the action of the postmaster general and apply the lawful state rates. The duty of the relators, as state officers, to prevent such wrong was alleged—a duty in which, it was further asserted, the state had a pecuniary interest springing from the expenditure which it was obliged to make for telephone services.

The companies answered, disclaiming all interest in the controversy on the ground that by contract, a copy of which with one of the defendant companies was annexed, their telephone lines and everything appurtenant thereto had passed into the possession and control of the United States and were being operated by it as a governmental agency. The answer also alleged that any connection of the companies through their officials or employés with the business was solely because of employment by the United States. The purpose to enforce the rates fixed by the postmaster general was admitted and it was averred that the suit was one over which the court had no jurisdiction because it was against the United States.

The case was heard on the bill, answer, exhibits and an admission by all the parties that the contract annexed to the answer was accurate and that a similar one had been made with all the other defendants.

Assuming that Congress had power to take over the telephone lines; that it had conferred that power upon the President; that the power had by the President been called into play conformably to the authority granted, and that the telephone

lines were under the complete control of the United States, the court yet held that the state had the power to fix the local rates. In reaching this conclusion the court, assuming argumentatively that the right which the United States possessed gave at least the implied authority to fix all rates, nevertheless held that such power did not embrace intrastate rates because they had been carved out of the grant of power by Congress in conferring authority on the President. It was therefore decided that the President, the postmaster general and those operating the telephone service under his authority were wrongdoers in giving effect to the rates fixed by the postmaster general and in refusing to enforce the conflicting intrastate rates made lawful by state law. The proceedings to prevent this wrong, it was held, did not constitute a suit against the United States and the injunction prayed was granted.

The appellees do not confine their contention to the question of statutory construction below decided. On the contrary, they press questions of power which the court below assumed and did not pass upon and insist upon a construction of the statute contrary to that which the court below took for granted as a prelude to the question of construction upon which it based its conclusion.

We must dispose of the issues thus insisted upon before testing the soundness of the interpretation of the statute upon which the court below acted, and for the purpose of considering them as well as the question of construction which the court below expressly decided, we state the case.

On the 16th of July, 1918, Congress adopted a joint resolution (40 Stat. 904, Ch. 154), providing:

"That the President during the continuance of the present war is authorized and empowered, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the national security or defense, to supervise or to take possession and assume control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable, or radio system or systems, or any part thereof, and to operate the same in such manner as may be needful or desirable for the duration of the war, which supervision, possession, control or operation shall not extend beyond the date of the proclamation by the President of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace: PROVIDED, That just compensation shall be made for such supervision, possession, control, or operation, to be determined by the President; * * * PROVIDED FURTHER, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to amend, repeal, impair, or affect existing laws or powers of the states in relation to taxation or the lawful police regulations of the several states, except wherein such laws, powers, or regulations may affect the transmission of government communications, or the issue of stocks and bonds by such system or systems."

Six days thereafter, on the 22d of July, the President exerted the power thus given. Its exercise was manifested by a proclamation which after reciting the resolution of Congress declared:

"It is deemed necessary for the national security and defense to supervise and take possession and assume control of all telegraph and telephone systems and to operate the same in such manner as may be needful or desirable;

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by the foregoing resolution, and by virtue of all other powers thereto me enabling, do hereby take possession and assume control and supervision of each and every telegraph and telephone

system, and every part thereof, within the jurisdiction of the United States, including all equipment thereof and appurtenances thereto whatsoever and all materials and supplies.

"It is hereby directed that the supervision, possession, control, and operation of such telegraph and telephone systems hereby by me undertaken shall be exercised by and through the postmaster general."

The proclamation gave to the postmaster general plenary power to exert his authority to the extent he might deem desirable through the existing owners, managers, directors or officers of the telegraph or telephone lines, and it was provided that their services might continue as permitted by general or special order of the postmaster general. It was declared that "from and after twelve o'clock midnight on the 31st day of July, 1918, all telegraph and telephone systems included in this order and proclamation shall conclusively be deemed within the possession and control and under the supervision of said postmaster general without further act or notice."

Under this authority the postmaster general assumed possession and control of the telephone lines and operated the same. On the 31st day of October, 1918, the President through the postmaster general, in the exertion of the duty imposed upon him by the resolution of Congress to make compensation, concluded a contract with the telephone companies of the most comprehensive character covering the whole field while the possession, control and operation by the United States continued. By its terms stipulated amounts were to be paid as consideration for the possession, control and operation by the United States and the earnings resulting from such operations became the property of the United States. Although concluded in October, 1918, by stipulation the contract related back to the time when the President took over the property.

Following this, by authority of the President, the postmaster general fixed a general schedule of rates and it was the order to put this schedule in effect which gave rise to the suit, the trial and the resulting judgment which we have now under consideration.

That under its war power Congress possessed the right to confer upon the President the authority which it gave him we think needs nothing here but statement, as we have disposed of that subject in the North Dakota railroad rate case. And the completeness of the war power under which the authority was exerted and by which completeness its exercise is to be tested suffices, we think, to dispose of the many other contentions urged as to the want of power in Congress to confer upon the President the authority which it gave him.

The proposition that the President in exercising the power exceeded the authority given him is based upon two considerations. First, because there was nothing in the conditions at the time the power was exercised which justified the calling into play of the authority; indeed, the contention goes further and assails the motives which it is asserted induced the exercise of the power. But as the contention at best concerns not a want of power, but a mere excess or abuse of discretion in exerting a power given, it is clear that it involves considerations which are beyond the reach of judicial power. This must be since, as this court has often pointed out, the judicial may not invade the legislative or executive departments so as to correct alleged mistakes or wrongs arising from asserted abuse of discretion.

The second contention, although it apparently rests upon the assertion that there was an absence of power in the President to exert the authority to the extent to which he did exert it; when it is correctly understood amounts only to an asserted limitation on the power granted based upon a plain misconception of the terms of the resolution of Congress, by which the power was given. In other words, it assumed that by the resolution only a limited power as to the telephone lines was conferred upon the President, and hence that the assumption by him of complete possession and control was beyond the authority possessed. But although it may be conceded that there is some ground for contending, in view of the elements of author-

ity enumerated in the resolution of Congress, that there was power given to take less than the whole if the President deemed it best to do so, we are of opinion that authority was conferred as to all the enumerated elements and that there was hence a right in the President to take complete possession and control to enable the full operation of the lines embraced in the authority. The contemporaneous official steps taken to give effect to the resolution, the proclamation of the President, the action of the postmaster general under the authority of the President, the contracts made with the telephone companies in pursuance of authority to fix their compensation, all establish the accuracy of this view, since they all make it clear that it was assumed that power to take full control was conferred and that it was exerted so as to embrace the entire business and the right to the entire revenues to arise from the act of the United States in carrying it out. Indeed, Congress in subsequently dealing with the situation thus produced would seem to have entertained the same conception as to the scope of the power conveyed by the resolution and dealt with it from that point of view. (Act of October 30, 1918; 40 Stat. 1017.)

This brings us to the proposition upon which the court based its conclusion, that is, that although complete possession, exclusive control, and the right to all the revenues derived from the operation of the business were in the United States as the result of the resolution, the proclamation, and the contracts, yet as to intrastate earnings, the state power remained to "encumber" the authority of the United States, because that situation necessarily resulted from the terms of the congressional resolution.

This superficially was based on an interpretation of the resolution, but in substance was caused by the application to the clause of the resolution interpreted, of the erroneous presumption as to the continuance of state power dealt with in the North Dakota case. Let us see if this is not necessarily so. The provision dealt with was the proviso of the resolution which in the first place saved "the lawful police regulations of the several states" and therefore subjected the control of the United States to the operation of such power; and in the second place prohibited the states during the United States control from exerting authority as to the issue of stocks and bonds.

It was conceded that the words "police power" were susceptible of two significations, a comprehensive one embracing in substance the whole field of state authority and the other a narrower one including only state power to deal with the health, safety and morals of the people. Although it was admitted that the reservation, considered intrinsically, was not susceptible of being interpreted in the broader of the two lights, it was held that it was necessary to so interpret it because of the clause of the proviso prohibiting the states from legislating concerning the issue of stocks and bonds by the companies during the United States control. The reasoning was this: It was inconceivable, it was said, that the subject, stocks and bonds, should have been withdrawn from state control by an express prohibition unless that subject would have been under state control in the absence of the prohibition, a result which could only exist by giving the saving clause as to police power its widest significance. But the fact that the rule of construction applied had the result of incorporating in the act of Congress unlimited state authority merely as the result of a prohibition by Congress against the exertion of state power in a specific instance, in and of itself admonishes of the incorrectness of the rule. But its want of foundation is established by two further considerations: (1) because it causes the provision as to stocks and bonds, which was plainly enacted to preserve the financial control of the United States over the corporation, to limit if not destroy such control; (2) because by converting the prohibition against state power into an affirmative and comprehensive grant of that power, it so interprets the act as to limit the grant of authority which the act beyond doubt gave to the United States. These considerations not only show the mistake of the interpretation, but also point out the confusion and conflict which must necessarily arise from giving effect

(Continued on page 20.)

"FROM MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE"

*Employees Not Previously Listed Who
Have Returned to Their Old Positions*

Joint Organization, Four Companies

Bertram J. Brady

Earl F. Sauer

Albert H. Wahlen

Charles E. Willard

Chicago Telephone Company

L. L. McMasters
Daniel G. Macarara
Casline G. Nacker
Thos. O'Hern
Ed. Chas. Quinn
Raymond T. Rath
Leo Rudluff
Benj. John Secoske
Eugene J. Seguin
Bryan E. Sewell
Fred F. Spaeti
Edwin E. Stothard
Sylvester J. Sullivan
Oscar C. Swanson
Ernest F. Tarr

Frederick J. Vilter
Hubert A. Curtis
Homer Kastrup
Robert J. Tabbert
Edward A. Toman
J. A. Von Bruenchenheim
Paul Westcott
Elmer H. Winkelman
Edward J. Young
Arthur S. Anderson
Joseph Baccino
Arthur G. Bacigalupe
Howard E. Bixler
Raphael C. Bogardus
Jas. P. Cannon

Jos. L. Eviston
Thos. J. Eviston
Albert Fabri
Elmer F. Filley
Louis P. Volkart
Arlington C. Eaton
Max Rees
Frank J. Wing
Chas. A. Hasseler
Thos. W. Hesterman
Clarence M. Howard
Zeno Hudson
Henry C. Hughes
Lawrence F. Hyde
Theodore Burgman

Emmet Carney
Harold J. Connelly
John C. Doyle
Edwin J. Graf
Paul A. Larsen
John H. Mangan
Walter E. Penfold
Homer L. Shields
Herbert L. Ballard
Frank Grob
Earl Sutton
Melvin T. Bergstrom
Anthony J. Rio
Frank X. Brockmeyer

Michigan State Telephone Company

Harry L. Campau
Rosby McKinney
Floyd M. Henson
Gerhard J. Klix
Martin Proos
Elmer Wyse

Roy H. Eastland
Winfield S. Hungerford
Frederic MacLean, Jr.
Fred Cimmerer
John L. Porter
Rudolph L. Frederickson

Alex McEachern
P. Jay Reilly
Thomas R. Bacot
John V. Flynn
Lowell Johnson
Jos. Perzyk

Edward R. Giddey
Harley M. Stearns
George Freemire
James Mulso
Joseph A. Wolff
Clyde H. Carr

Edward J. Holstein

Harold R. Luttenbacher

Carl F. Zang

Wisconsin Telephone Company

J. W. Nelson
Louis P. Helmreich
Seneo Norman

Elmer Schultz
Erwin C. Clasen
Robt. P. Brooks

Chas. Hinz
Alphonse Veno
Samuel Shupe

Conrad Eckstein
Burnell Goodman
Herbert McEvoy

Raymond W. Baer

Robert B. Warne

The Cleveland Telephone Company

John M. Fitzharris
Joseph Reznik

Paul B. Grindle
Lloyd L. Lancaster

John J. Roonan
Clement Walsh

John S. Griffiths
Wm. F. Strohmeier

Ward M. Tenney

Central Union Telephone Company—General Offices, Chicago

Leslie S. Hallam

Ohio Division

Albert Marvin Adams
William E. Ashcraft
John R. Bennett
Robert A. Billups
Frank Boyer
Edward G. Carey

Thomas E. Dunn
Ray D. Farris
Eugene D. Garvin
Thomas J. Grady
Arthur H. Gray
Glenn A. Greer

Vivian A. Haines
Samuel G. Hicks
Thomas Halley
Charles W. Hund
William H. Lafferty
Clarence Lawrence

William E. Lonergan
A. F. Mullin
A. F. Muller
Henry C. Oster
Hubert G. Shutts
Kenneth L. Swortzel

Clement J. Promersberger

James H. White

Indiana Division

Harold Betz
R. L. Kessing

Lawrence E. Freeman
Dr. Carleton B. McCulloch

Lee Wahman
Julius E. Riley

Illinois Division

Fred Beckman, Jr.
Owen F. Gunn
Walter Krems
John P. Manning

Walter Renfro
Elihu V. Stout
Celestine Corzine
Rufus D. Hart

Paschal L. Leach
B. E. Mopps
Francis C. Shepherd
Charles Graves

Roy H. Hays
Isaac M. Lowry
Robert J. Neary
Granville Shepherd

Chalmer R. Waugh

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Published Monthly by

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Two Dollars a Year in advance, to all persons except employes of the Telephone Company.

Living Rates Imperative

No business can be run at a loss for any length of time. It isn't done. If a concern is to live, it is imperative that income at least equal expenditure. If a concern is to *thrive* there must be a surplus financial sustenance. Neither municipal, nor government, nor private ownership, nor legislative, nor executive, nor judicial mandate, none of these can, nor can all combined, reverse this basic principle of keeping expenditure within income.

Those who use public service facilities must pay the price of operation, upkeep, supervision and extension. This price must be paid through the medium of rates, or fares, or by taxation. Be the method what it may, revenue must be of sufficient volume to meet all charges and costs. If fares or rates do not produce income enough to meet expenditure, then, under private ownership, bankruptcy follows and the service is demoralized during a period of rate readjustment and reorganization. If fares or rates are inadequate under public ownership the community must meet the shortage through higher tax levies. This latter course distributes the burden over all the taxpayers, whether users of the particular service affected or not. But regardless of which of these plans is adopted to secure the necessary funds, the important thought to be impressed at this time is a recognition by the public of the fact that the expenses of public service companies have increased enormously on account of the war, and that so long as they remain above normal so long will high service rates be necessary.

Take one single instance: Since America entered the war 15,000 employes of the Chicago Telephone Company have had several wage increases. They had to have them to meet the higher costs of living. These wage increases and heavy advances in the price of material have produced a discrepancy between receipts and disbursements amounting to over \$3,000,000. Telephone rates have remained fixed since 1913 in the face of the increased operating expenses. Manifestly such a condition cannot persist and the telephone company continue to give service. Recognizing this, the postmaster general in the interest of the public and the company, authorized a new schedule of rates for Chicago, which went into effect June 16th. This schedule will produce just about enough revenue to pay the increased wages and the higher prices for materials. The bondholders and stockholders get nothing additional out of it.

The Chicago situation is an example of that which confronts public service companies all over the United States. The remedy is in higher rates. Whether conceded or not, it is a fact that those whose business it is to provide transportation, light, heat and wire communication for the public have resorted to rate increases with the greatest reluctance; they have had no alternative. Successful operation depends upon sufficient revenue.

An Enemy Within Our Gates

Second only to the professional agitator in the evil effects of his work, is the professional stock swindler.

The enormous issues of Liberty Bonds were an inspiration to these stock swindlers in the United States, mushroom companies have sprung up and millions and billions of dollars of so-called securities have been printed, and are either being sold throughout the country or exchanged for Liberty Bonds. These securities represent no tangible assets but are sold or exchanged with the promise that high dividends will be paid and that there will be an enormous increase in the price of the stock.

When any one offers securities for sale, before you buy consult some bank official. He will be able to give you a sound estimate of the probable value of the stock.

In commenting recently on the trend of prices in the near future, Mr. Vail said:

"During the Civil War prices rose relatively more than during the recent war. The prices unquestionably were inflated, being based on the greenback currency. Even so, however, the drop in prices of ninety-two commodities in the decade from 1864 to 1874 was at the rate of less than six per cent. per year; in building materials it averaged less than four per cent. per year over the same period.

"The principal cause of the gradual return to pre-war price levels has been ascribed to the rapid transformation of manufacturing, agriculture, mining, transportation, and business in general, from hand methods to machine methods, from small-scale to large-scale production. Opportunities do not exist at the present day in any measure comparable with those of the period following the Civil War. Price declines so far, since the cessation of hostilities, bear this out, having been trifling—only five or six per cent. up to April 1, 1919, as compared with over twenty-five per cent. for the corresponding period after the Civil War.

"Abstract consideration of these facts does not support any expectation of sudden and radical declines in present prices. As applied to big building, it would appear that any structure should prove commendable which is calculated to show a sufficient profit to offset an expected decline averaging, say, from two to four per cent. per year for the next one or two decades.

"Another factor which should be considered as favorable to big construction is the present tremendous latent demand for buildings, commodities, labor, and raw material, which is expected to bring on a period of intense activity and national prosperity. It is also well to consider that, excepting steel, the rise in the cost of building materials has been relatively small as compared with other commodities. The price of lumber in particular may easily go higher, and in view of the decreasing lumber supply may never get back to the low levels of 1913-14."

The man who looks at the bottom of his purse for his savings usually finds no money there.

Trivial expenditures, the small change that he spent without thinking, have eaten up the dollars that he meant to save.

He could have saved the first dollar that he took out of his purse and never missed it in his spending.

This is the *thrifty* way of living, and the man who does it consistently is achieving *comfort* and *prosperity*.

It means the loss of none of his accustomed pleasures, the sacrifice of no necessities.

The small but steady savings are as amazing in their total as they are easy to lay aside.

You can't provide a family with loaves and fishes if you do nothing but loaf and fish.

Where one once had money to burn it now goes off by spontaneous combustion.

Colonel Carty "Gets What's Coming to Him"



'A "Close-Up" of What's Taking Place in the Center of the Picture.

"Whether these men were assigned to the military service, or whether they were retained in civil life on the big communications job in America," says Colonel Carty, "their spirit and achievement were magnificent and in accord with the highest traditions of our country. The men from the independent telephone companies were also 'over there' in force, and the work which they did was magnificent and worthy of the highest praise. The same is true also of the men from the telegraph companies. In the army, the men from all the companies, whether Bell, Independent, Western Union or Postal, were welded into one big organization and under the discipline of the regular army officers, all pulled together to win the war.

"Lavish praise has been given to the civilians who have entered the war, and in the signal corps the regular army officers have been the first to acknowledge their obligation to those who came from civil life. But not much has been said of the wonderful ability and devotion and courage of the regular army officers who converted a multitude of civilians into the most powerful and effective military signal corps which the world has ever seen.

"These regular officers, governed, or some might say, hampered, by the traditions of their service, are loath to speak or write for publication. As a result of this and of other causes, not so easy to understand, their brilliant achievements are not sufficiently known to the public. I wish that I might testify ade-

Colonel John J. Carty, U. S. Signal Corps, who before the war was known throughout the world as the chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and is now a vice-president, has returned to this country after ten months service with the army in France. He received the Distinguished Service Medal from General Pershing and the Cross of the Legion of Honor from the French government in recognition of services, both scientific and military, of the highest importance to the allied cause.

In speaking of the achievements of the United States Signal Corps during the war, Colonel Carty referred to the splendid service which was rendered by the twelve battalions of volunteers from the Bell System, the organization of which he undertook before the war, and which he states he was able to carry to a successful conclusion only by means of the active coöperation of Mr. Vail, Mr. Bethell, Mr. Kingsbury and Mr. Thayer, and by the generous financial support of all of the companies composing the Bell System. Following these reserve battalions, more than 15,000 other young men of the Bell System and Western Electric Company entered the army and navy, being altogether more than twenty per cent of the 80,000 male employés of the system registered for military service.



quately to my appreciation of every regular officer in the Signal Corps—General Russel, chief signal officer, A. E. F., and his executive officer, Colonel Coles; General Gibbs and Colonel Kumpe and Colonel Hitt and Colonel Gerow, and so on through the list of regulars serving in the signal corps, A. E. F., and so, too, with respect to General Squier, chief signal officer of the American army, and General Saltzman, his executive, and Colonel Curtis and Colonel Maubourgne, and many others of their colleagues. I am proud to have served with these officers and to have profited by their instruction and by their discipline and by their high ideals of duty.

"But nothing that could be said by me or anyone else, in praise of the organization which these officers have brought about, could equal the letter of commendation, written by General Pershing to General Russel, which says:

"Now that active operations have ceased, I desire to congratulate the officers and men of the signal corps in France on their work, which stands out as one of the great accomplishments of the American Expeditionary Forces—the result of a happy combination of wise planning and bold execution with the splendid technical qualities of thousands of men from the great commercial telephone, telegraph and electrical enterprises of America. It is a striking example of the wisdom of placing highly skilled technical men in the places where their experience and skill will count the most.

"Each army corps and division has had its full quota of field signal battalions which, in spite of serious losses in battle, accomplished their work, and it is not too much to say that without their faithful and brilliant efforts and the communications which they installed, operated and maintained, the successes of our armies would not have been achieved.

"While the able management of the directing personnel is recognized, it is my desire that all members of the Signal Corps who, regardless of long hours and trying conditions of service, have operated and maintained the lines, shall know that their loyalty, faithfulness and painstaking care has been known and appreciated. In the name of the American Expeditionary Forces I thank them one and all and send to them the appreciation of their comrades in arms and their commander-in-chief."

'Ware the Booze Recipes

Those who are inclined to experiment with substitutes for brewery and distillery products against the coming of prohibition can avoid being stung by "wine bees" or "beer bees" if they will keep in mind that the product advertised under these and other names is only a wild yeast of little value, say the specialists of the Federal Bureau of Chemistry. Many inquiries recently received indicate that some enterprising individuals and firms are advertising this wild yeast under the names "vinegar bees," "beer bees," "wine bees," "Australasian bees," and various other designations. Extravagant claims are made for the product, and a fancy price out of all proportion to its original cost and actual worth is asked, say the yeast specialists.

In some advertisements which have reached the bureau the sellers assert that the substances when mixed with water and molasses or sugar will produce vinegar, beer, or wine. Other promoters go so far as to say that the fermented mixture is beneficial in the treatment of rheumatism and kidney trouble—claims which have no foundation in fact.

The primitive process for making "bees" was to expose to the air a mixture of cornmeal and molasses until it became impregnated with wild yeast and bacteria. The ferment so produced was employed locally in making a sort of vinegar or certain alcoholic solutions by adding it to a mixture of water and either brown sugar or molasses, which was then allowed to work or ferment.

In the opinion of the bureau specialists a product made by catching yeast and bacteria indiscriminately from the air may contain harmful as well as desirable organisms, and the specialists state that great care should be exercised in both the preparation and the use of such a product.

SUPREME COURT CONFIRMS POWER OF POSTMASTER GENERAL TO FIX TELEPHONE RATES

(Continued from Page 16.)

to the mistaken presumption of the continuance of state power to which we have previously referred.

Inherently the power of a state to fix rates to be charged for intrastate carriage or transmission is in its nature but derivative, since it arises from and depends upon the duty of those engaged in intrastate commerce to charge only reasonable rates for the services by them rendered, and the authority possessed by the state to exact a compliance with that duty. Conceding that it was within the power of Congress, subject to constitutional limitations, to transplant the state power as to intrastate rates into a sphere where it, Congress, had complete control over telephone lines because it had taken possession of them and was operating them as a governmental agency, it must follow that in such sphere there would be nothing upon which the state power could be exerted except upon the power of the United States, that is, its authority to fix rates for the services which it was rendering through its governmental agencies. The anomaly resulting from such conditions adds cogency to the reasons by which in the North Dakota case the error in presuming the continuance of state power in such a situation was pointed out and makes it certain that such a result could be brought about only by clear expression or at least from the most convincing implication.

This disposes of the case, but before leaving it we observe that we have not overlooked in its consideration the references made to proceedings in Congress concerning the resolution at the time of its passage, and further, that we have also considered all the suggestions made in the many and voluminous briefs filed on behalf of various state authorities and individuals having interests in suits pending elsewhere, concerning the construction of the resolution. In saying this, however, we must except suggestions as to want of wisdom or necessity for conferring the power given, or as to the precipitate or uncalled-for exertion of the power as conferred, from all of which we have turned aside because the right to consider them was wholly beyond the sphere of judicial authority.

In view of our conclusion we shall in this case, as we did in the previous one and for the reasons therein stated, content ourselves with reversing the judgment below upon the merits with directions for such further proceedings as may be not inconsistent with this opinion.

AND IT IS SO ORDERED.

Mr. Justice Brandeis dissents.

Lauder, Man and Knight

It is "Sir" Harry Lauder now. Why has this comedian been made a nobleman by his sovereign? Not because he has made more people laugh than perhaps any other person now living. Not solely because of the prodigious success of his recruiting activities in Britain, or because he warmed the cockles of the hearts of so many soldiers when he went forth as "a minstrel in France." Nor even because of the enormous sum he has raised to comfort maimed heroes in the unspectacular days to come. Harry Lauder has been made a nobleman because he is a nobleman.

The war has reborn many men. The Harry Lauder of to-day is a different man from the Harry Lauder of yesterday. The truth is that Harry was unconscionably close-fisted before the war. He had this Scottish trait—it would be almost accurate to say that this trait had him—to an extent rare even among members of his race.

The death of his only son early in the war served to prove the character and caliber of this famous Scot. He does not live for self. He lives for others. Great as he is as an artist, he is greater as a man. "Lang may your lum reek," Sir Harry.—*Forbes Magazine.*

Of Interest To Our Girls

Conducted by Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst

Beauty and Sport

The summer days are luring our girls to the out-of-door life and outdoor sport. Boating and swimming, tennis and golf are bringing the ruddy glow to cheeks and sparkle to the eyes. The beauty parlors must look out for their patrons now, for the girls are going out to the spacious beauty parlors provided for them in the parks and fields. The colors there are put on free of charge and they are laid on by an artist who knows how to mix his paints in a magic way. No painted mask of unchanging color does he produce, but tints of rose that come and go with the splendid circulation of health.

What a pleasure it is to see the girls who are playing tennis! What a joy to see such freedom and life after watching the fashionable girl of the day with her mincing steps, on her high heel pumps and tied about with her ridiculously narrow skirt. Fortunately fashions do not remain the same for a long time and these girls will soon be wearing something less hampering though probably extreme in some other direction.

Meanwhile the sensible girls will be having real fun and be making themselves truly beautiful by playing out in the tennis courts, taking long walks or rowing or swimming, or doing anything which will bring them into touch with the beautiful outdoor world.

The girls who are coming back from vacation never looked prettier. Their faces have the flush of health and their eyes mirror the beauty they have seen. They look *alive*.

But will they *keep* this glow of life and health? The working day is not so long that they need to lose what they have gained. They can plan to keep some part of the twenty-four hours for out-of-doors and for outdoor exercise. Let me suggest that you make a budget of your time and your expenditure of it. If you are as careful of it as of your money—and "time is money" you know—you can save enough out of your wealth to get a good deal of fun even after vacation is over, and your work will go so much



better when you bring the exuberance of good health and spirits to your task. Your voice will have a more cheerful sound as you answer your calls. Even work may seem like play if you are really interested in it and go at it with a happy heart and healthy body. Who cares whether Lady Duff Gordon admires small ankles or not! The thing we want is a shoe that is comfortable, a dress that gives freedom for exercise, a face that is colored by nature's own paint brush, and a great big heart which is loyal and true.

The pictures were taken on the occasion of a recent match played by Miss Agnes Long and Miss Marion Leighton, on the Oakland office courts, Chicago.

The Signal Corps in Germany

There is an American home for American telephone operators in the Treves district, right in the center of the oldest city in Germany.

Miss Marjorie Persons, Y. W. C. A. representative, is director of the house. The Y. W. C. A. is officially in charge of the billeting of the Signal Corps units with the A. E. F.

This house is a luxurious big home, the property of wealthy Germans. It is set in a garden whose shrubs are beginning to leaf. A high stone wall shuts it off from the city and gives privacy to the garden walks.

Inside, the rooms are filled with beautiful furniture. There is a wide, open fireplace in the sitting room, with family portraits above it. The dining room is lined with heavy carved paneling, and there is fine linen and silver service. On the piano is a picture of the family group—father, mother, daughters and one tall boy. The boy is now dead, killed in the early days of the war.

The Signal Corps House is not far from the Black Gate or Porta Nigra, the unfinished gate of the city built by the Romans. The city is full of Roman ruins.

And in this setting, built by the Ages in their march through Time, is the little family of American Signal Corps girls.

THE COMMONPLACE FINDS NO EXPRESSION IN THE NEW SEASON'S FASHIONS

Latest Developments in Smart Styles Exceptional—Revival of Tucks a Pleasing Novelty—Clever Ways of Obtaining Long Lines—Proportion a Matter of Vast Importance.



*Fichu
Capes
Add
Picturesque
Note to
Summer
Frocks.*

Left to right—Misses' dress No. 8220, 14 to 20 years; Misses' slip-over blouse No. 8280, skirt No. 8313, 14 to 20 years; Misses' dress, No. 8262, 14 to 20 years; Misses' dress, No. 8289, 14 to 20 years; scallop No. 11694; Misses' dress, No. 8273, 14 to 20 years; Ladies' and misses' fichu cape No. 8265, small, medium and large; Misses' coat No. 8315, 14 to 20 years.

By Maude Hall

There is nothing of the commonplace about the adorable frocks of the present season. Ingenuity has contrived so many ways of manipulating details and creating accessories that, despite the practically unchanged lines of clothes, their novelty is greater and more appealing than ever.

Assuming that most of us have a budget for dress that has been further reduced by the spring outlay, it is interesting to discuss what the modes afford for the residue. No

doubt the best investments are to be found in the voiles, gingham, challoes, among the inexpensive materials and foulards and printed silk crêpes among the silks. There is no new way of saying that gingham are more beautiful than ever, but the shops abound in proof of the assertion. Lavender color schemes are featured everywhere and there is nothing more delightful than a lavender and white check gingham for summer wear.

The revival of tucks is one of the interesting developments in connection with summer modes. They are employed to simulate the multi-tiered skirt, which is not always becoming to women who wear it, because of its lack of proportion. And a sense of proportion is of greatest importance in style, just as it is in painting or sculpture. The idea of

proportion should regulate all such questions as the length and width of skirt, sleeves, etc. That is why the long, narrow skirt is hanging in the balance. Fashion experts agree that it rarely is seen in proper proportion, hence the prediction is that it will give way to the model of shorter and fuller line with the coming of another season. The woman who is individual in dress, however, will give scrupulous attention to such points as the becoming length of her skirt, proper height for her waistline and becomingness of costume accessories.

Favorably commented upon are the frocks of English print, a class of cottons becoming more numerous since the signing of the armistice. They require very little trimming, as in the case of a one-piece dress in ecru with figures of dark brown. The dress fastens at the side, buttons extending from the shoulder to well below the bustline. The V-shaped neck is very deeply cut and filled in with a vest of tucked organdy. A triple belt of brown velvet ribbon holds in the fullness at the waist, which, however, is slight.

Satin-figured challis combined with foulard or taffeta is a stylish idea and one sees it in many of the most original of the season's costumes. Sometimes a third material—crêpe georgette or chiffon cloth is added for flare sleeves and yoke. Most of the ultra-modish blouses are of the straight type, gathered into restraining bands at the hips or held in with a belt.

A black voile of good quality is a splendid substitute for a crêpe de chine or satin of the same color. Made up in simple effect with the waist and skirt joined under a properly adjusted string belt and a collar of crisp white organdy it achieves a distinction for its simplicity and a cleverness in simulating the new long waistlines independent of the blouse.

Slenderness about the hips is often camouflaged by extending the side panels to simulate a pocket. This idea is illustrated in a dress of blue gingham trimmed with plaid self-material. There are various new ways of achieving pockets which are neither the sliced nor entirely applied types. Belts, when they appear, are seldom of the all-around kind, being introduced by means of little trick revers or just from other sections of the garments, than the waistline. Cuffs are the means of narrowing the sleeves which can best be described as winged effects starting at and below elbow and sometimes draping to pronounce the full effect at that point.

Details count more than ever this season and where there is a demand for detail one always has an opportunity for introducing individual ideas in one's frocks.

Home Dressmaker's Corner

A happy result in summer frocks is this model in challis. Plain, figured or check material may be selected, for challis comes in great variety this season. The skirt is gathered and attached to the waist under a girdle of contrasting material. Tucks and patch pockets add to the youthfulness of the dress. Medium size requires 5¾ yards 36-inch material, with ¾ yard contrasting material for trimming.

In the seam-saving process, the front and back gores of the pattern are so laid on the material that the triple "TTT" perforations rest along the lengthwise fold. This is also true of the front and back sections of the waist. The sleeves and pockets have the large "O" perforations laid on a lengthwise thread. The belt and collar are laid with the "T" perforations on the lengthwise fold. If desired, revers may be added to the front of the waist.

Before closing the seams of the waist, form tucks on the shoulders as perforated and stitch ¾ inch from folded edges. Then close right shoulder and under-arm seams as notched. Sew stay F to underarm and shoulder edges of back as notched and finish for closing. Gather waist at lower edges between "T" perforations and 2 inches above. Ad-

Patterns for Designs

The designs shown on these pages are supplied by The Pictorial Review, New York. Patterns may be secured from any Pictorial Review agency.

just stay B under gathers at lower edge of waist with center-fronts and center-backs even. Face the collar and sew to neck edge as notched with centerbacks even. Leave free forward of left shoulder seam and finish for closing.

Close seams of sleeve and cuff as notched. Gather sleeve at lower edge between "T" perforations. Sew cuff to sleeve as notched, with small "o" perforation in cuff at seam of sleeve and seam of cuff at small "o" perforation in sleeve. Sew sleeve in armhole as notched, with small "o" perforation at shoulder seam, easing in any fullness between the notches. Hold sleeve toward you when basting it in the armhole.

Next, take the skirt and join gores as notched, leaving left side seam free above the lower single large "O" perforation in front gore and finish edges above for a placket. Form tucks creasing on cross-lines of slot perforations; stitch upper tuck 3½ inches, and lower tuck 4 inches from folded edges. Turn lower edge of skirt under on small "o" perforations for hem; gather upper edge between "T" perforations. If skirt be desired without tucks see cutting directions; turn under 4¾ inches at lower edge for a hem. Adjust skirt to position stitching upper edge over upper row of gathers in waist with center-fronts and center-backs even; bring right side seam to under-arm seam, and close at the left side.

Adjust patch pocket on skirt with outer edges at indicating single small "o" perforations; stitch side and lower edges to position. Buttons or embroidery motifs may be used to trim the collar and pockets.



One-piece Dress in Challis.

Why Agents Fail

An agent approaching a house met a little boy at the gate and asked, "Is your mother at home?"

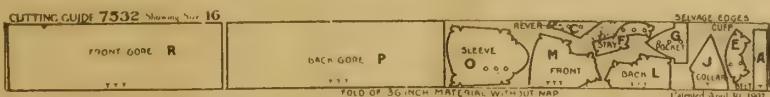
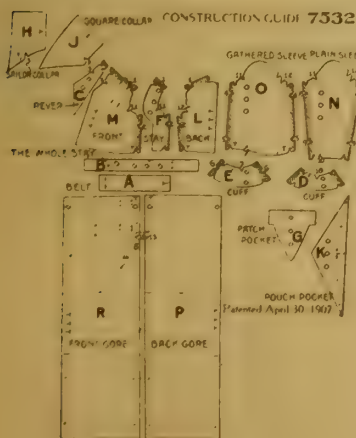
"Yes, sir," said the boy politely.

The agent walked across the long lawn, and after rapping several times without receiving an answer, returned to the boy, saying: "I thought you said your mother was at home."

"Yes, sir, she is," replied the boy.

"But I have rapped several times without receiving an answer."

"That may be, sir," said the boy; "I don't live there."—Everybody's.





Safety First and Accident Prevention

MEMBER NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

MEMBER AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY



WHAT'S THE USE OF LIVING IF YOU CAN'T HELP A FELLOW ONCE IN A WHILE. HELP TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS. IT'S WELL WORTH WHILE.

THE MAN WHO LEAVES BOARDS WITH NAILS PROJECTING FROM THEM IS AS DANGEROUS AS THE MAN WHO ROCKS THE BOAT.

Watch Your Step

Good foundations are essential—buildings, careers, reputations, education, must all be founded upon a solid basis. Even we who walk upright must stand upon a solid foundation else we will fall. Fashion, however, in her arbitrary way, provides a foundation that like the house on the sands is liable to give way

at any time. In this respect, fashion is a foe of safety.

Our records show that high heels are responsible for a large portion of the accidents classed as "falls." The heels catch on the stairs, break off suddenly, soon become worn and often cause the ankle to turn over. They are—apologies to fashion—a menace. A person wearing them needs to be constantly on guard.

Stairway Accidents

We can prevent them!

Are you doing your part?

Be careful!



The wrong way.

Trailing Headset Cords.
Not using Hand Rail.
General Neglect of Personal Safety.



The safe way.

Using Hand Rail.
Headset Cords Properly Held
Careful.

Do not run up or down stairs.

WATCH YOUR STEP!

The only certain preventive is not to wear them, which is probably a hopeless argument, for as long as human beings exist the dictates of fashion will be obeyed.

Stairways, or to be more exact, neglect of personal safety on stairways, aided by fashion, cause many falls, many of which result in serious injury. In the picture on page 28, under the title "The Wrong Way," we see two operators descending a stairway. As plain, everyday human beings they are violating two of the most common rules of personal safety. First, they are not giving the slightest attention to where they are stepping. Second, neither shows the slightest inclination to grasp the railing that was placed there for that purpose. As operators they are violating another rule—the cord of their head set is dangling about their feet. If they should step on the plug or get their foot caught in the cord they would be thrown out of balance, with but very little chance of saving themselves a bad fall.

The illustration of "The Right Way" shows the only safe and sane method of going up and down stairways. It is overlooking a little thing like holding to a bannister that sends many of us to the first-aid cabinet, to the physician and sometimes to the hospital, to be abed weeks while broken bones knit.

Accident Prevention Trophy

During July the accident prevention trophies contested for in the three major divisions of the Chicago plant department will be in the possession of Messrs. Lovell, of Central Construction, White, of Joliet, and Mills, of Prospect office.

Prior to the first of April, Canal and Prospect offices, maintenance division, had had no "lost-time" accidents for a period of twenty months and the trophy for June was awarded to Canal office, as that office has more employes than Prospect. Canal office had one "lost-time" accident in April and the trophy for



An Economy Factor Which Deserves Your Serious Consideration

In these days when the cost of labor and material is soaring it is a good safe policy to give a little thought to each necessity as it arises. A little forethought will often make a saving possible.

Now, for instance, that house of yours, that barn or that garage that needs painting—you can save money by using Reilly's Weatherwax instead of some linseed oil paint.

Because—it covers twice the surface the best linseed oil paint will—and cost less. It's a permanent paint, outlasting by several times other paints. Can't peel, blister or wear off because it enters the wood. Gives a flat, even finish. No skilled labor required.

Let us advise where you can get WEATHERWAX—to cut your painting costs in two. If your dealer can't supply you we will ship direct.

SEND FOR COLOR CARD

THE REILLY COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana

Plants: Indianapolis

Minneapolis

Mobile

Norfolk

Seattle

QUALITY CORDS

"We Make 'Em"

For

SWITCHBOARDS

and

TELEPHONES

Runzel-Lenz Electric Manufacturing Company

1751-53 No. Western Avenue, Chicago

TRADE MARK
HEMINGRAY
REGISTERED.

STANDARD GLASS INSULATORS

Used for Years

Specify Hemingray for Best Results

HEMINGRAY GLASS COMPANY

Incorporated 1870

Office - Covington, Ky.

BELL TELEPHONE NEWS

July is therefore awarded to Prospect, as that office still maintains its good record.

Cable repair had no "lost-time" accidents in April, but the trophy was awarded to Central construction, as cable repair has held the trophy for three consecutive months. This is the first time that either Mr. Mills or Mr. Lovell has held a trophy. Congratulations!

The standing of the various districts in the three divisions of the plant department for the period ending April 30th is as follows:

MAINTENANCE

1. Prospect	11. Monroe	21. Humboldt
2. Kedzie	12. Lawndale	22. Irving
3. Calumet	13. Stewart	23. Lake View
4. Main	14. West	24. Lincoln
5. Wabash	15. Edgewater	25. Wentworth
6. Canal	16. Superior	26. Beverly
7. Oakland	17. Central	27. South Chicago
8. Belmont	18. Yards	28. Douglas
9. Austin	19. Pullman	
10. Hyde Park	20. Rogers Park	

SUBURBAN

1. Joliet	7. Evanston
2. Waukegan	8. Harvey
3. Oak Park	9. Elgin
4. Aurora	10. Special Estimate
5. LaGrange	11. Hammond
6. Wheaton	

CONSTRUCTION

1. Central Construction	5. Building Cabling
2. Cable Repair	6. South Construction
3. North Construction	7. Garage
4. Supplies	

Honor Roll

The following is a list of the districts in the Chicago plant department that have had no "lost-time" accidents for a period of six months or more:

District	Division	Period
Prospect	Maintenance	21
Rogers Park.....	Maintenance	16
Aurora	Suburban	11
Cable Repair.....	Construction	9
LaGrange	Suburban	8
Wabash	Maintenance	7
Waukegan	Suburban	7
Stewart	Maintenance	7
Austin	Maintenance	6
Beverly	Maintenance	6

Watch this list!

The indications are that it will increase next month.

Recent Accidents

Chicago Telephone Company

While a janitor was breaking up a board to start a fire in the furnace, he ran a nail into the palms of both of his hands.

A construction foreman was trimming the edge of a shovel with a cold chisel and as he was about to make the last cut, a piece that he was cutting off and which was turned up, cut the knuckles of his left hand.

While an employé in the shop was ripping a piece of lumber with a circular saw without the saw guard in place, the lumber was forced out of his hand, striking on the head a fellow employé who was standing about fifteen feet away.

A switchboardman had been standing on a sliding ladder making a test. After making the test he put the test clips of the set in his pocket and left the transmitter suspended from his neck. This left a loop in the cord and his foot caught as he was descending, causing him to fall against the clips on the

distributing frame, resulting in several cuts on his left arm and leg.

While an operator was walking through the kitchen in one of the Chicago offices, she stepped on an apple peeling that had dropped from the plate that she was carrying and fell, striking her head.

A janitor while carrying a box through a doorway, caught his left hand between the door-jamb and the box, bruising the knuckles.

Wisconsin Telephone Company

A machinist in the manufacturing and repairing department at Milwaukee was sharpening a bit on an emery wheel. He was not wearing goggles and a piece of the emery became imbedded in his right eye.

While a cable splicer in the plant department at Milwaukee was assisting in the replacing of a manhole cover, his fellow employé let go of the cover too soon and it fell, bruising the thumb of the splicer's right hand.

While a laborer in the plant department at Milwaukee was standing on the edge of a trench to allow a wagon to pass, he was struck and knocked into the trench by a piece of lumber that was projecting from the wagon. His left arm and hip were trused by the fall.

A testman in the plant department at Fond du Lac placed a heated soldering iron near his face to test the heat. The iron slipped and burned the right side of his face.

As an exchange repairman in the plant department at Kenosha was descending a pole, he stepped on a nail from which the pole step had become detached. As he did so the nail gave way and he slipped down the pole a short distance, injuring his abdomen.

"What About the Hosses?"

We had sought the sweet seclusion of an old estaminet
And the wine-cup circulated in the old familiar way.
We had fed our hearts on memories, and talked as soldiers will
Of the comrades "pushing daisies" on a barren shell-marked hill.
But one Western boy was silent—never lifted up his head
Till resentment semed to stir him, and he raised his eyes and said:

"But what about the hosses
In the roll-call of the dead?
Are they mentioned in the losses—
Has a single word been said
Is there any simple token of their
agony unspoken—
Have they any wooden crosses
In the valleys where they bled?"

Our thoughts flew back like lightning, and across the brimming cup

We saw the beasts of burden bringing ammunition up—
The endless line of transport winding all across the hill,
And the starving and the dying on the fields at Aubreville—
The misery, the fortitude of those that had been gassed,
And eyes of silent sorrow, pleading patience as they passed.

Aye, "What about the horses?"
On the blazoned scroll of Fame—
The pulling, hauling horses,
And the broken, blind, and lame,
Giving every ounce of power, to the
gasping, dying hour—
Where's the martyr in the forces
Played a better, braver game?

WILLIAM V. V. STEPHENS,
Eleventh Engineers, U. S. A., in *New York Times*.

"What is it that we hold most dear? Our own liberty and prosperity."—Lincoln. Buy W. S. S.

"Red Devil" Side Cutting Plier

Get the Utmost in Service from



Drop-forged of tool steel, finely finished. Tested cutting edges, scientific handles. Ideal for mechanics', electricians', motorists' and householders' use.

At Your Dealers or from Us. Sizes—4-5-6-7-8 inches.

SMITH & HEMENWAY CO., Inc.

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THE door that bears a Yale Door Knocker in keeping with its architectural style assumes an attractive distinction, and provides a practical means of attracting attention.

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., 9 East 40th Street
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Everstick Anchor Company

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NEVERSLIP CABLE RINGS

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Experience 40 years

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General Steam Fitting

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(See Cut)

is one of the

"ANVIL BRAND" BLOCKS

Linesmen

find give best service.

We make a full line of Blocks for all purposes.

WESTERN BLOCK CO.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.

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34 N. Clinton St.



For the Man Who Uses Tools

It's something of practical value all the year 'round.



Genuine Harness Leather Tool Bag
Made in Six Sizes

Catalog No. 17 Describes It

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M. J. CORBOY COMPANY

Plumbing, Gas Fitting
Sewer Water Contractors

178 W. Randolph St. - Chicago, Ill.

CONTRACTORS FOR

Chicago Telephone Co.'s Majestic Exchange

"	"	"	Austin	"
"	"	"	Kildare	"
"	"	"	West Pullman	"

"EXCUSE IT, PLEASE!"

Man and His Shoes

How much a man is like his shoes.
For instance, each a sole (soul) may lose.
Both are made to go on feet,
And both need mates to be complete.
When shoes wear out, they're mended new.
When men wear out, they're men dead too.

The Doctor's Job

Doctor—"I'll examine you carefully for \$10."
Patient—"All right and if you find it give me half."

No Longer Deaf

Officer—"Is your brother, who was so deaf, any better?"
Bridget—"Sure, he'll be all right in the morning."
Officer—"You don't say so."
Bridget—"Yes, he was arrested yesterday and gets his hearing in the morning."

Yes, Why?

"The laws make woman the slave of man," asserted the suffragist from the platform.
"Why don't they enforce the laws, then?" asked a meek appearing man in the audience.—*Harper's*.

Unnecessary Soon

Lovett—"My wife kisses me evenings when I get home late."
Russell—"Affection?"
Lovett—"No; investigation."

"Hoot, Mon!"

"I think it decidedly unfair."
"What?"
"My boy writes that cooties give him no rest at all. It seems to me those Scotch bagpipers ought to be made to stop playing when the boys want to sleep."

More Likely

"Any rags? Any old iron?" chanted the dealer, as he knocked at the suburban villa. The man of the house himself opened the door.

"No, go away," he snapped, irritably. "There's nothing for you. My wife is away."

The itinerant merchant hesitated a moment, and then inquired: "Any old bottles?"

Morally Certain

"Pardon me," said the stranger, halting the lively looking party; "are you a resident of this town?"

"Yes, sir," was the ready rejoinder. "Been here something like fifty years. What can I do for you?"

"I am looking for a criminal lawyer," responded the stranger. "Have you one here?"

"Well," reflectively answered the native, "we think we have, but we can't prove it on him."

Parson Ebony Snow Says

It ain't always tellable by de size ub de tub jess whut am in it, an' heads am 'bout de same.—*Newsy News*.

It Was Real

"An Englishman, evidently visiting the United States for the first time, was riding on the car. Opposite him sat a woman upon whose lap was a very ugly baby—an uncompromisingly

homely child. The baby seemed to fascinate the Englishman; he couldn't keep his eyes off it; he would look away, drop his eyeglass, and endeavor to fix his attention on some other object. But it was of no use; he had to look back!

At last the mother—obviously annoyed—leaned over and hoarsely whispered 'Rubber.'

"A relieved smile spread over the countenance of the Englishman, and he replied with great fervor: 'Madam, thank God! Do you know, I actually thought it was real!'"—*Trumbell's Cheer*.

Up to Him

"Gertrude," said the practical young man, "if I were sure that you can cook, I would ask you to be my wife."

"Paul," replied the matter of fact young lady, "if I were sure that at present prices you can provide things to cook, I would accept your proposal."

He Mourned His Loss

Ikey had fourteen stars on his service flag outside his shop. "Ikey, you haven't fourteen sons or relatives in the war?"
"No, they are my customers."

—*Boston News Bureau*.

Too Late

A recently patented corkscrew has a guide that prevents it pushing a cork into a bottle. Alas! too late. Corkscrewing is doomed to become one of the lost arts.—*Rochester Post Express*.

Rastus Had a Reason

"Why don't you get out and hustle? Hard work never killed anybody," remarked the philosophical gentleman to whom Rastus applied for a little charity.

"You're mistaken dar, boss," replied Rastus; "I'se lost fough wives dat way."—*People's Home Journal*.

Why the Editor Left Town

He saw the following in his paper:

"Mrs. Johnson read a paper for the women's club entitled: 'Personal Devils. Seventeen were present.'"

"Mr. John Crouse shipped a carload of hogs to Kansas City last week. Three of his neighbors went in with him to make up the load."

Orthographical Engineer

Johnny—"Mother, teacher said that I had talents as an inventor."

Mother (pleased)—"What did she say you could invent?"

Johnny—"She said that I could invent more new ways of spelling words than anybody she ever saw."

Camouflage

"Some men uses big words," said Uncle Eben, "de same as a turkey spreads his tail-feathers. Dey makes an elegant impression, but dey don't reppersent no real meat."—*Christian Register*.

Still in Servitude

A gentleman traveling through Alabama was much interested in Uncle Ned.

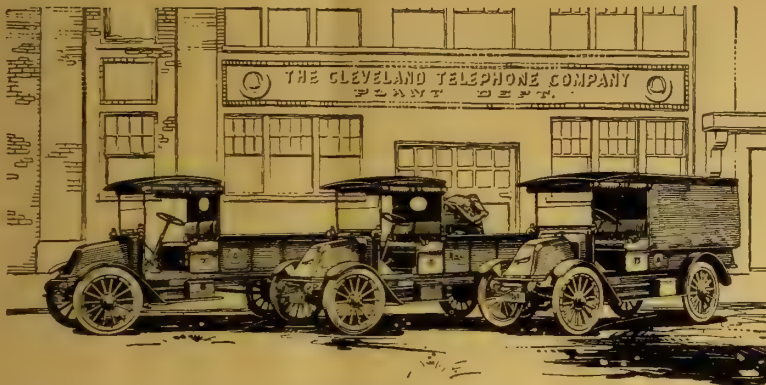
"So you were once a slave, eh?" said the gentleman.

"Yas, sah," said Uncle Ned.

"How thrilling!" said the gentleman. "And after the war, you got your freedom."

"No, sah," said Ned, gloomily. "I didn't git mah freedom, sah. After de war I done got married."—*Ladies Home Journal*.

Look Up the Record



As a cautious business man, would you buy a house without having the records searched to see that all was O. K.? In exercising your right to know what you are going to get in return for your money before you put it into a motor truck, you are "searching the records."

The International Motor Truck challenges the closest scrutiny of its past and present performances. It wants to go to you on a basis of merit, because it is built by a company no intention of retiring for many

centuries yet to come.

That is why so much care is taken with every detail of construction of the International. Too much is at stake to experiment. To lower the high standard uniformly maintained would be to invite disaster. That is why Internationals boast the records they do for low cost hauling.

Look this truck over. It is built in four handy sizes and can be equipped with bodies suitable for any kind of hauling. Write us for catalogue and name of nearest distributor.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

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Blaisdell Colored Pencils

Smooth writing, long wearing, quick sharpening—the standard colored pencils for more than a quarter century.



The L & N Type S Portable Testing Set

Accurate — Rugged — Inexpensive



At no sacrifice of quality or accuracy we are now producing an inexpensive Dial Decade Testing Set. The low price of this set is made possible because of a design which has been carefully worked out to admit of advantageous manufacture of parts in quantities. Further, the design is such that assembling is easily and quickly done. Accuracy and the usual Leeds and Northrup reliability have been retained. Our guarantee is behind every set.

Price \$66

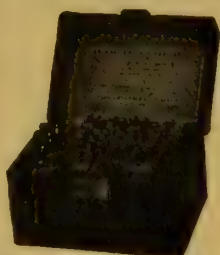
Let us send you Bulletin No. 530. It describes the set in detail.

The Leeds and Northrup Co.

4914 Stenton Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

PEERLESS TESTING SETS

TYPES FOR ALL CONDITIONS OF SERVICE



Peerless Testing Sets have been officially approved and adopted by the Postal Telegraph Cable Co., the Western Union Telegraph Co., and American T. & T. Co., and associate Bell Telephone Companies and the largest Independent Telephone Companies in the country.

Without an equal for accuracy of results, Durability in Service, Beauty of Design. Send for Catalogs.

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*Glass Mosaic, Terrazzo,
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Members of Builders'
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SOLDERING PASTE

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It stays where you put it and follows closely the hot iron.

Send for free sample.

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WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY
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Weatherproof and Bare Telephone Wire

A Guarantee for Service and Quality

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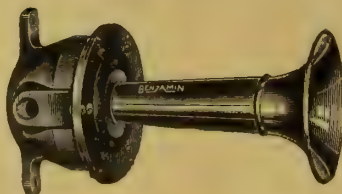
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MOSAIC TILE FLOORS

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Telecode Relays and Industrial Signals

connected with a telephone system eliminate the unheard call. They make every call sound sharply and clearly above the loudest din.

We will gladly send complete facts.

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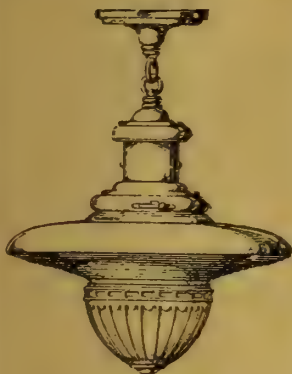
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FINE WRITING INKS
MUCILAGE, WHITE PASTE, ETC.

The EVERSON

MON-O-LIER



LISTEN:—

The war is over, the Industries will get back to a peace time basis, many will double their efforts to make up time lost in the Electrical line, competition will be keen, price cutting will be a large factor, this means inferior manufacture. Your play will be to choose now, the goods you know to be right and stick to them.

The Mon-o-lier is the newest Lighting Fixture that has exclusive features that settles the buyer's choice.

Here's Why—

The **EVER-LOK** Spring Grip Globe Holder does away with screws—They will never be used again by the man who has seen the **EVER-LOK**.

THE ADJUSTABLE LAMP SOCKET.

Permits adjustment to lamps of 100 to 300 Watts. Anyone can make the adjustment with one hand.

THESE FEATURES DECIDE SALES AND CLOSE ORDERS.

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Bierce Guy Wire Protector

The only device ever manufactured for the specific purpose of protecting exposed guy wires. Saves the public from injury and the company from lawsuits. Made of heavy gauge steel, 7 ft. long, furnished with clamping device near each end.

Finished in black asphaltum or galvanized, as preferred.

Standardized by the Central Group of Bell Telephone Companies and by progressive utility companies everywhere.

Write for descriptive booklet and prices



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provides a practical, permanent and economical underground protective receptacle for your telephone cables.

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FROM THE
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Largest Stocks
Finest Quality
Promptest Shipments

Yards from Maine to Washington

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When you want a Lock
you want the best.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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10-Inch Clipper Cut Jaws, for 3-16 in. annealed bolts in the thread, or 3-16 in. soft rivets.
Center Cut Jaws, for 3-16 in. soft rods.

14-Inch Clipper Cut Jaws, for 1-4 in. annealed bolts in the thread, or 1-4 in. soft rivets.
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Insulated Handles if desired.

H. K. PORTER, EVERETT, MASS.

"Easy," "New Easy" and Allen Randall Bolt Clippers



No. A1 Clamp

BLACKBURN GROUND CLAMPS

Approved by Underwriters.

Adopted as standard by the
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Millions in Use

Why experiment with others when you can get a proven and dependable clamp for less money? It is made of copper and can be attached to any size of lead or iron pipe in less than one minute.

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Double Tube Copper Connectors

are accurately made. They give less trouble and longer service than other types.



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PATENTED
No. 35 Quart torch.
No. 35 P Pint torch.


Try some and be convinced.
OTTO BERNZ, Newark, N. J.




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
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No. 21 Mouthpiece




No. 4500




No. 4502




No. 4514




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
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No. 10



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is stronger than glass. It is also less hygroscopic. This has been proven by general experience. Therefore—

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DIAMOND GUY ROD HEAD

Weldless Threadless Thimbleless



Patented
March 5, 1918

A square-headed rod or machine bolt is easily passed through the open side of the guy head as shown in cut, until the head is seated upon the base of the guy head. The Diamond Guy Head is of high quality malleable iron, and in the $\frac{5}{8}$ " size is capable of sustaining a breaking load of 30,000 pounds, or more than double the ultimate tensile strength of $\frac{5}{8}$ " rod. Other sizes in proportion.

The advantages of the Diamond Guy Rod are:

1. No threads above ground.
2. No welds in the eye.
3. The upper yoke portion, through which the wire strand is passed, is formed in the shape of a wire rope thimble, and eliminates the use of a thimble commonly used on welded guy rods.

Diamond Guy Rod Heads are furnished separately or complete with bolts.

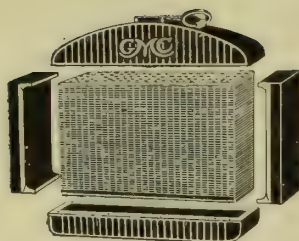
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90 West Street, Cor. Cedar, New York City



1 GMC; 1 Driver, Displace 16 Horses; 4 Drivers; 4 Wagons



For Example

Take radiator construction as an example of GMC thoroughness. This vertical-tube, continuous fin core is the most efficient known. It does not depend on solder for assembly strength. It is firmly bolted together. It rests on two brackets bolted to the chassis frame; no springs or dash-pots are used.

One GMC and one driver are doing the work that 16 horses, 4 drivers and 4 wagons used to do for the New Dells Lumber Company, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Starting at 7 o'clock in the morning, this GMC truck makes 20 to 30 trips a day, delivering green mill wood over town under all conditions of weather.

It hauls 3½ tons at a load and is always on the job.

Estimate the cost of feeding, stabling, groom-

ing and harnessing 16 horses. Figure the upkeep of four wagons.

Then figure the wages of four drivers, and consider the employment problem involved.

This is a typical example of GMC truck utility. Your business may be different, but among the GMC models, ranging from ¾ ton to 5 tons, is one admirably fitted for your work.

Behind every GMC is the backing of the General Motors Truck Company and its policy of plain, honest quality.

Let your next truck be a GMC.

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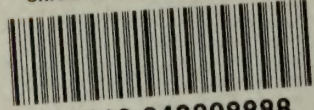
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